

PRESIDENT ISAIAS RETURNS HOME CONCLUDING VISIT TO EGYPT



reaffirmed Egypt's readiness to further deepen the existing warm bilateral relations through the implementation of economic partnership projects and programmes in priority sectors.

Meanwhile, President Isaias met with Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud for broad talks on bilateral cooperation and regional stability.

Both leaders stressed the necessity of fostering a political climate free from external interference to safeguard Somalia's territorial integrity, peace, and national unity.

President Isaias noted that federal architectures in the region have often struggled to foster cohesion, arguing that frameworks capitalizing on social, ethnic, or religious divisions should be replaced by citizenship-based governance.

President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud expressed gratitude to President Isaias and the Eritrean people for their unwavering support for Somalia's sovereignty and development.

On the sidelines of the Summit, President Isaias also met with General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan,

Chairman of Sudan's Sovereignty Council.

The two leaders engaged in extensive consultations regarding bilateral affairs and regional developments, continuing their regular dialogue on issues of mutual interest to Eritrea and Sudan.

The bilateral meetings coincided with the Summit of Heads of State on collective security, stability, and partnership held in El-Alamein, reinforcing joint commitments to regional peace and economic collaboration across the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region.



SENIOR ERITREAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH US OFFICIALS

A senior Eritrean delegation led by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, met in Washington with Ms. Allison Hooker, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr. Frank Garcia, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

In the meeting with the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Minister Osman welcomed the removal of unilateral sanctions, describing it as a positive and vital step towards opening a new chapter in Eritrea-US relations.

Minister Osman stressed that Eritrea's objective is to establish the basis for constructive, mutually beneficial and genuine partnership in the period ahead. He said that the new chapter should enable the two countries to make up for missed opportunities, enhance trade and

investment, and explore and pursue new prospects for genuine partnership that avoids structural dependency.

Minister Osman also referred to the need for a further review of the unwarranted pressure policies pursued by previous administrations. He elaborated on Eritrea's modest and constructive role in promoting peace, stability and security in its immediate and wider neighbourhood, encompassing the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Nile Basin and the wider Gulf region. The Minister expressed Eritrea's earnest hope to develop collaborative efforts with the US in these areas, as well as through the mechanisms of cooperation established by the littoral states.

For her part, the Under Secretary for Political Affairs underlined that the lifting of

the sanctions stemmed from President Trump's commitment to nurturing bilateral partnerships based on mutual benefit.

She said that this would contribute to developing warm ties of cooperation between the two countries. Ms. Hooker further remarked on the broad convergence of the main themes of cooperation envisaged by the two sides during these initial and preliminary meetings.

The meeting with the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Frank Garcia, likewise focused on broadly similar themes. The two sides agreed that future talks would focus on more substantive and concrete consultations on the promotion of trade and investment, regional peace and stability, and the resolution of pending matters through constructive dialogue.

President Isaias Afwerki and his delegation returned home yesterday afternoon following a fruitful, three-day working visit to Egypt, where he attended a Quadrilateral Consultative Summit.

The visit was highlighted by the signing of the El-Alamein Joint Declaration on enhancing regional peace and security, alongside high-level bilateral meetings with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, Chairman of Sudan's Sovereignty Council General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud.

In New Alamein City, President Isaias and President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi held extensive discussions on strengthening bilateral ties and reviewing regional and

international developments.

President Isaias Afwerki underlined the shared positions of Eritrea and Egypt on regional matters, particularly regarding the cardinal principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations and non-interference in their internal affairs.

President Isaias further expressed appreciation for President el-Sisi's efforts to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various sectors and for Egypt's goodwill and readiness to bolster these ties for the benefit of both peoples and countries.

President el-Sisi, for his part, highlighted the profound historical and strategic ties between the two countries and



Unofficial Translation

El-Alamein Joint Declaration

The Quadrilateral Consultative Summit between Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia

1. Pursuant to the invitation extended by H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to H.E. President Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea; H.E. President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of the Federal Republic of Somalia; and General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, Chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty Council of the Republic of the Sudan, the Presidents convened a quadrilateral summit today, 4 October 2026, in the New El Alamein City. They held intensive fraternal consultations on current regional and international issues, as well as ways to enhance political, trade and economic cooperation among the four countries and strengthen consultation and coordination

among them.

2. The Summit addressed the need to uphold the fundamental principles and pillars of international law as the basis for regional stability and cooperation, particularly respect for the sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity of the countries of the region; upholding the principles of good-neighboring; rejecting interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region under any pretext; and working to support national institutions and promote political and peaceful solutions to conflicts.

3. The Summit discussed the coordination of joint efforts to achieve regional stability, create a conducive environment for shared

sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia and rejecting any interference aimed at undermining them, particularly recognition of what is referred to as "Somaliland", considering that this is an infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

c. Supporting the efforts of the Federal Republic of Somalia in combating terrorism and enabling state institutions to extend their authority over the entirety of the country, and calling upon regional and international partners to provide adequate, sustainable and predictable funding to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), in order to support the security transition process in Somalia and enable the mission to implement its mandate in support of the orderly transfer of security responsibilities to Somali forces.

d. Affirming the principle of freedom of navigation and that the governance of the Red Sea is the exclusive responsibility of the littoral states.

e. Affirming the importance of respecting international law governing transboundary rivers, including the Nile River, particularly the principle of non-harm, and the obligation to cooperate through prior notification, consultation and consensus, while categorically rejecting any unilateral measures that adversely affect the existing water uses of the two downstream countries of the Nile.

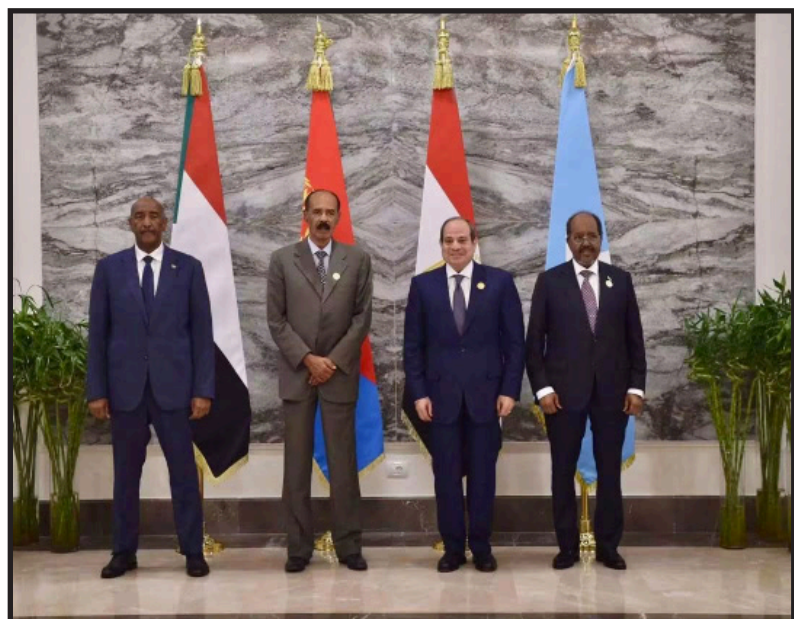
f. Continuing to further enhance consultations and coordination between the four countries and the rest of the sister African countries.

5. The leaders agreed to establish a mechanism to follow up on the outcomes of this consultative summit, which will be held periodically and whenever necessary to enhance consultation and coordination among them.

6. The Presidents of Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia expressed their sincere thanks and appreciation to His Excellency President Abdel Fattah El Sisi for hosting this Consultative Summit.

El-Alamein –
4 October 2026

b. Supporting the unity and



ERITREA PROFILE

Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday

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From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · 21h

Potemkin Party's characteristic behaviour of speaking with a forked tongue is again in full display.

In a Press Statement issued by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry today in an apparent reaction to the El-Alamein Declaration, the PP pays lip-service to the pursuit of "peaceful engagement, mutual respect, and regional cooperation". It further urges "all regional actors to address shared challenges through constructive dialogue, partnership, and adherence to the principles of good neighborliness..."

But this is the crux of the matter.

The Potemkin Party's duplicitous antics aside, the prevailing tension that has gripped the Horn of Africa region emanates precisely from its perilous acts perpetrated over the past years and that violate international law and the prospects and opportunities of healthy regional cooperation.

Indeed, these are the poignant facts:

1. Ethiopia enjoys unfettered access to all ports in the Horn of Africa. In what can be termed as a "buyers market", it has extensive latitude to enter into mutually beneficial commercial agreements with all the coastal countries concerned. But the Potemkin Party chose to violate international law and the principles of good neighborliness to pursue an agenda of aggression and war against Eritrea to "acquire sovereign access to the sea".
2. As spelled out in previous public statements by its Foreign Ministry, the invasion of the Eritrean port of Assab must include the southern coastal zone too. In the PP's convoluted logic: "without the protective depth offered by the Dahlak islands, Assab remains an exposed coastal facility vulnerable to hostile naval power... any enduring arrangement for Ethiopia must therefore consider a dual reality: access to the coast and the strategic depth required to protect that access".
3. Similarly, the Potemkin Party has fomented unnecessary and avoidable tensions with Somalia and Sudan through willful acts that breach international law and impede regional cooperation. The illicit MOU that it signed with Somaliland in flagrant breach of Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity; the all-rounded support that it continues to provide to the RSF under the bidding of the UAE are deplorable acts that have jeopardized regional peace and security.

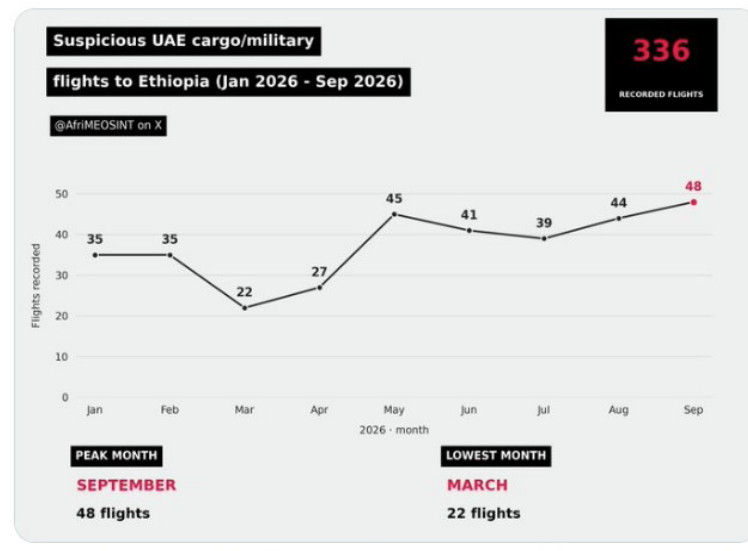
Finally, Ethiopia's insinuation that some geographic proximity to the Red Sea entitles it with the rights and responsibilities of the littoral States is too ludicrous and hollow in purely legal terms to merit response.



Rich Tedd @AfriMEOSINT

Since January, I've logged 356 suspicious UAE cargo/military flights to Ethiopia. Some delivered cargo there; others transited through to Chad and Libya.

The scale of this airlift coincides with Ethiopia's emergence as a key supply hub for the RSF in Sudan.



At the Heart of the Country's Educational Development

Bana Negusse

Celebrated annually on October 5, World Teachers' Day provides an opportunity to recognize the invaluable contribution of teachers to education, social progress, and national development. Beyond honouring educators, the occasion highlights the importance of strengthening the teaching profession and addressing the challenges teachers face in fulfilling their responsibilities.

Established in 1994, the day commemorates the adoption of the 1966 ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, a landmark document outlining international standards for teachers' rights, responsibilities, professional preparation, employment, and working conditions. The framework was further expanded in 1997 through the Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel. World Teachers' Day is jointly observed with the involvement of UNESCO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, and Education International (EI).

For Eritrea, the occasion carries particular significance, offering an opportunity to recognize the contribution of teachers to the expansion of educational opportunities and the country's broader development efforts. It also provides a moment to reflect on the progress achieved in education, the realities facing educators, and the importance of continued investment in the teaching profession.

Established in 1996, the Eritrean Teachers Association (ETA) today has approximately 30,000 members and maintains active membership in both the World Teachers' Association and the African Teachers' Association, reflecting its engagement in regional and international educational initiatives.

Notably, in Eritrea, education is regarded as a fundamental pillar of national development, an essential foundation for sustainable progress, social cohesion, and equal opportunity. National education policy guarantees free access to education from primary to tertiary level, while basic education up to Grade Eight is compulsory by law for both boys and girls. This vision is firmly articulated in Eritrea's National Charter, adopted in Nakfa in 1994, which states:

"Education is the foundation of



development. To provide equal educational opportunity means to provide equal opportunity for development. We must widely expand education so that our people can be free from ignorance, acquire knowledge and skills through various means, and enhance their productive capacity to build their country.

Education is a fundamental right to which every Eritrean is entitled. Therefore, we must expand education to the rural areas of the country where educational opportunity has so far been scant. We must build an advanced educational system which serves national unity and development, and equips people with knowledge and skills. Without the development of education, we cannot build our country or enhance democracy and justice.

Our greatest asset is our human resource. Therefore, we must assign a high priority to its development. Formal education is one way. In addition, all governmental and non-governmental institutions must provide continuing education and training. Continuous effort must be exerted to develop knowledge and skills throughout the society."

The principles outlined in the National Charter continue to underpin Eritrea's educational vision, emphasizing that human resource development is among the country's most valuable investments. Over the years, this commitment has been reflected in the expansion of educational infrastructure, increased school enrolment, and significant improvements in literacy.

Across urban and rural areas, hundreds of schools, learning centres, and libraries have been established, while existing facilities have been renovated and upgraded. The number of schools at all levels increased from just over 500 in 1991 to 1,930 in 2015 and further to 2,351 in 2023, with additional facilities in the planning and construction stages.

School enrolment has also increased over the years. Between

1991 and 2023, primary-school enrolment rose from 353,859 to 398,090 students, while middle-school enrolment increased from 141,746 to 176,162. Secondary-school enrolment grew from 87,664 to 88,984. At the tertiary level, degree-programme enrolment nearly doubled between 2016/17 and 2023/24, increasing by approximately 89 percent, from 1,672 to 3,155 students. Diploma-programme enrolment, meanwhile, has generally remained within the range of 1,000 to 2,000 students annually.

Significant gains have also been recorded in literacy. Estimates indicate that in 1990, shortly before independence, adult literacy stood at approximately 46 percent, comprising 59 percent among males and 35 percent among females. By 2018, the overall rate had increased to around 77 percent, with male literacy reaching 84 percent and female literacy 69 percent.

Progress among younger generations has been even more pronounced. Youth literacy, estimated at 61 percent in 1990 (73 percent among males and 49 percent among females), had risen to approximately 93 percent by 2018, reaching 94 percent for males and 93 percent for females. These improvements also reflect a substantial narrowing of the literacy gap between young men and women.

Recognizing the scale of this progress, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics has identified Eritrea among the countries that have achieved some of the largest increases in youth literacy over the past five decades.

Of course, firmly behind these developments are Eritrea's teachers, whose contribution has been indispensable to expanding educational opportunities and advancing the country's national vision. While policies, infrastructure, and investment provide the necessary foundations, teachers translate

these commitments into meaningful learning experiences in classrooms throughout the country.

Since independence, the number of teachers at all levels has grown alongside the expansion of the education system. Teacher recruitment, professional preparation, and capacity development have consequently remained important priorities in efforts to strengthen educational standards and improve learning outcomes.

Teachers occupy an important position in Eritrean society, not only as educators but also as mentors and contributors to community development. Their responsibilities extend beyond imparting academic knowledge to nurturing critical thinking, practical skills, creativity, discipline, and civic responsibility. Through their daily work, they help prepare younger generations to participate meaningfully in society and contribute to national development.

At the same time, sustaining

educational progress requires continued attention to teacher training, professional development, recruitment, and working conditions. Ensuring that educators have the necessary skills, resources, and support is essential to improving the quality of teaching and creating effective learning environments.

As Eritrea joins the international community in observing World Teachers' Day, the occasion serves as a reminder that the strength of an education system rests not only on the number of schools built or students enrolled, but also on the quality and dedication of those who teach. The country's educational progress since independence has been shaped in no small measure by the commitment and perseverance of its teachers.

Their contribution extends far beyond the classroom. By imparting knowledge, nurturing potential, and preparing future generations, Eritrea's teachers remain at the heart of the country's educational development and an indispensable part of its continued progress.

NEWS

SENIOR ERITREAN DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN ALAMEIN BUSINESS FORUM

A senior Eritrean delegation composed of Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, Head of Economic Affairs, and Mr. Nesredin Mohammed Saleh, Minister of Trade and Industry, has participated in the Alamein Business Forum, hosted by Egypt from 2 to 3 October.

Participants in the forum include Heads of State, government representatives, senior leaders from leading international and regional financial institutions, and key actors driving transformative change across Africa's most critical sectors, including infrastructure, trade, critical minerals, digital innovation, health markets and emerging industries.

The senior Eritrean delegation also met yesterday with Dr. George Elombi, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank). The discussions centred on existing financial services between Eritrean banks and Afreximbank.

At the meeting, the two sides agreed to expand and strengthen their ongoing cooperation and introduce new financial services for various projects.



From Social Media





Yemane G. Meskel

  @hawelti · Oct 4

Potemkin Party political novices and minions (Abraham Belay et al) are mendaciously trying to weave a new "legal" pretext for the reckless agenda of conflict and war that the regime has been doggedly pursuing against Eritrea for more than three years now.

The transparent and pathetic ploy rests on re-packaging/couching PP's illicit agenda of war for "sovereign access to the sea" and projecting "naval military power with strategic depth in Eritrea's southern coastal zone" in the language of "self-defense".

But this wicked and deceitful approach cannot find currency or traction anywhere.

The indelible facts are - and this is in the public record as illustrated in the link below:

1. Potemkin Party's senior political and military leaders have been wedded to an expansionist war agenda and have made multiple provocative statements to that end in the past three years;
2. As corroborated by the testimony of none other than Getachew Redda, PP's aggressive agenda in fact precedes its first public pronouncement by its leader in October 2023.
3. Indeed, in August 2022 and while the war was raging in the Tigray Region, the Potemkin Party proposed to the TPLF during the peace talks in Djibouti and Seychelles, "to bury the hatchet and join forces to invade Eritrea as the ultimate, common, enemy".
4. The Potemkin Party has also continued to host and sponsor notorious, even if inconsequential, Eritrean subversive groups (RASDO etc..) for the purposes of "regime change".

In a nutshell, and coupled with its myriad acts of regional destabilization, the culprit and source of instability in the region which continues to flout international law with impunity is, and remains, the Potemkin Party with its delusional aspirations of "regional grandeur".



Yemane G. Meskel

  @hawelti

Ethiopia's Potemkin Party: another despicable display of war psychosis and provocative saber-rattling at Hawassa on the weekend on the occasion of the "Inauguration of the Special Operations Command"!

The Potemkin Party continues to spew and ramp up, at almost every public occasion, toxic and provocative vitriol against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbour (s) in flagrant contravention of international law and established norms and parameters of regional peace and stability.

The pattern/war-recipe remains perilously the same:

- *Barely cryptic declaration by the President of the Oromia Region two years ago that "Irrecha will be celebrated in the Red Sea (Assab), next year";
- * Public display, at the Inauguration of Military Recruits few months ago, of an official Map of Ethiopia that unlawfully incorporates the port city of Assab and Eritrea's southern coastal territories;
- * And these days, outrageous "announcement" on the weekend by the Chief of the Potemkin Party on the establishment of "an elite force" to police and ensure maritime security in the Red Sea from the tip of Somalia to Massawa (in Eritrea).
- *The ill-advised MOU that the PP regime signed with Somaliland; the RSF training camp it has installed in southwestern Ethiopia reportedly under the bidding of the UAE; complete the picture of its irresponsible and reckless acts of fomenting conflict in the Horn of Africa region.

Poignant as it is, the Potemkin Party seems to believe that it has *carte blanche* to flout international law at its whimsical will in the current global climate of uncertainty and greater turbulence.

Indeed, it is indulging in these dangerous acts of aggression and regional destabilization while it continues to simultaneously seek - with a bowl in hand - financial bailouts from the IMF as well as other multilateral donors. Furthermore, over 21.4 million Ethiopians are seething under extreme poverty and continue to remain fully dependent on international humanitarian handouts for their survival.

The maritime security of the Red Sea is otherwise under the purview and prerogative of, and guaranteed by, the littoral States.

That the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Horn of Africa countries is inviolable is also too palpable to merit elaboration.





Yemane G. Meskel

  @hawelti · Mar 7, 2025

The war-mongering psychosis that has apparently gripped certain political circles/Trolls in Ethiopia these days is astounding indeed. Almost on a daily basis, we see an upsurge of blatant distortion and revisions of ancient, medieval and modern history of the region; brazen [x.com/hawelti/status...](#)

Last edited 5:56 PM · Feb 23, 2026 · 126.9K Views

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Semantic Shifts and Strategic Deceptions: The Prosperity Party's Rhetorical . . .

Continued from page 5

- The PP's hypocrisy is stark; it exploits the fact that AU is headquartered in the Ethiopian capital for purposes of continental diplomacy. At the same time, it bypassed international protocols by signing a unilateral, unlawful Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Somaliland, directly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia.
- Furthermore, the PP regime has aggravated the catastrophic civil war in Sudan by hosting a UAE-financed military training facility, which serves as an active staging ground for cross-border drone strikes, weapon trafficking networks, and the recruitment of Mercenaries to reinforce the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), thereby catalyzing widespread regional destabilization.

In conclusion, irrespective of the shifting terminology, the sanitized packaging,

or the diplomatic arenas chosen by the Prosperity Party to provide a veneer of validation for its "maritime imperative" and/or "self-defense", the legal reality remains unchanged.

Despite these adverse realities, the Government of Eritrea has maintained a consistent, principled position: Eritrea's sovereignty and territorial integrity are absolute and non-negotiable. Its internationally recognized borders are not subject to revision through coercion, military threats, political pressure, or manufactured historical narratives.

In the event, the international community must look past the changing parlance of the PP regime and address its underlying expansionist policies, which lie at the root of the current instability in the Horn of Africa.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea

Research and Documentation Division

4 October 2026

Semantic Shifts and Strategic Deceptions: The Prosperity Party's Rhetorical Pivot on the Red Sea

In just the past week, the internal security landscape in Ethiopia has dramatically escalated into a profound structural crisis. Major war has erupted in the Tigray Region while the simmering conflicts in the Amhara, Oromia, Afar and other hotbeds of perennial military confrontation continue with varying intensities.

Faced with this compounding domestic failure, the PP regime has simultaneously escalated its external hostility against Eritrea, combining renewed threats of invasion under the fallacious rubric “of self-defense” with an unprovoked diplomatic assault. The PP has expelled all Eritrean diplomats as persona non grata, including officials specifically accredited to the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). By taking this reckless step, the PP has flagrantly disregarded the 2008 AU Headquarters Agreement and the 1958 UN-Ethiopia Agreement, both of which legally guarantee the immunity and protection of diplomats accredited to regional and international organizations.

The upsurge on military confrontations confirms that the Prosperity Party (PP) regime in Addis Ababa had merely been preparing the ground for expanded wars. Over the past month, it has noticeably shifted its rhetoric on international platforms, including the UN General Assembly and the BRICS Summit. The previously aggressive, coercive demands for a “maritime imperative” and “sovereign access to the sea” had increasingly been replaced by more polished, diplomatic language calling for “equitable access to the sea” through “reliable and dependable” arrangements.

While the PP framed this semantic shift as a “commitment to peaceful dialogue”, the reality reveals a calculated diplomatic deception designed to mislead the international community and mask an ongoing campaign of regional destabilization and territorial expansion now unfolding on the ground.

The fundamental question is why the PP shifted its parlance at this particular juncture. This change in wording is a direct response to the international

pushback, weak as it is, that Addis Ababa faced after openly trampling on the territorial integrity of Horn of Africa nations. For the past three years, senior Ethiopian officials have used aggressive, unprovoked rhetoric, to delegitimize Eritrean statehood and to claim as their own sovereign Eritrean territory, particularly the Port of Assab.

This repackaging cannot and should not mislead anyone, as the real intent of the PP still remains on public record. In fact, just a month prior to these recent shifts in diplomatic tone and language, senior civilian and military officials within the PP establishment were actively propagating war timelines. They openly boasted that a military strike against Eritrea was well within their capabilities and could be concluded by October 2026. Prominent regime voices, including Ambassador Dina Mufti and General Bacha Debele went to the extreme. They argued that a military strike on Eritrea would fundamentally dissolve the regional order, in essence declaring that following their intervention, there would be no borders, no frontiers, and no administrative boundaries separating the two sovereign nations. This extreme rhetoric exposes an agenda that goes far beyond commercial port access; It envisions the total erasure of an internationally recognized borders through military force.

Therefore, the recent shift to softer terminology and couch the PP's war agenda as “reactive and in self-defense” is merely a sinister tactical camouflage. The regime continues to employ a dangerous dual-track propaganda strategy:

- Domestically, the regime continues to stoke expansionist sentiments and military timelines to distract from internal political failure.
- Internationally, it uses terms like “strategic priority,” “economic imperative,” “regional integration” to project a false image of a peaceful, rule-abiding state.

This diplomatic exercise cannot erase years of threats, open hostility, and institutionalized revisionism aimed at the

occupation as well as the annexation of sovereign Eritrean territory.

In this vein, the PP's new mantra revolves around incriminating Eritrea for Ethiopia's severe internal security crises. The compounding conflicts with the potential to fracture the Ethiopian state, are entirely self-inflicted, and stem from structural mismanagement and the regime's failure to handle the political transition following its rise to power in 2018.

The numerous internal armed conflicts tearing through Ethiopia are the direct manifestation of the current government's own policy choices. For instance:

- The severe instability across the Amhara region erupted directly after the Federal Government attempted to forcibly disarm the Amhara region special forces known as the Fano militia, which had previously fought alongside federal forces. The Fano militia, citing existential threats facing the Amhara population rejected the disarmament, and the ensuing confrontation metastasized into a broader armed conflict, with serious consequences for civilians as well as domestic and regional stability.
- Likewise, ongoing political and security crises in Oromia, Tigray, and other parts of Ethiopia are structural consequences of a government that has consistently mismanaged domestic transitions; inter alia power struggles, popular expectations, and who relied on military coercion rather than inclusive political consensus.

These developments within Ethiopia should be examined on their own merits rather than attributed externally whenever they become politically inconvenient.

While the PP accuses Eritrea of fostering a hostile regional alliance, the actual record proves that Addis Ababa has been the primary sponsor of proxy subversion in the region for a long time. The incumbent ruling party actively provides financial, military, and logistical support to various anti-Eritrean ‘color-revolution’ fringe groups and

sectarian factions harboring an explicit regime-change agenda targeted against the government of the State of Eritrea.

The PP has granted these subversive groups platforms on Ethiopian state-owned media outlets to broadcast their anti-Eritrea hostile propaganda. Recent investigative reports, including findings published by Haaretz, establish that the PP regime has permitted these factions to use Ethiopian territory as an active staging ground for planned military operations against Eritrea (Shimoni, 2026). The dangerous, criminal nature of these exact proxy networks has been explicitly confirmed by European law enforcement.

For instance, Germany's Federal Public Prosecutor's Office officially classified the anti-Eritrean network, German Branch of an obscure and self-styled BNH Group, as a domestic terrorist organization. The Prosecutor's Office latest press statement reveals that the cell's internationally networked goal is the violent overthrow of the sovereign Eritrean government. Furthermore, the Prosecutor's Office detailed a horrific track record of crimes, including orchestrating mass, heavily armed riots at Eritrean diaspora cultural festivals in cities across Germany, using iron bars, rocks, smoke bombs, and similar other weapons to inflict injury on peaceful Eritrean nationals attending the cultural events.

In a further extension of this hostile campaign, senior PP officials and co-opted think-tanks continue to increasingly question Eritrea's ability to safeguard the safety and security of the Red Sea, particularly against the backdrop of the ongoing geopolitical volatility across the water in Yemen. Eritrea occupies a strategically important position along the southern Red Sea and has consistently attached great importance to the security of its territorial waters, including freedom of navigation. It has also maintained that the security of the Red Sea must be addressed collectively only by the littoral States themselves, with full respect for their sovereignty and without attempts by non-littoral states to transform their economic interest into claims of

strategic entitlements.

Nonetheless, the record shows that Eritrea remains an exemplary nation in the Horn of Africa enjoying complete domestic peace, stability, and internal cohesion. Despite working with modest resources, Eritrea has consistently secured the southern corridor of the Red Sea through its own self-reliant defense capabilities. Furthermore, Eritrea remains an active bastion for genuine stability across the wider Horn of Africa. Thus, for the PP government that relies heavily on foreign aid and which cannot even secure its own regional states: to question Eritrea's strategic capacity is a bizarre inversion of reality, designed solely to justify an unlawful maritime overreach.

Additionally, the PP's claims of pursuing peaceful diplomatic options are contradicted by its historical record of wartime duplicity. A concrete example occurred in 2022, during the height of the Northern Ethiopian conflict.

According to statements made by Getachew Reda – who was involved in the negotiations, the Prosperity Party had secretly met twice with representatives of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in the Seychelles and Djibouti prior to the Pretoria Agreement. The objective of these secret meetings was to entice the TPLF into a joint military alliance with the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) to launch a coordinated attack against Eritrean forces, which the PP tried to portray as the “ultimate enemy of both the PP and the TPLF”. This episode illustrates that the PP's visceral war agenda against Eritrea which precedes the “sovereign sea access” discourse flaunted later.

Thus, the PP's hostile posture toward Eritrea is part of a broader expansionist foreign policy that has destabilized the Horn of Africa on multiple fronts including:

- The PP has pursued a persistent campaign of denigrating Eritrean statehood and advancing expansionist claims over sovereign Eritrean territories.

Continued on page 4



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

ERT Coordinator Advisor
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2 Years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Establish and implement Mine Emergency Response Management inclusive of Emergency Preparedness to facilitate the safe, productive and sustained operations at Asmara Mining Share Company operations.
- Develop training plans for team members and coordinate the development of their skills. Draw a succession plan for identified national ERT Coordinator mentor, coach, competently train and handover ERT team and activities.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Draw a succession plan for identified national ERT Coordinator, mentor, coach, competently train and handover ERT team and activities
- Advice identified Coordinator to manage daily activities of the Emergency Response Training to ensure effective training of team members.
- Develop the competencies of the emergency response team through competency-based training and assessment.
- Drive standards incorporating international best practice in Emergency Response.

Safety

- Provide leadership coaching to the team in Emergency Response
- Develop ERT in Emergency Management Plan scenarios
- Mentor senior and intermediate management team on Emergency management.
- Provide guidance for the ERT team to work with other departments.
- Mentor & Coaching ERT team members.

Training

- Develop and provide training for the Emergency Response Team
- Ensure training and mentoring plan is implemented to standard.
- Promote training of the National workforce to encourage ERT membership
- Training of staff in all areas of Safety & Health.

Management

- Coach national Coordinator to manage HR issues for the ERT team and co-ordinate with HR as required.
- Advise national Coordinator to manage compliance with the procedures of ERT team.
- Manage the work capability and availability of the ERT team.

Reporting

- Mentor national Coordinator to prepare monthly and quarterly reports with respect to ERT preparedness and activities.

Develop Standards

- Coach national Coordinator to ensure compliance with local and international legislation and develop relationships with local authorities and other stakeholders.
- Coach national Coordinator to develop new policies and procedures in line with international standards.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- Formal qualifications in occupational health and safety or similar - Specialist training in Emergency Response related subjects
Working Experience – Nature & Length	10 years’ experience in large open-pit and underground mining with 8 years in Emergency Response. - Experienced in Mines Rescue Teams and Emergency Preparedness. - Working knowledge in operation and risked associated with heavy mining equipment

Technical Skills	- Leadership and coaching skills in multi-disciplinary environment. - Analytical skills - Attention to detail - Plan, organize and execution skills - Valid Driver’s License - Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel) - Emergency Response and Management skills
Behavioral Skills	- Communication (read, write and speak English) - Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude. - Good Interpersonal and mentoring skills - Commitment to deliver on agreed targets - Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills - Well organized - Commitment to nationalization of the workforce

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Definite Period(2 years)
- 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

Notice

The shareholders of ZAER Plc., in the extra-ordinary general meeting, held on August 6-2026, have approved the contract of sale of shares entered between Zambaiti Partecipazione S.r.l and Cotonificio Honegger S.p.A on February 4th 2019 and have resolved that the 1392 shares Cotonificio Honegger S.p.A owned in Zaer Plc. to be transferred to Zambaiti Partecipazione S.r.l. Accordingly, Article I of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is amended to read as follows:

S. No.	Name of Shareholders	Address	Nationality	S h a r e s subscribed
1	Cotonificio Zambaiti S.P.A	Italy	Italian	1391
2	Zambaiti Partecipazione S.R.L	Italy	Italian	3669
		Total		5060

ZAER plc.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Senior Chef (Multi Cuisine)
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – definite (6-12 months)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist in setting up and managing AMSC catering amenities.
- Manage catering and food material stocks.
- Ensure safe food handling and healthy preservation.
- Train and mentor National Chefs.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Ensure good safety practices in all canteen and employee service areas.
- Overall responsibility and supervision of the canteen teams and kitchen operations.
- Ensure strict sanitation and safety protocols across all kitchens, culinary stations and food storage facilities.
- Oversee food preparation
- Craft diverse menus that cater for various tastes and dietary requirements.
- Train and mentor national chefs in multi cuisines and diverse cooking techniques.
- Train and mentor, 93a successor(s) during the period of the contract
- Manage general camp food handling and preparation facilities.
- Ensure cost and inventory control, Handle Food costing , stock control, purchasing budgets and waste reduction
- Enforce strict hygiene rules, including HACCP

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- Certificate or Diploma in Culinary training or Hotel Management Degree/ diploma plus valid Food Safety/HACCP certifications - Knowledge of International Cuisines a distinct advantage
Working Experience – Nature & Length	Min 5 years’ Experience in Camp, Hospitality Management ideally with International Exposure.
Technical Skills	Proven leadership in the catering industry.
Behavioral Skills	- Communication (English & local language) - Assertiveness - Strong Interpersonal skills - Discretion - Integrity - Self-discipline - Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment - Risk management & assessment

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: definite Period (6 months)
- 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.
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- 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
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P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo 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.

QA/QC Officer
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

The QA/QC Officer is responsible for implementing and maintaining quality assurance and quality control processes to ensure that all project activities, materials, workmanship, and deliverables comply with company standards, client specifications, contractual requirements, and applicable industry regulations.

Duties / Functions

- Implement and maintain project Quality Management Systems (QMS).
- Conduct inspections and verify compliance with specifications and standards.
- Review Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs), method statements, and quality procedures.
- Monitor contractor and subcontractor quality performance.
- Raise and track Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs) and corrective actions.
- Maintain quality records, reports, and documentation.
- Support internal and external audits.
- Participate in testing, commissioning, and project handover activities.
- Prepare daily, weekly, and monthly QA/QC reports.
- Promote continuous improvement and quality awareness.
- Inspection and testing procedures
- Engineering drawings and specifications interpretation
- Document control and quality reporting
- Microsoft Office proficiency

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	Bachelor’s degree in engineering, Construction Management, Quality Management, or related discipline
Working Experience – Nature & Length	Minimum 5 years of QA/QC experience in engineering, construction, mining, or industrial projects.
Technical Skills	- Ability to manage one’s own activities on or ahead of schedule identifying issues before they happen (Proactive) - Excellent communication, interpersonal, righting and presentation skills.
Other Skills and Abilities	Ability to interpret construction drawings.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: definite Period two years
- 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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The Backline of Tech: Insights from a Former Soccer Player

Translated from *NUEYS Magazine*
By: Sabrina Solomon

You were very passionate about football and spent a lot of time playing it. How were



you able to maintain a balance between your love for soccer and your duties as a student?

I was extremely fascinated by sports, especially soccer. At first, I never thought I would pass my matriculation exams and join college! During middle school, I was attentive in class and understood my teachers well, but I rarely studied outside the classroom—almost all of my free time was spent on the pitch. Many people wondered how I managed to get good grades while spending so much time playing football.

Everything shifted in high school when I met a group of friends who were deeply dedicated to their studies. Influenced by them, I began balancing my time equally between sports and academics. Over time, my academic standing improved to the point where I even became a peer-teacher. I once tried out for an Under-20 football division, but the coaching staff advised me to focus on my education instead. I took their advice, but I never stopped playing the game I loved.

What happened after high school?

All the guidance from my parents and teachers paid off—I scored well on my matriculation exam and qualified for college. Since I had always been fascinated by technology, I sought

Born and raised in the beautiful city of Keren, Eritrea, Redwan Osman Idris was always deeply passionate about soccer. Upon reaching high school, encouraged by his parents, he decided to join the Teachers Training Institute. After proceeding to Sawa with the 31st Round for his matriculation exam, he earned his placement in college, where he went on to graduate with a degree in Computer Science.

Combining his passion for problem-solving with technology, Redwan has developed several impactful applications designed to streamline school administrative work and enhance student learning. Let's dive deeper into "the backline of tech" with Redwan Osman.

advice from someone holding a Master's degree in Computer Science. Learning more about the field ignited a spark in me to pursue it. Throughout college, I stayed focused during lectures and consistently organized my notes for revision, which helped me graduate with high honors.

What inspired you to start developing applications?

After graduating, I was assigned to teach in a village called Gheleb Kuruh. Adapting to the new environment was challenging at first, but I reminded myself that I reached where I am today because of my teachers. I felt a duty to give back and help the younger generation learn.

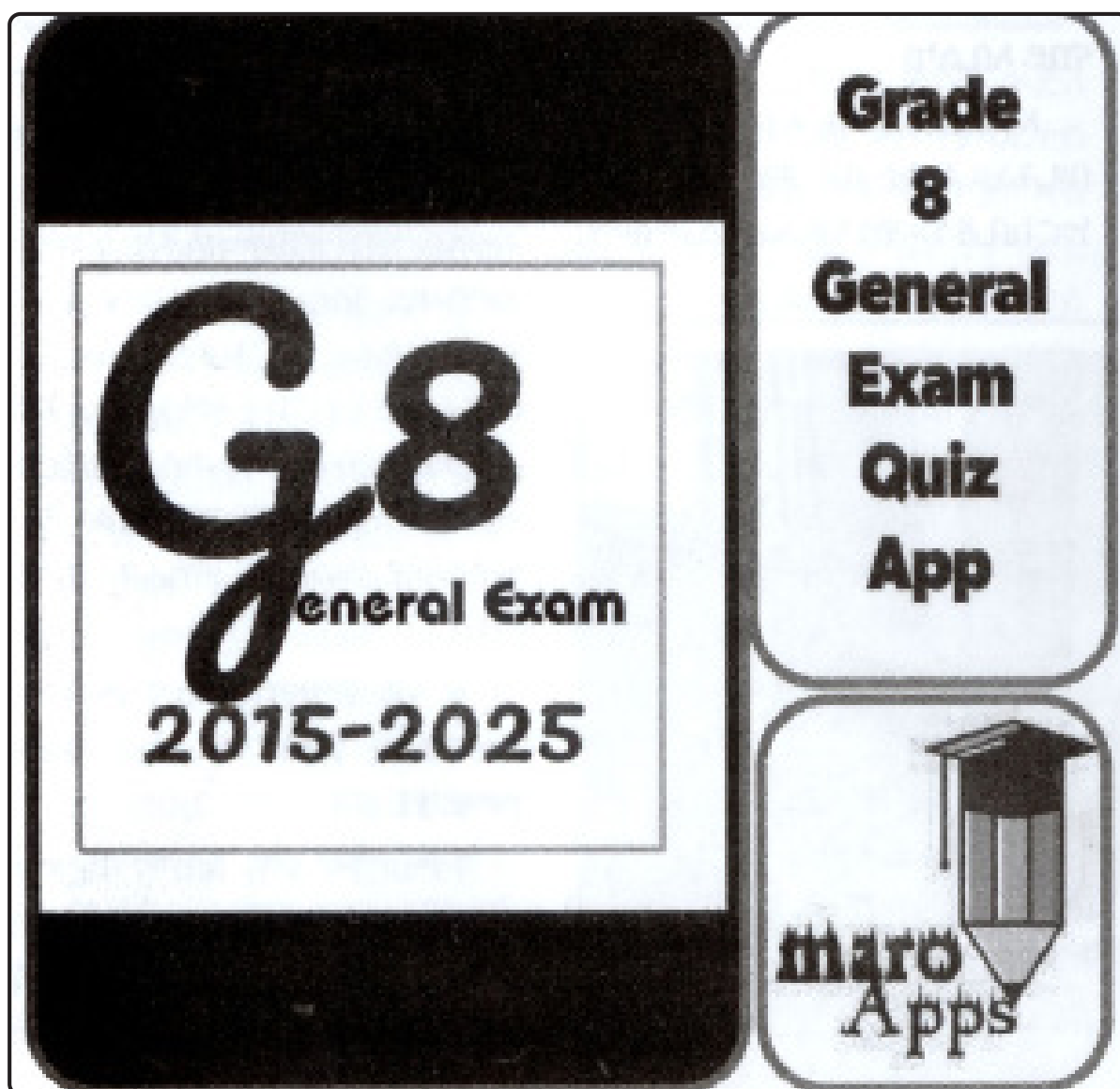
While working there, I noticed that writing school reports manually was tedious and time-consuming. To solve this problem, I built my very first software application: a digital roster tool using Microsoft Excel that simplified administrative tasks for teachers.

You didn't stop there—you built another app shortly after, right?

Indeed! During the summer break, I planned to take driving lessons, which sparked another idea. I partnered with a peer who translated the driver learning scripts into Arabic and Tigrigna. Working together, we developed and launched a driving preparation app for the public in a short period of time, which I continued to refine over time.

What came after that initial success?

To further simplify educators' workloads, I developed an app called Digital Grading, available on both mobile phones and desktop computers. It was tested in several schools with great feedback. I had the privilege of presenting it to the Ministry of Education in the Anseba Zone,



and three months later, I was invited to present it at a workshop in Sawa. Seeing the positive user response was incredibly fulfilling.

Following that assignment, I was transferred to Keren Secondary School as a database professional. There, I took on the ambitious task of converting

a printed Tigre (Tigrayit) dictionary—originally written by Saleh Al Nur—into a mobile application.

Developing the app was challenging, from UI design to data entry. It took five months to complete, followed by a one-month trial period. Based on initial user feedback, I expanded



the dictionary into a multilingual platform supporting Tigre, English, Arabic, and Tigrigna. I also added an interactive audio feature so users can listen to proper word pronunciations.

You have developed several apps that are widely used locally.

Could you tell us about your latest project?

I recently launched an app called General Examination, which compiles 10 years' worth of practice exam questions for students. Moving forward, I plan to compile matriculation exam prep materials for high school seniors, while continuing my efforts to help digitize manual record-keeping across various government institutions.

With the rapid advancement of AI, my goal is to build intelligent applications tailored to local languages like Tigrigna and Tigre. Since I have worked completely solo so far, my primary focus right now is finding collaborative partners and developers to build bigger solutions together.

We wish Redwan the best of luck in all his future endeavors!