

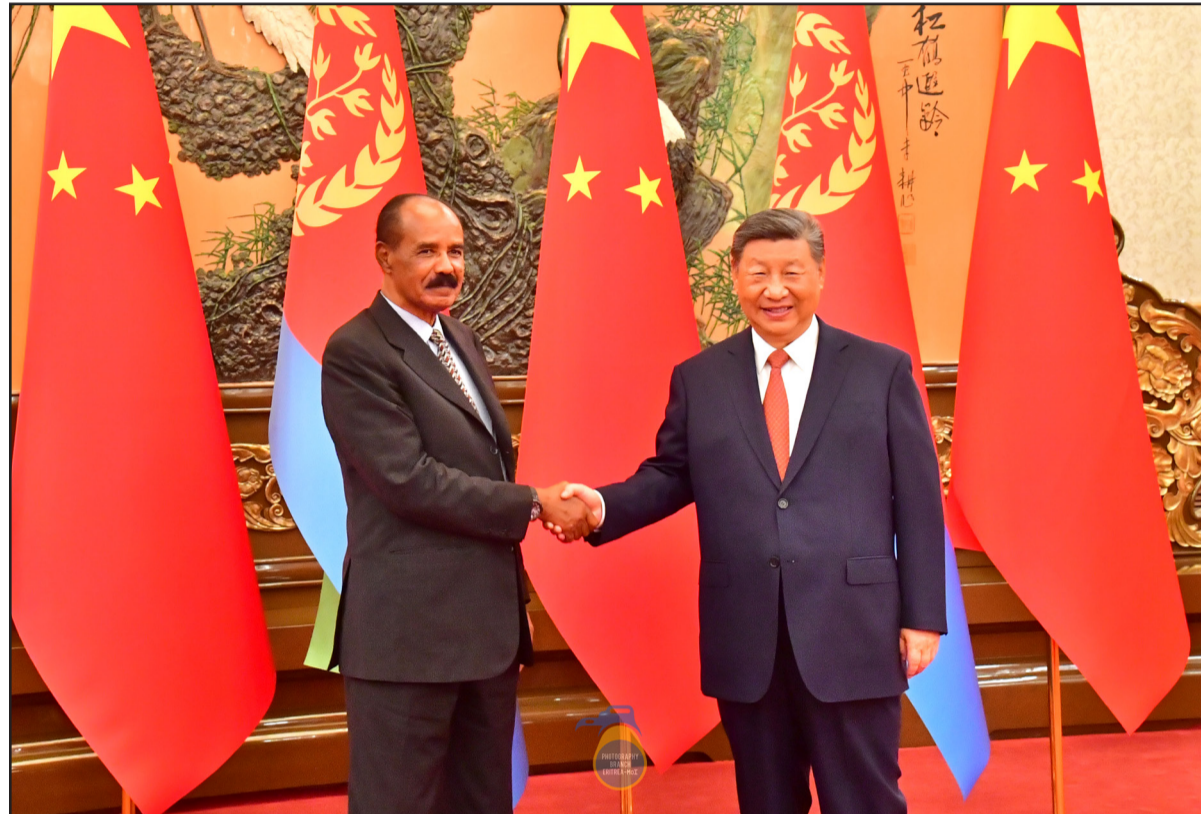


PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI MET AND HELD DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT XI JINPING

President Isaias Afwerki met on September 2, with his host, President Xi Jinping, at the Great Hall of the People, for extensive discussions on consolidation of bilateral ties and other matters of mutual interest.

Underlining that the world is undergoing through a vital phase of transition which has engendered an earnest global quest for viable and enduring solutions, President Isaias indicated that China can potentially play a decisive role in the crystallization of the new dispensation on account of the exponential and all-rounded growth that it has achieved in the past decades.

President Isaias further expressed the hope that China's preeminent role would be appropriately leveraged in promoting cooperation



Prime Minister Li Qiang of the People's Republic of China.

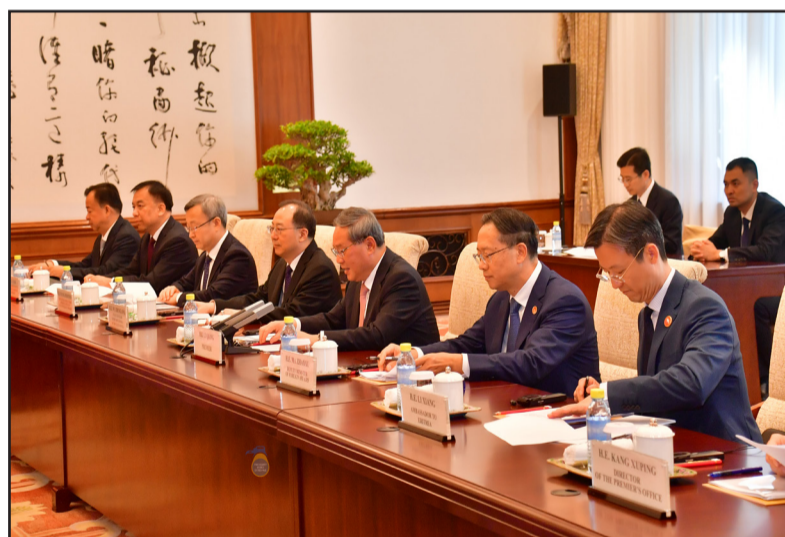
At the meeting, President Isaias and Prime Minister Li Qiang discussed on prospects and concrete modalities of further strengthening the bilateral ties which have seen rapid progress in the past years. They also discussed on China's potential constructive role in Africa and the Horn of Africa Region.

President Isaias left for China on September 1 at the invitation of President Xi Jinping to participate in the 9th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit.

Upon his arrival at Beijing International Airport, President Isaias Afwerki and his delegation, which includes Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were accorded warm welcome accompanied with guard of honor.

The Summit, set to convene from 4 to 8 September following the Ministerial Conference, will focus on strengthening friendship and partnership, as well as enhancing mutual development cooperation between China and Africa.

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, initiated in 2000, convenes every three years, alternating between China and Africa.



and partnerships to the benefits of the countries and peoples of the world.

President Xi Jinping for his parts expressed his appreciation for the participation of President Isaias at the 9th FOCAC Summit and reiterated China's commitment to further enhance its solid and strong ties of cooperation with Eritrea.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign

Affairs; Mr. Tsegay Tesfatsion, Eritrea's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; as well as Mr. Wang Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of China; Mr. Wang Wentao, Minister of Trade; Mr. Lan Fo'an, Minister of Finance; Mr. Zheng Shanjie, Minister of National Development; and Mr. Li Xiang, Ambassador of China to Eritrea.

Meanwhile, President Isaias Afwerki, in the morning hours of yesterday, met and held talks with

DIALOGUE ON JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT, AND GEO-POLITICS OF THE HORN

The Ministry of Justice has announced that it will organize a dialogue focusing on Justice, Development, and the Geo-Politics of the Horn of Africa from 4 to 6 September at Asmara Palace Hotel.

Ms. Fawzia Hashim, the Minister of Justice, stated that this program is a continuation of a similar forum held in April this year. She highlighted that the objective is to share experiences with experts who have a deep understanding of the geo-political dynamics of the Horn of Africa.

The participants will include lawyers, sociologists, anthropologists, writers,

researchers, historians, and others, both Eritreans and foreigners, who possess substantial knowledge of the subject.

During the three-day dialogue, research papers will be presented on topics such as "Eritrea: From Victim to a Key Player in the Geopolitics of the Horn," "The Big Rupture in International Relations and Its Importance to the Region," "The History and Geopolitical Dynamics of the Horn of Africa and Beyond," "Land, Indigenous Laws, and Development in Africa," "Decolonizing the Concept of Development and Integration in Africa," "Assessment and Re-



Assessment of the Integration Process in Africa," "Building a Common Understanding on Synergies of Development," and "Evaluation of Synergies on Development in the Horn of Africa, Red Sea Region, and the Nile Basin."

CULTURAL PROGRAM IN CONNECTION WITH 1 SEPTEMBER

A cultural program commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Eritrean Independence was held at Cinema Roma on 31 August.

The program, broadcast live by Eritrean Television, featured renditions of songs from the independence struggle performed by both young and veteran artists. It also included poems in various Eritrean languages and narrations that depicted the significance of the day.

The event was attended by Ministers, senior Government and PFDJ officials, as well as invited guests.

According to reports, the 63rd anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Eritrean Independence was also colorfully celebrated by Eritrean nationals in Jeddah and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Cairo, Egypt; and other countries.

Development

ECA Delegation Visits Eritrea to Strengthen Development Initiatives

Habtom Tesfamichael

Mr. Claver Gatete, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), led a delegation that recently concluded a three-day visit to Eritrea. The primary goal of his visit was to explore and identify avenues to enhance the nation's development programs, with a focus on sustainable growth and collaboration.

Throughout their stay, the ECA delegation engaged in comprehensive discussions with President Isaias Afwerki, various ministers, and representatives from multiple government

also took the opportunity to tour various sites where integrated development initiatives are actively underway, showcasing the country's efforts to foster economic growth and stability.

Founded in 1958 by the United Nations, the ECA aims to support economic development across African nations. With a mission centered around three core functions—serving as a think tank for policy research, providing operational support to member states, and facilitating dialogue among finance ministers and development leaders—the ECA plays a crucial role in addressing the continent's economic

challenges. "One major concern is the lack of long-term concessional resources for development efforts. Traditionally, countries have relied on loans from international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank to implement their development programs. Unfortunately, current resources are insufficient. While countries are growing, the increase in available resources has not kept pace with their development needs."

Furthermore, many nations struggle with low credit ratings, which are often a prerequisite for securing loans from international lenders. Currently, only two African countries, Botswana and Mauritius, hold investment-grade ratings. This limitation creates significant challenges for most nations seeking effective borrowing options, leaving them with inadequate support for their development efforts.

Mr. Gatete also pointed out that another critical issue is the rising debt levels across the continent, which have now reached approximately \$1.1 trillion—

to 5% of their GDP each year. For instance, Mozambique has experienced damages equivalent to 15% of its GDP due to climate-related issues. This situation calls for urgent action and a new approach to development," Gatete remarked.

The primary goal of the ECA's visit to Eritrea was to gain insights and an overview of the country's priorities, while also exploring potential areas for cooperation. Earlier this year, a team from ECA visited Eritrea to identify sectors where they could begin collaborating. One key area they agreed to focus on was data collection. "Accurately gathering statistical data is essential for understanding social and economic conditions, enabling us to make informed decisions. We aim to support the Eritrean government, particularly the Ministry of Finance, in implementing programs that enhance their data collection capabilities," Mr. Gatete explained.

He emphasized that if we don't establish proper data collection, external parties might provide information that doesn't accurately reflect the country's

During their meeting with President Isaias, the delegation expressed fascination upon learning about the government's clear vision for the future. To achieve this vision, the country requires support that enables it to lead its own development efforts. "The challenges he highlighted regarding access to finance align with what we've observed across the continent," Gatete noted.

The delegation was particularly impressed by their observations in areas surrounding the dams, such as Gergera and Adi-Halo, with the solar panels that pump water to elevated tanks for irrigating farms below the reservoirs. This integrated farming approach demonstrates tangible benefits and innovative solutions to local agricultural challenges. Local young engineers are executing the entire project, from the dam construction to the solar installation, showcasing their homegrown expertise and ingenuity.

Additionally, the delegation observed a larger dam and various water conservation schemes in place. The delegation discovered that the country has constructed around 800 water reservoirs of various sizes. The delegation appreciated the ongoing adaptation and mitigation efforts to tackle climate change. "In the face of increasingly



agencies. The goal of these discussions was to understand Eritrea's current development scenario and tackle the challenges the nation faces. The delegation

challenges. In collaboration with the African Union (AU), the ECA has been instrumental in establishing vital institutions, including the African Development Bank. These efforts align with the AU's Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCFTA), both of which aim to promote economic integration and eliminate trade barriers across the continent.

During a pivotal meeting with President Isaias, Mr. Gatete received an in-depth briefing on Eritrea's initiatives concerning the prudent management of land and water resources. He learned about the country's comprehensive programs in agriculture, infrastructure, and energy, which are essential to fostering sustainable development. President Isaias emphasized the significant challenges facing Africa as a whole, including endemic poverty, rampant corruption, and external interventions that hinder the continent's potential for development.

Mr. Gatete highlighted that one of the primary issues that African countries encounter in their development endeavors is the adverse impact of an



about 66% of the continent's GDP. Countries are paying nearly \$163 billion annually to service this debt, a staggering figure that places immense strain on their financial stability and development initiatives.

"Additionally, climate change poses a significant threat to all African nations. Climate change's impacts cost these countries up

realities. "Therefore, it is crucial for Eritrea to lead this process for sustainability. Our role is to provide support and guidance, helping them gain exposure and experience from other countries that have successfully implemented similar initiatives. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring sustainable development in Eritrea," he added.

unpredictable climate conditions, such innovative strategies are commendable. Expanding irrigation farming rather than relying solely on rain-fed agriculture is essential. Eritrea has effectively increased its water capacity while adopting sustainable agricultural practices," they concluded.

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ERITREA PROFILE

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An expression of the indignation of a people whose rights were ruthlessly suppressed



Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

More than a holiday

1 September, known locally as Bahti Meskerem, represents the anniversary of the beginning of Eritrea's long and bitter armed struggle for independence. The occasion, one of the most important on the Eritrean calendar, is a national holiday, with flags flying high and the country swelling with patriotism and utmost pride. It stands out as another valuable chance to recall the huge sacrifices and courageous exploits of not only those who initiated the armed struggle, but also all those who bravely followed their footsteps to turn into reality what to many for so long seemed an impossibility: defeating Africa's largest, best-equipped army and winning Eritrea's independence.

The world ignores and denies the Eritrean people's right to self-determination

63 years ago, on 1 September 1961, the Eritrean independence movement moved from street demonstrations, non-violence, and peaceful protest, to an armed resistance struggle. Some years earlier, on 20 September 1949, the United Nations General Assembly decided to send a second commission of inquiry into Eritrea to explore a potential "solution [to] the problem of Eritrea." In the delegation's subsequent report, Sir Zafrulla, the Pakistani representative,

observed, "An independent Eritrea would obviously be better able to contribute to the maintenance of peace (and security) than an Eritrea federated with Ethiopia against the true wishes of the people. To deny the people of Eritrea their elementary right to independence would be to sow the seeds of discord and create a threat in that sensitive area of the Middle East."

Importantly, it was determined that the majority of the Eritrean people wanted independence. However, after a lengthy international process, on 2 December 1950, UN Resolution 390 (V), passed by the UNGA through a vote of 46 to 10, extinguished Eritreans' hopes and aspirations for independence, federating Eritrea with Ethiopia as "an autonomous unit ... under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown." The resolution was sponsored by the US which, within the context of the emerging Cold War, determined its geostrategic interests could be better served by federating Eritrea with Ethiopia, its close ally and key partner "in the fight against the Soviet-led spread of Communism in Africa."

In a September 1952 speech to the UN Security Council shortly before the resolution was to come into effect, John Foster Dulles, then US Secretary of State, delivered the words that have remained seared into the hearts of all Eritreans,

"From the point of justice, the

opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interest of the United States in the Red Sea basin and considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country be linked with our ally, Ethiopia."

The UN resolution, which was passed despite the wishes of the Eritrean people for an independent nation, meant that the Eritrean people's inviolable and inalienable right to self-determination was denied, contrary to principles recognized by the UN and unlike the other Italian colonies that received independence at the end of World War II.

Repression, subjugation, and illegal annexation

Importantly, the terms of the international resolution stipulated that Eritrea was to possess legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs, while the jurisdiction of Ethiopia was to extend to defense, foreign affairs, and international trade. However, Ethiopia, an absolute monarchy ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie, viewed the federal structure with pure contempt. His representative made that abundantly clear in a speech he delivered to the Eritrean Assembly on 22 March 1955, where he declared that, "There are no internal or external affairs as far as the office of his Imperial Majesty's representative is concerned, and there will be none in the future. The affairs of Eritrea concern Ethiopia as a whole and the Emperor."

Across the decade following its coming into force, the international resolution was systematically violated by the imperial regime, and the latter worked to steadily dismantle the federal arrangement. On 30 September 1952, a mere 19 days after the federal arrangement was officially ratified by Emperor Haile Selassie and came into force, the imperial

regime committed its first violation of the terms and conditions of the Eritrean constitution (and thus the federal arrangement), through Proclamation 130, which made the Ethiopian Supreme Court Eritrea's final court of appeals, bypassing Eritrean laws. Eventually, the entire Eritrean constitution would be replaced, while the Eritrean flag was replaced by that of Ethiopia. Eritreans were also banned from speaking their own languages, with Amharic, the dominant language of Ethiopia, being made the official language – among the "gravest errors" committed by the imperial regime.

As well, press freedoms were abolished, Eritreans were forced to dissolve their political parties and trade unions, and whole industries were relocated from Asmara to Addis Ababa. The Emperor forced elected community leaders to resign, and the economic basis of Eritreans' autonomy was also eroded, as Eritrea's highly lucrative shares of customs and excise were expropriated by the Ethiopian government, while foreign investors were pressured to invest in Ethiopia rather than Eritrea. Furthermore, tax funds from Eritrea were used for imperial rather than local interests, while most of the profits made by Eritrea's successful industries were funneled to Ethiopia.

Alongside all of the above, Eritreans were subjected to rising levels of state repression, violence, and persecution, while all forms of civil disobedience, dissent, opposition, and resistance, which had for the most part been peaceful and drew in broad segments of the Eritrean population, were forcefully crushed. In 1957 and 1962, students organized mass demonstrations, while in February 1958 a four-day national general strike was conducted by underground trade unions, paralyzing the country. Ethiopian troops beat and shot the

unarmed, peaceful protestors, killing dozens, leaving a large number of others wounded, and arresting hundreds. The ruthless persecution of and assassination attempts against nationalists also became relentless, forcing some of the most prominent figures, such as Woldeab Woldemariam, Ibrahim Sultan, and Idris Mohammed Adem, into exile. From abroad they would continue their opposition to Ethiopia's expansionism and helped establish resistance groups.

Although Eritreans had been guaranteed a review of their case if Ethiopia violated the international resolution, and despite the fact that many Eritrean political leaders and activists, on numerous occasions, made direct appeals and petitioned to the UN in protest of Ethiopia's eroding of the federal arrangement, the UN and the international community remained completely silent and failed to muster any type of condemnation or response. Ultimately, "[Eritreans'] hopes and faith in United Nations waned as the situation worsened in Eritrea."

Finally, in November 1962, the Emperor fully dissolved the Eritrean parliament under force of arms and annexed Eritrea, proclaiming it as the empire's 14th province. Western officials that witnessed the abolition of the federation called it a "putsch" and described the imperial regime's role in it as "a brutal and arbitrary act." Eritreans were shocked and dismayed, refusing to participate in staged celebrations organized by the Ethiopian regime.

An expression of the indignation of a people whose rights were ruthlessly suppressed

It was within this historical context that on 1 September 1961, harbanya (patriot) Hamid Idris Awate, a daring soldier

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OPINION

The Sound of Connection

Sona Berhane

A month ago, I was fortunate enough to participate in a transformative project aimed at addressing the pressing issue of hearing loss in Eritrea initiated by a young woman named Winta Berhane.

Winta Berhane is a college student studying to be a Hearing Instrument Specialist at George Brown College in Canada. Driven by a desire to help her community, Winta partnered with her instructor, Professor Adam Perrie, and the Eritrean Hearing and Visually Impaired (EHVI) to bring much-needed hearing aids to Eritrea. Professor Perrie played a crucial role by rallying support from other clinics, ensuring a generous donation of brand-new hearing aids and essential equipment needed to tune and fit them.

After securing about 23 pairs of hearing aids and associated tools, including two laptops with the necessary software, Winta reached out to the EHVI in April and, in less than a month, plans were set to come to Eritrea.

The EHVI is a non-profit organization founded in 2015 with a mission to empower individuals with hearing and visual impairments. It is a collaborative network of Eritreans from the United States, Canada, Europe, and Eritrea dedicated to improving the lives of those facing these challenges.

The EHVI's support in turning Winta's project into a reality was indispensable. A delegation from

the organization, namely, Araia Ephrem and Yordanos Abraham, arrived in Eritrea on June 12, 2024, to orchestrate the time-consuming process of identifying potential recipients, handling financial logistics, and coordinating with the ENT center. An important component of this initiative involved providing audiometry test, which was conducted at the Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) Center of Orotta National Referral Hospital, and sharing the results with Winta prior to her arrival. Twenty hearing-impaired individuals were identified by the Eritrean National Deaf Association (EriNAD) as potential candidates for the project. This exhaustive groundwork was crucial, as Winta's stay in Eritrea was limited to just two weeks.

For almost every day of her two-week stay here, Winta worked closely with Dr. Alem Teklay, one of the leading otolaryngologists in Eritrea, Amine, an experienced audiometry specialist, and Soliana, a student just starting out at the ENT center. For the latter two, especially, the goal was to learn as much as possible about the fitting process as they will be the ones who will continue using the tuning software to calibrate and fit hearing aids for other patients when Winta returns to Canada.

Winta's generous donation includes 23 sets of hearing aids, a combination of Behind-the-Ear (BTE) and Receiver-in-Canal (RIC) models. While both aimed to improve hearing, their designs and suitability differed significantly. BTE aids, characterized by a large case worn



behind the ear, offered powerful amplifications – making them ideal for individuals with severe hearing loss. To ensure optimal comfort, performance, and ease of use, particularly for those with dexterity challenges, Winta meticulously crafted custom earmolds for each BTE recipient.

RIC aids, on the other hand, provided a more discreet option with a smaller case and a thin wire connecting to a receiver placed with the ear canal. While suitable for mild to moderate hearing loss, their power output is less than that of the BTE models. Users might require an adjustment period due to the receiver's placement in the ear canal. Additionally, RIC aids are more susceptible to moisture damage and often rely on compact remote controls.

Traditionally, earmolds have been mass-produced by large hearing aid companies based on standardized measurements. This has led to a decline in hands-on earmold crafting skills among audiology professionals. However, due to the high number of BTE hearing aids in this donation, Winta had undergone

specialized training thanks to the expertise and foresight of Professor Perrie. This ensured a perfect fit for each recipient of the BTE model.

Many of the candidates experienced a gradual onset of hearing loss starting from a young age. They would have started to speak and communicate well by the time their hearing deteriorated. Unfortunately, as their hearing declined, their education was inevitably disrupted. Keeping up with classroom instruction without adequate support became insurmountable, leading to significant limitations in securing and maintaining employment opportunities. The substantial cost of hearing aids further compounded the issue, making this life-changing technology an unattainable dream for many.

Winta's considerate donation ensured that each recipient received a year's supply of hearing aid batteries, significantly alleviating their financial burden moving forward.

By the end of the two weeks, the recipients, most of whom had gone

years without hearing the chirping of birds, the laughter of children, or even the voices of their loved ones, were already excitedly talking over one another and happily participating in the goings-on of their surroundings.

Recognizing hearing loss can be a challenging process. Research suggests that individuals often take an average of seven years to acknowledge a significant decline in their hearing ability. Without a concerned loved one, friend, or colleague to raise the issue, this delay can lead to irreversible hearing damage. For children, the consequences can be particularly severe. If parents, siblings, or teachers fail to identify hearing difficulties, academic performance usually suffer due to challenges in following lessons and social interactions. This can result in dropping out of school and limited career opportunities, creating, for the individuals, a disheartening cycle of poverty and disadvantage.

Winta Berhane's thoughtfulness and expertise, Professor Adam Perrie's generous donations, the EHVI's unwavering support, and the dedication of Eritrean medical professionals like Dr. Alem Teklu, Dr. Simon Haile, Mr. Amine Ghebregziabihier, and the entire ENT center staff as well as EriNAD all contributed to the success of this project. By providing essential hearing aids and training local professionals, the project has not only alleviated immediate suffering but also fostered a sustainable path to improved auditory health in the country.

Hearing loss, a truly invisible disability, is a pervasive issue affecting millions worldwide, often leading to isolation and diminished quality of life. Yet, as this project demonstrates, it is a challenge that can be addressed. There are countless individuals still waiting for the gift of sound. By continuing to invest in research, education, and advocacy, we can ensure that hearing loss is no longer a barrier to a fulfilling life.

The journey towards a world where everyone can participate fully in society begins with listening. It is up to us to listen to the voices of those affected by hearing loss, amplify their stories, and work tirelessly to create a future where everyone can hear and be heard.

To find out more about what you can do to help, please visit the EHVI website at <http://ehvi.net/>.



Jointly Building a Closer China-Africa Community with a Shared Future

The 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) will be held in Beijing from September 4 to 6. Chinese and African leaders will gather in Beijing again after six years to discuss future development and cooperation and exchange governance experience. Through this summit, China and Africa will enhance their long-standing friendship and deepen unity and collaboration to open up new vistas for faster common development and start a new chapter for a China-Africa community with a shared future.

The world today is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. The trends of anti-globalization, unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise. Global crises such as geopolitical conflicts and climate change occur frequently. Humankind is at a crucial crossroads, and the China-Africa cooperation and development are facing more uncertainty. China's answer to the question of "where human society is headed and how China-Africa cooperation develop can" is to build a closer China-Africa Community with a Shared Future. This is the trend of the times and the common voice of the people of China and Africa.

Politically, China and Africa share the same aspiration and vision. China and Africa have supported each other in fighting colonialism and racism based on similar suffering in recent history. In the struggle for national independence, China and Africa, as the members of the "Global South", have been united in their common goal and mutual assistance, and have been the most distinctive, steadfast and major supporters of each other's anti-colonial and anti-hegemonic struggles.

Economically, both China and Africa face the task of modernization. China is the world's largest developing country and the largest economy in the "Global South", while Africa is the continent with the highest concentration of developing countries and the greatest wealth of resources. Advancing their respective modernization is the historic mission of China and Africa. China will always walk side by

side with Africa on its path to modernization and join hands with Africa to create a model of cooperation in the "Global South", injecting strong impetus into the promotion of an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization.

Culturally, China and Africa share similar values. Chinese culture is based on the concept of unity and harmony, and upholds the value of "paramount importance of peace" and "seeking harmony without uniformity", emphasizing "the whole world is one family". The philosophy of the traditional African value, Ubuntu, believes that "I am because we are," and emphasizes the interdependence and inseparability of people. There is also an Eritrean proverb that says, "Together, we can bring down the elephant." All of them reflect the importance that the people of China and Africa attach to solidarity and the sharing of destiny.

Looking back at the past and looking forward to the future at this critical juncture in history, the only way for China and Africa to tide over the difficulties and create a bright future is to ride on the same ship of shared future.

China and Africa adhere to the principle of sovereign equality. "Because I have been caught in the rain, I want to hold an umbrella for others". Both China and Africa have had the tragic experience of being colonized, and we cherish the golden rule of sovereign equality, oppose the use of the big over the small and bullying the weak, advocate the equality of all countries, large and small, and oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

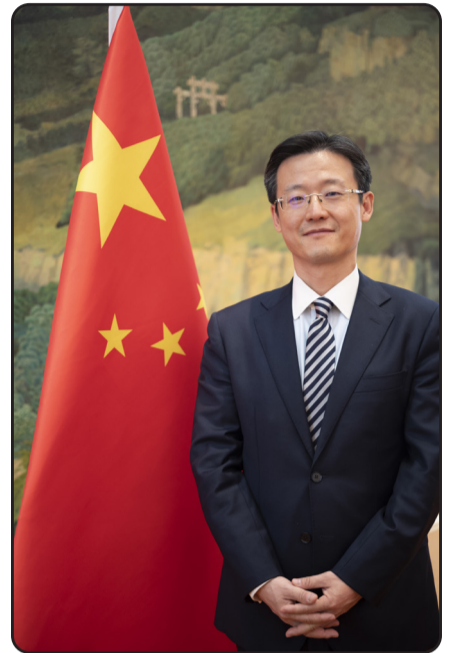
China and Africa also realize the vision of peace and security. The security of one country cannot be built on the insecurity of others. China and Africa should support the Global Security Initiative, advocate the practice of a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable concept of security, promote development and security through cooperation, and build a more balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture.

China and Africa uphold the concept of fairness and justice. The world is no longer a jungle world. Fairness and justice are our common pursuit. China and Africa should advocate the Global Civilization Initiative, practice true multilateralism, promote mutual understanding among peoples and promote tolerance and mutual appreciation among civilizations.

China and Africa are on the same page in defending the common values of all humankind. Peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom are the common values of all humankind and the common pursuit of all peoples. We should respect the development paths and institutional models independently chosen by the peoples of all countries and refrain from imposing one's values and models on others

or engaging in ideological confrontation.

China and Eritrea have established a strategic partnership, and are in a unique position to build a closer community of shared future. The two countries share similar philosophies and have close contact between the people, China has long been the largest trading partner of Eritrea, and the two countries have signed a memorandum of understanding on the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. Both China and Eritrea advocate international fairness and justice, and have always supported each other on issues regarding each other's core interests and major concerns. In May last year, President Isaias successfully visited China, and the strategic partnership between



China and Eritrea has been elevated to a new level.

Li Xiang,
Ambassador of the People's
Republic of China to the State
of Eritrea

ECA Delegation Visits Eritrea . . .

Continued from page 2

The ECA delegation expressed its readiness to collaborate with the Eritrean government on energy initiatives, particularly in renewable sources like solar, wind, and geothermal energy. "This can not only meet the country's energy needs but also allow for surplus energy exports, given Eritrea's vast potential.

We have already begun this collaboration and formulated a plan for the coming months. Our meetings with various ministers and government bodies have been productive, and we are excited to move forward together," Mr. Gatete asserted. As they prepared to depart, the delegation and the Eritrean government agreed on the importance of compiling statistics by the end of this year. They aim to ensure that by the year's end, Eritrea can initiate its statistical processes. Additionally, they have set a goal to complete all technical work and training related to energy—particularly in geothermal and solar—by then, allowing them to assess the next steps for collaboration.

While the ECA continues to learn about agriculture and other sectors, they plan to work closely with the Eritrean government, following

the guidance to ensure that their support is complementary. The ECA also aims to assist Eritrea in developing innovative financing mechanisms, especially concerning climate initiatives.

Furthermore, the ECA is committed to supporting trade and value addition in different sectors, including agricultural products, livestock, and particularly minerals. Eritrea is rich in resources such as copper, potash, gold, and zinc. As this sector grows, it's crucial to focus on value addition, standardization, and marketing so that jobs remain in the country and Eritrea can fully benefit from its resources, rather than just exporting raw materials. Mr. Gatete expressed his firm belief that Eritrea has the will and capacity to lead this process.

Mr. Gatete emphasized the potential for other countries to learn from Eritrea's establishment of water reservoirs and integrated farming practices. "A significant portion of GDP in African countries depends on agriculture. Despite this, we are importing \$120 billion worth of food annually, which needs to change. That's why we emphasize that Eritrea provides a strong example in irrigation, a key component for food security and productivity. Through south-south

cooperation, countries can learn from one another, with Eritrea both teaching and learning from the experiences of others."

In their meetings, the delegation discussed innovative practices across various fields, including agriculture, health, transportation, and education.

They recognized that some countries are implementing AI-driven solutions to enhance efficiency and productivity. To facilitate this exchange of ideas, they have created a platform where individuals can log in to explore innovations across different sectors. This initiative enables users to connect with companies or countries to learn how to adapt these innovations to their own contexts. "Our aim is to compile successful practices from each country so that nations can discover what is happening elsewhere and pursue learning opportunities from one another," Mr. Gatete concluded.

The visit of the ECA delegation to Eritrea marks a promising step towards fostering collaboration and sustainable development across the continent, highlighting the importance of shared knowledge and cooperative efforts in overcoming the challenges that African nations face.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Pump Mechanic
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite
Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To support the junior and senior maintenance supervisor in the day to day running of the fixed and mobile mining equipment.
- To maintain and repair the dewatering equipment to an acceptable standard during the life of the mine.
- Carry out weekly inspections of the drilling equipment and write inspection reports as per the company protocol.
- Ensure the mining equipment meets the required operational availability.

General responsibilities:

- Follow direct instructions from both the junior and senior HME supervisors.
- Perform preventative maintenance on all dewatering pumps and related equipment.
- Repair and maintain water pumps & equipment at both the HME workshop and field service maintenance department.
- Capable of reading and disseminating information from schematics and maintenance manuals.
- Ability to order correct parts for procurement from the supply chain team.
- Ensure maintenance works in compliance with norms and standards applicable in Eritrea.
- Accomplish tasks with allotted time and in compliance with budget constraints.
- Working towards increasing equipment reliability as well as availability.
- Inspect assigned work units to ensure schedules and objectives are attained.
- Maintain his/her equipment clean as well as that of the site under his/her responsibility.
- Complete all necessary documents in relation with maintenance management system.
- Promote a safe work environment in compliance with enforced health and safety policies and practices and collaborate to improve them.
- Take all useful actions to avoid deterioration, break, or damage of the Company's assets; provide a report to the immediate hierarchy.
- Identify and communicate opportunities to improve preventive and predictive maintenance procedures and methods.
- Prioritizes maintenance system and facility repair needs to minimize production downtime, while assuring safety, quality, and reliability.
- Respond to maintenance emergency conditions with the accurate mixture of skilled technicians to minimize downtime, planning major repairs and installations.
- Perform other duties as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- High school diploma or GED.
- Technical diploma or collage certificate.
- Trade certificate.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 2+ years' experience in large open pit mine.
- Experience with various types of dewatering pumps.
- Work closely with the HME senior supervisor to maintain all mining equipment to the best possible standards.
- Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team.
- The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment.
- A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members.

Technical Skills

- Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment.
- Analytical skills
- Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English.
- Report Writing skills.
- Valid Driver's License.
- Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).

Behavioral Skills

- Get things done attitude.
- Safety leadership by example.
- Ability to work under pressure.
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines.
- Commitment to deliver on agreed targets.
- Results oriented.
- Ability to multitask.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara and AMSC sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements 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 would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements 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.
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An Expression of the indignation . . .

Continued from page 3

regarded as a renegade by the Italians, British, and Ethiopians, and a small band of fighters, armed with only a handful of old rifles, fired the first shots of the armed struggle in the Gash Barka region of Eritrea. Awate was regarded as a talented marksman who had earlier served as a soldier in the colonial army. There his military bravery and skills earned him the respect of his superiors and a variety of medals. A few months following on from Awate's launch of the armed struggle, Abdu Mohamed Fayed became its first martyr when he was killed at Adal, near Sawa. (Abdu Mohamed Fayed's grave is now located in Sawa, while Hamid Idris Awate himself passed away about 10 months after the beginning of the armed struggle. He had succumbed to food poisoning.)

For the peace-loving Eritrean people, the launch of the armed revolution was "the expression of the indignation of a people whose rights [were] flagrantly and ruthlessly suppressed." From those first shots fired by Awate and subsequent hit-and-run skirmishes, Eritrea's independence struggle grew into a wide-scale war of liberation encompassing the entire population – much like a small spark that ignites a blazing wildfire engulfing everything before it.

In a perceptive passage within his 1960 book, *Eritrea: A Colony in Transition, 1941-*

1952, G.K.N. Trevaskis, who served as a political secretary in Eritrea during the period of the British military administration in Eritrea, advised Ethiopia against the abrogation of the federation, warning that maintaining the federal arrangement in accordance with UN Resolution 390A(V) would be in the best interest of both Ethiopia and Eritrea. Yet he ultimately recognized that, "...the temptation [for Ethiopia] to subject Eritrea firmly under her own control will always be great. Should she try to do so, she will risk Eritrean discontent and eventual revolt, which, with foreign sympathy and support, might well disrupt both Eritrea and Ethiopia herself."

In light of what would eventually come to pass, these words would prove to be prescient. During the decades-long independence struggle, Eritrea received no substantive international economic, political, or military support, and it was confronted by one of the continent's largest and best-equipped militaries. Throughout the duration of the protracted conflict, Ethiopia was heavily backed by the Cold War superpowers, the US and USSR (sometimes simultaneously), as well as many other countries, including, among others, Israel, East Germany, Cuba, and Yemen. Eventually, in 1991, after one of the longest national wars for liberation in modern African history and following tens of thousands of deaths, numerous more injuries, and much devastation and destruction, Eritrea finally won its independence.

**ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY**

Abu Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Senior HME Mechanic

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To support the junior and senior maintenance supervisor in the day to day running of the fixed and mobile mining equipment.
- To make strategic decisions in the absence of the maintenance superintendent.
- Mentor and coach, the junior workforce with the view to making internal promotions in the future.
- Ensure a clean, safe, and environmentally friendly workshop and surrounding areas.

General responsibilities:

- Repair and maintain mining equipment at both the HME workshop and field service maintenance department.
- Ensure maintenance works in compliance with norms and standards applicable in Eritrea.
- Accomplish tasks with allotted time and in compliance with budget constraints.
- Working towards increasing equipment reliability as well as availability.
- Ensure that subordinate colleagues work safely, assist the supervisor to accomplish inspection of work areas and lead daily Toolbox meetings.
- Ensure continued operations of production shifts through execution of the production plan and schedules.
- Inspect assigned work units to ensure schedules and objectives are attained.
- Maintain his/her equipment clean as well as that of the site under his/her responsibility.
- Complete all necessary documents in relation with maintenance management system.
- Promote a safe work environment in compliance with enforced health and safety policies and practices and collaborate to improve them.
- Take all useful actions to avoid deterioration, break or damage of the Company's assets; provide a report to the immediate hierarchy.
- Identify and communicate opportunities to improve preventive and predictive maintenance procedures and methods.
- Prioritizes maintenance system and facility repair needs to minimize production downtime, while assuring safety, quality, and reliability.
- Respond to maintenance emergency conditions with the accurate mixture of skilled technicians to minimize downtime, planning major repairs and installations.
- Perform other duties as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience**Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents**

- High school diploma or GED.
- Technical diploma or collage certificate.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 5+ years' experience in large open pit mine.
- Work closely with the HME senior supervisor to maintain all mining equipment to the best possible standards.
- Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team.
- The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment.
- A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members.

Technical Skills

- Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment.
- Analytical skills
- Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English.
- Report Writing skills.
- Valid Driver's License.
- Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).

Behavioral Skills

- Get things done attitude.
- Safety leadership by example.
- Ability to work under pressure.
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines.
- Commitment to deliver on agreed targets.
- Results oriented.
- Ability to multitask.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara and AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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Asmara

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P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Corrigenda

An amendment second notice is hereby given to the public that SITA B.V a Limited Liability Company incorporated in the Netherlands has opened a branch office in Asmara city, Eritrea.

The name of the company is SITA B.V a Limited Liability Company.
Nationality of the company is Dutch.

The Head office of the company is Rotterdam the Netherlands.

The company's authorized share capital amounts to fifty million euro (EUR 50,000,000), divided into five hundred million (500,000,000) shares having a par value of ten cents (EUR 0.10) each.

The business objectives of the company are:

Air Transport Industry,
Engage in the provision and integration of information and communications technology (ICT) and equipment, including related consultancy/technical support, as well as all related services and supplies, including but not limited to the selling, importing, leasing, renting, licensing and maintaining of computer and telecommunications equipment and/or software, and
To undertake any action or operation directly or indirectly relating or conducive to objects of the company.

Mr. Yoseph Amare is appointed as a local lawful representative of the Company in Eritrea.

The Company is established for unlimited period of time.

SITA B.V a Limited Liability Company



Young Mechanics: Innovating their Way up at Anberbeb Sh.Co

Luwam Kahsay H.

Please introduce yourselves, please?

My name is Tesfaldet Kidane. I graduated from May Nefhi College in Automotive Technology, and I currently work as a diagnostic technician and head of the auto-electric department at Anberbeb Share Company. I have been working here for 17 years.

My name is Biniam Mengsteab. I also graduated with an Automotive Technology degree from May Nefhi College in 2008. In Anberbeb, I work as a diagnostic technician and service adviser in the reception department. I have also been working here for 17 years.

Tomas Afwerki, our third partner in this project, works as a diagnostic technician in

When everyone was out to welcome the history maker Biniam Ghirmay, the streets of Asmara were full of jubilant people who wouldn't stop pushing against each other. Due to the extreme congestion, I found myself crammed into the Anberbeb Share Company notice board. Not long after, the recognition and appreciation notices posted for the young members of the company grabbed my attention and diverted my mind for a bit. I was amazed at how our country's youths are upgrading their skills, so I shifted my focus to the event, promising to return in the future.

As promised, I returned to the company and had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Ghirmay Abrha, the general director, to discuss the company and the recognition letters displayed on their notice board. He then introduced me to some of the many talented youngsters who have invented and modified engines by miniaturizing the size of a car's systems. Before proceeding to the interview, let me introduce you to the company.

During the armed struggle in 1984, the company initially established itself at a place known as Anberbeb. Following independence, the company relocated to Asmara and began providing services. In 1995, it officially became an enterprise, Anberbeb Share Company. In 1996 and 1998, the company became an official representative and distributor for Toyota, Komatsu, and then Yamaha, Japanese companies, respectively.

As part of the Kaizen program, a Japanese business practice of continuous improvement in performance and productivity, above all their activities and contributions, Anberbeb Share Co. gives training to its members and others who have and are contributing to tackling the challenges of their society in every way possible.

What do you think is the key to efficient work when working as a team?

Biniam: First and foremost is the respect and trust you have among each other. Admitting you don't know everything helps you appreciate each other's abilities, which are necessary for any task. For instance, I and Tesfaldet have known each other for almost our entire lives. We both know who is skilled at what. As a result, for every project we have undertaken within our company, as well as other similar ones, we clearly define our roles beforehand and work in complementary ways. That is why we decided to include Tomas in this project.

Tesfaldet: Effective teamwork requires you to admit that there is another way to look at things, even if you think you know them.

You have worked in this company for almost two decades now. How would you describe it?

Based on my personal experience, I would define it as a school and home. Despite being here for 17 years, I am always learning and accumulating new knowledge, both professionally and personally.

For me, it serves as a college where I receive theoretical and practical guidance about my profession. Our company thrives on the continuous training it provides to develop its members in every aspect. As a result, I consider it to be a college where you don't stop constantly upgrading your knowledge.

Any final remarks you want to make?

Biniam: Growing is nothing more than the wise and full use of your resources. Technology is getting more advanced with time, and so should a person. Regardless of the circumstances, it is crucial for individuals, particularly those in their youth, to seize every opportunity that comes their way. For instance, our assignment to Anberbeb Share Company or any other location holds no value unless we diligently strive to advance our profession and personal growth.

Thank you for your time. Wish you success.

Naval Force requested this reconstructed and modified engine shortly after we started

movable.

How was the process of changing the idea into a practical project?

Teafaldet: We had to completely modify the car because it had been out of service for many years, making it difficult to find spare parts. Beforehand, we prepared a serviceable chest to carry all the car systems in one.

Then we got involved in renewing the deteriorated engine, cleaning all the rusted parts of the car, and dyeing them different colors. We were able to finish the project within two months, working 160 hours each as a sideline to our weekends and part-time jobs. To provide clearer information, we have prepared copy manuals and hour-and-a-half video explaining the functions of the machine.

Biniam: We have constructed

and modified the training aid, which is an engineering device. It aims to help trainees in the automotive field witness all of a vehicle's systems—cooling, lubrication, electrical, suspension, charging, starting, transmission, braking, and engine computer-controlled systems—closely and easily.

This modified model is essentially a Toyota vehicle engine with a modern computerized system. Because it is a live engine, it provides a real-time demonstration of all of the system functions. The engine, equipped with the latest technology, the Electronic Control Unit (ECU), and a computer-controlled engine with all the sensors and actuators, serves as a valuable tool for demonstrating and learning processes. This engineering device significantly contributes to increasing knowledge in vehicle repair.



Anberbeb. He graduated from technical school and has been working in the company for almost 13 years.

You've created a teaching manual called the Reconstructed and Modified Engine. Tell us more about it.

Biniam: This project is an evolution of a previous engine we developed for Mai Nefhi College, intended for educational use. When our general director suggested we make a gadget that can be of assistance to the young interns who were always in our company for the virtual aspect, we made an engine, which then included only some of the engine systems compacting them in a small area. The car we used was a 1990 Corolla 2E.

working on it. Previously, a teacher had to divide the car into numerous parts to demonstrate all its functions. Therefore, during the design process, our primary focus was to enhance efficiency, both in terms of time and cost, compared to the previous version. Thus, we came up with a project where we miniaturized all the systems of a car and built it in just 2.8, 1.20m*1.20m*1.38m, cubic meters in compliance with the already existing system, making them smaller single units and self-contained within a staple. This small, compacted reinvention dramatically changes and simplifies teaching methods for both the teacher and the students, because 20 to 30 students could benefit from a single teacher at a time. In the future, we have plans to make it



Tesfaldet: The Eritrean