

PRESIDENT ISAIAS RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS

President Isaias Afwerki yesterday received the credentials of two resident and five non-resident ambassadors in the evening hours at Denden Guest House.

The resident ambassadors who submitted their credentials are Mr. Matsuo Hideaki of Japan and Mr. Raj Kamal of the Republic of India.

The non-resident ambassadors who submitted their credentials are Mr. Paulino Franco De Carvalho Neto of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Mr. Marso Mitrik of the Slovak Republic, Mr. Joshua Brebner of Canada, Mr. Thanawat Sirikul of the Kingdom of Thailand, and Mr. Armen Sargsyan of the Republic of Armenia.

The ambassadors conveyed messages of goodwill from their respective Heads of State and Government to President Isaias Afwerki, as well as their commitment to further consolidate bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation between their countries and Eritrea.

Ambassador Raj Kamal of the Republic of India and Ambassador Joshua Brebner of Canada expressed their countries' readiness to enhance friendly relations as well as mutual cooperation with Eritrea in various developmental sectors.

Moreover, Ambassador Joshua Brebner said that, as Canada hosts many Eritreans, there is an expectation to enhance friendship and cooperation in various developmental sectors.

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

SEMINAR ON THE USAGE OF MARINE RESOURCES

Mr. Berhane Tekle, head of the Ministry of Marine Resources branch, conducted a seminar for owners of tourism service institutions in the Teseney sub-zone, focusing on community participation in and utilization of marine resources.

Noting that the Red Sea seashore is rich in biodiversity, Mr. Berhane said that the Ministry is working to enhance public understanding and to ensure that the resources benefit the public.

Mr. Berhane indicated that various initiatives are underway to enable citizens to benefit from marine resources. He also said that the Ministry is working to expand fish farming in dams across the country and called on the public to take advantage of the opportunity to ensure access to nutritious food in

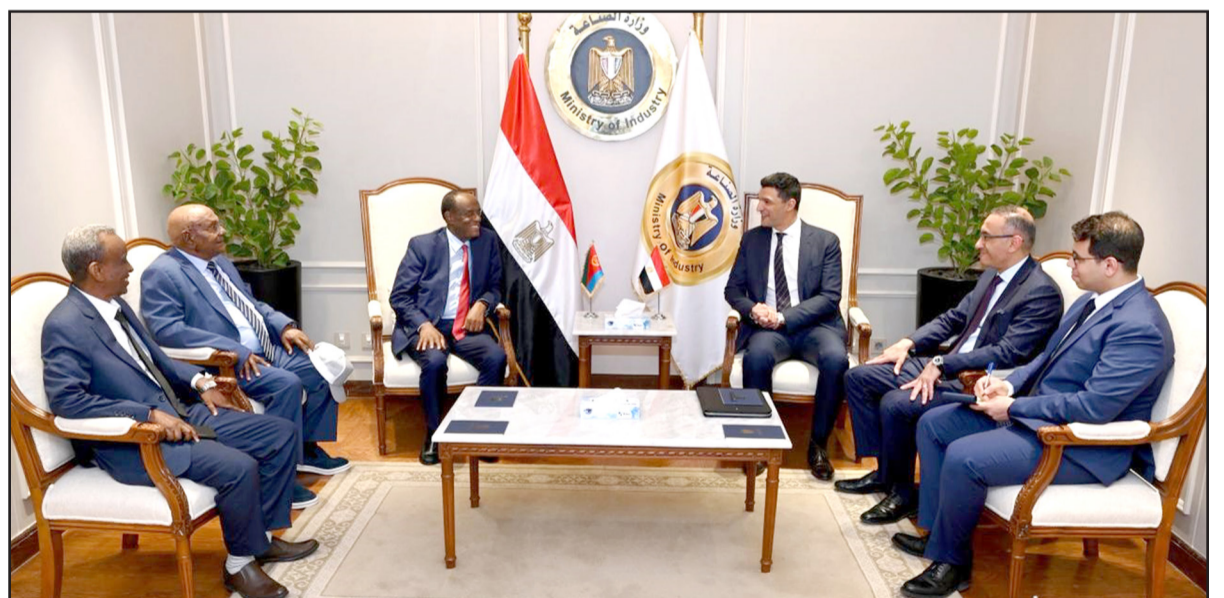
their vicinity.

Reiterating that efforts are underway to distribute organic fertilizer produced by the Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Berhane said that the pilot project initiated by farmers has yielded encouraging results. He also said that initiatives are underway to enable farmers in their areas to access organic fertilizers.

Mr. Berhane also gave a briefing on the health significance of using iodized salt and called on the public to use it.

Commending the Ministry of Marine Resources for its initiative to enhance public understanding of marine resources, Mr. Seium Gebreyesus, administrator of the Teseney sub-zone, called for the advice of experts to be put into practice.

ERITREAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS



The senior Eritrean delegation which was on a three-day official visit to Egypt has held talks with several Egyptian officials. The delegation comprises Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, Head of Economic Affairs of the PFDJ, and Mr. Nesredin Salah, Minister of Trade and Industry.

The delegation met with

Lieutenant General Kamel El-Wazir, Minister of Transport; Mr. Mahmoud Esmat, Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy; Mr. Alaa Farouk, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation; as well as officials from the Egyptian Drug Authority and CEOs of other companies and institutions.

The discussions focused on

opportunities and prospects for effective cooperation between the two countries in several key areas, including transport (particularly sea transport), renewable energy (including exchange of best practices and collaboration), food processing, and the overall enhancement of trade across various sectors.

REPORTAGE

Why Revitalization of the Eritrean Standards Institution Matters to National Development

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

The Eritrean Standards Institution (ESI) was established on 20 September 1995 under Proclamation No. 75/1995 as the country's autonomous body for standardization, quality assurance, and metrology. In simple terms, ESI is the national institution responsible for ensuring that products, services, and measurements in Eritrea are safe, reliable, and consistent. As the sole national standards body, ESI has developed more than a thousand Eritrean standards across various fields of economic activity. Its current effort to revitalize the standards development process is therefore not a minor technical exercise. It is an important national step toward strengthening Eritrea's quality infrastructure and improving the way the economy functions.

Many people hear the word "standards" and think it is abstract, bureaucratic, or relevant only to engineers. In fact, standards affect daily life in very practical ways. A standard is simply an agreed-upon rule or benchmark that specifies how something should be made, measured, tested, labeled, or delivered. Standards help answer ordinary questions: Is this medicine safe? Is this cement strong enough? Does this market scale measure fairly? Is this food clean and fit to



Mr. Alem Araya

eat? Does this electrical product comply with safety standards?

This is exactly why ESI is essential. A country cannot build a strong economy if goods are



Mr. Tekleab Mesghena

produced without clear rules, measurements are unreliable, or buyers and sellers do not trust each other.



Mr. Iyassu Bahta

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tadesse Weldeyohannes, Director General of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, emphasized the rising importance of standardized practices for the revitalization of the Eritrean Standards Institution. This importance is amplified by the expected opening of 11 new industrial plants, along with promised increases in production and local value addition. "Health and environmental safety issues should be considered particularly in tannery works," he elaborated.

In an overall introduction to ESI's role and mandate, Mr. Alem Araya, Acting General Manager of ESI, explained that ESI helps define what "good quality" means in practice and provides producers, importers, regulators, and consumers with a common language. Without such an institution, the market becomes uneven: good producers are treated the same as poor producers, consumers face greater risk, and the country loses opportunities to improve production and expand trade. Based on compulsory standards developed through consensus involving relevant stakeholders, ESI certifies import and export products.

The role of ESI is especially important for trade and industry. Modern trade depends on confidence. Buyers want to know that a product meets a known specification and that its quality will be consistent across batches. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) notes that standards help businesses access new markets. This means that when Eritrean products meet clear standards, local industries can sell more confidently at home and compete better abroad. For manufacturers, standards reduce waste, lower customer disputes, improve efficiency, and encourage more careful production organization. For traders, standards make it easier to compare products and reduce the circulation of poor-quality imports. Mr. Biniam Teklezion, Director of Industrial Development at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, stressed the significant role of standards in boosting economic growth and competitiveness, consumer protection and safety, promoting innovation and technological



Mr. Tadesse Weldeyohannes

advancement, and facilitating market regulation and governance.

In agriculture, ESI's importance is just as great. Presenting the Agriculture Ministry's perspective on standards, Mr. Tekleab Mesghena, Director General of Regulatory Services, highlighted precautions and regulatory actions taken regarding the quality of seeds, pesticides, water use, storage, packaging, transport, and food processing. He also stated proclamations related to animal and plant health. ESI's past standards work included food and agricultural products, edible salt, oils, cereals, pulses, milk products, fruits, vegetables, and other items, showing that agriculture and food quality are already central to its mandate.

In public works and construction, ESI plays both protective and economic roles. Roads, schools, hospitals, dams, pipelines, and housing all depend on the quality of materials and the accuracy of measurements. If cement is substandard, steel bars are weak, pipes do not meet required dimensions, or measurements are inaccurate, the result can be unsafe buildings, wasted public money, and costly repairs. Mr. Dawit Fitsamie, Head of Contract

Administration and Regulations at the Ministry of Public Works, noted that standards help ensure that buildings and infrastructure last longer, perform better, and deliver better value for public investment.

In the health sector, standards may save lives quietly, without attracting much public attention. Health services rely on correct measurements, safe products, proper storage, clean water, reliable equipment, and trusted



Mr. Tedros Tesfagabr

procedures. In practical terms, ESI can help ensure that medicines, medical supplies, packaged foods, salts, and measuring devices meet required benchmarks. A strong standards system also helps hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and laboratories work within clearer rules. Mr. Iyassu Bahta, Director of the National Medicine and Food Administration, stated that a viable standardization system for products reduces risk, improves confidence, and supports the public's right to safe and dependable products and services. He also noted the essential role of ESI in calibrating testing equipment to deliver safer,

Continued on page 5



ERITREA PROFILE

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OPINION & ANALYSIS

Reassessing Eritrea–West Relations: Toward More Pragmatic - and Productive - Engagement

Bana Negusse

While scrolling X this week, I came across a post by Joshua Tabah regarding his upcoming visit to Asmara. The Canadian ambassador's trip to Eritrea followed closely on the heels of a recent visit by the EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, which also sought to explore opportunities for cooperation and engagement. These contacts add to a series of similar exchanges involving Western officials in recent months. This renewed diplomatic activity underscores an important reality: deeper engagement between Eritrea and Western states could generate significant benefits – not only for Asmara, but also for regional stability and Western strategic interests.

One of the clearest areas in which renewed cooperation could produce mutual gains is the economic sphere. Contrary to misguided assumptions and longstanding negative portrayals, Eritrea possesses considerable – and still largely untapped – economic potential. The country is endowed with significant natural resources and substantial agricultural capacity that, with targeted investment and modernization, could support inclusive long-term growth. Its tourism sector also remains underdeveloped despite favorable climatic conditions, Asmara's distinctive architectural heritage, an extensive coastline, and rich historical and cultural attractions. In addition, Eritrea's long Red Sea coastline and strategic location along one of the world's most important maritime corridors create strong opportunities for fisheries, marine industries, port development, and transshipment services. Finally, the country's youthful population represents an important economic asset, particularly given relatively high literacy levels and a workforce with skills that could be further expanded through targeted education, training, and international partnerships. For Western states and firms, engagement in these sectors would offer access to promising commercial opportunities, strategic maritime infrastructure, and a foothold in one of the world's most consequential trade corridors.

Beyond the economic sphere, greater cooperation between

Eritrea and Western states also offers important security benefits. For a variety of reasons, the Horn of Africa has remained a site of recurrent crises, where conflicts involving interconnected local, regional, and external actors continue to generate instability. Extremist organizations have likewise sought to exploit fragile conditions in parts of the region. At the same time, the Red Sea – one of the world's most vital maritime trade corridors – has frequently been affected by insecurity and geopolitical competition. Against this backdrop, however, Eritrea has remained a comparatively stable and cohesive actor, marked by internal order and state continuity. Moreover, despite limited resources and little international attention, it has contributed to legitimate stabilization efforts in neighboring states, including support for governing authorities in Somalia and Sudan, while also hosting refugees fleeing conflict in the latter.

Accordingly, for Western governments, deeper engagement with Eritrea could strengthen regional stabilization efforts and improve maritime security in the Red Sea, particularly along a critical global trade corridor linking Europe and Asia via the Suez Canal. It could also facilitate more effective responses to shared security challenges stemming from instability in neighboring Somalia and Sudan, where conflict dynamics have wider implications for migration flows, regional trade, and transnational security risks. More broadly, such engagement would align with mutual interests in reducing volatility in a strategically significant region, while supporting a more predictable and secure regional environment.

Despite this latent, expansive potential, engagement between Eritrea and Western states has hitherto been constrained by mistrust and policy divergence. For decades, the West's approach, rooted in a fundamentally flawed understanding of the region, has been characterized by inconsistencies in the application of international law and norms, alongside broader regional alignments and strategic considerations informed by myopic zero-sum assumptions. These dynamics have led to a

reliance on illegal – and hugely counterproductive – sanctions and limited diplomatic engagement, rather than sustained dialogue. Ultimately, opportunities for cooperation have been narrowed, reinforcing perceptions of antagonism even in areas where strategic interests, particularly regional stability and maritime security, overlap.

However, the current moment offers a valuable window for recalibration in relations between Eritrea and Western states, shaped by shifting regional and global conditions. Intensifying instability in the Horn of Africa, increased competition among external powers in the Red Sea corridor, and renewed emphasis on securing global maritime routes have all elevated the strategic importance of regional engagement. Against this backdrop, earlier patterns of disengagement and mistrust appear increasingly out of step with emerging realities, creating space for a more pragmatic, interest-driven reset.

Eritrea and Western countries can explore avenues for renewed cooperation through incremental and pragmatic steps aimed at rebuilding trust and identifying areas of mutual interest. This could include the gradual expansion of diplomatic dialogue, particularly on regional security and maritime issues in the Red Sea, as well as renewed engagement in development cooperation in sectors such as infrastructure, energy, and human capital development. Existing cooperation between Eritrea and international organizations, such as various United Nations agencies, offers a useful illustration of how engagement grounded in mutual priorities and structured cooperation frameworks can produce tangible development outcomes when underpinned by trust and pragmatic collaboration. Such a calibrated approach would allow both sides to move beyond historical mistrust and to test areas of convergence in a structured, mutually beneficial manner.

Taken together, Eritrea's economic potential, security relevance, and the evolving regional context point to the need for a reassessment of relations between Eritrea and Western

states. While mistrust and policy divergence have long constrained engagement, shifting dynamics in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea increasingly underscore the costs of continued distance. A more pragmatic, incremental approach centered on dialogue

and practical cooperation offers a viable pathway to rebuild trust and identify shared interests. Such a recalibration would reflect changing realities in the region and the need for approaches better aligned with long-term stability and mutual benefit.

from Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti



The stale blabbering of Potemkin Party's senior officials, and affiliated back-stabbers, is again on the rise these days.

The Party's leader, as well as minions such as Gen. Tsadkan, are resuscitating the same provocative and discredited arguments of "sovereign access to sea"; the same unlawful recipe of regional destabilization, with heightened shrill and frenzy.

These toxic policies have and continue to be roundly rejected by the international community. The purpose of the recent intensified campaign seems, accordingly, directed at their domestic constituencies to deflect attention from real and profound problems that the country is grappling with.

x.com/hawelti/status...

5:21 PM · Apr 17, 2026 · 4,908 Views



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti



Yet another vivid illustration of the war-mongering psychosis that has gripped certain political circles in Ethiopia. This time round, this is manifested in Lt. General Tsadkan's duplicitous article: "Tigray cannot be the battleground for Ethiopia and Eritrea".

To put the record straight:

* By his own admission (see link below), Tsadkan has since long been an ardent proponent of the toxic agenda of aggression against Eritrea; and in particular the forceful annexation of Eritrea's port of Assab.

* He openly brags that as early as 1996 – when the bilateral ties between Eritrea and Ethiopia were at their best – he was stealthily scavenging (as a sophomore student of a long-distance Law School) for some legal conjectures that could justify and rationalize "Ethiopia's claim and occupation of Assab".

* Tsadkan openly lamented the abysmal failure of the Ethiopian regime to use the 1998-2000 border war that it instigated to occupy Assab. This was of course tried during the third offensive. Indeed, the Ethiopian regime signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in June 2000 only after the debacle of its offensive in the Bure/Assab Front.

* Perhaps inadvertently, Tsadkan reveals that he is privy to the war-mongering agenda when he announces: "Preparations are in their final stages". And while shedding crocodile tears for peace, his real intention is to stoke and rally his clique to the war agenda, encapsulated in his cryptic words of "shortening the war". The fallacious narrative that he peddles on perpetual enmity between Eritrea and its neighbours emanates from the same toxic calculus.

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Last edited 5:06 PM · Mar 11, 2025 · 106.5K Views



Book Review

Reflecting on the book "Selected Eritrean Proverbs" by Ahferom Tewelde

Simon Weldemikael

On the evening of April 3, 2026, a remarkable book entered the cultural and intellectual landscape: Selected Eritrean Proverbs by veteran freedom fighter Ahferom Tewelde. At first glance, it may seem a simple anthology of proverbs, yet its depth and organization reveal something far greater. This 237-page work is carefully illustrated and decorated with words of wisdom and images. Far from being a mere collection of proverbs, it is a cultural archive, a moral compass, and a testament to the resilience and intelligence of Eritrean society.

In Eritrean society, proverbs are the poetry of everyday life. They distill centuries of human experience into a few words, carrying lessons about nearly everything. Proverbs have long been spoken in courts and meetings, marketplaces, social and cultural events, within families, public seminars, news media, all forms of art, workplaces, and beyond. They are not just words; they are guiding principles, warnings, reminders, signals, encouragements, gentle humors, and answers to complicated puzzles.

Ahferom Tewelde's book is therefore more than a compilation. It is an act of preservation and renewal. By compiling thousands of proverbs in writing, he ensures that Eritrea's oral heritage will not fade into silence but will continue to inspire generations at home and abroad. In this way, Selected Eritrean Proverbs is both a gift to the present and a bridge to the future.

From the introduction, the author demonstrates his excellence, diligence, and cultural consciousness. He treats the proverbs of Eritrean society as a living expression of Eritrean identity. His careful selection of 2,500 proverbs shows both breadth and precision. Unlike earlier collections, which were largely ontological, Ahferom's work is selective and purposeful, emphasizing the values and taboos that define Eritrean society. He organizes the proverbs into user-friendly categories, allowing readers to explore themes such as rule of law, justice, love, patience, patriotism, resilience, honesty, kindness, and taboos. This categorization makes the book accessible to a wide audience.

By highlighting values and taboos, the author shows that proverbs are not just linguistic artifacts but ethical signposts. They reveal what

Eritrean society cherishes and what it warns against. His introduction declares that Eritrean proverbs are not relics of the past but living wisdom, and that preserving them is an act of cultural consciousness.

Ahferom situates proverbs within the civilizational narrative of Eritrea. He highlights the collective wisdom, cultural richness, and civilizational past of Eritrean society. He shows how proverbs reflect the civilized manner of Eritrean life in all aspects—from legal traditions to family relationships, from community ethics to everyday interactions. During the book launch ceremony, he reminded readers that the values of respect, justice, and kindness have always guided Eritrean society. Proverbs are woven into the very fabric of social life. They regulate behavior, reinforce taboos, and celebrate virtues. He also underscored that Eritrean proverbs are evidence of a society that has maintained dignity and cultural pride despite decades of colonization and attempts at cultural erasure. They are proof that Eritrean identity is not fragile but resilient, rooted in values that have endured across generations.

Eritrea's story is one of endurance. For centuries, the land and its people faced successive waves of

colonization. Ottoman Turkish, Italian, British, and later Ethiopian rule attempted to impose their languages, systems, and cultural norms. Yet Eritreans held fast to their identity. All Eritrean ethnic groups preserved their languages and the indigenous knowledge and wisdom they contained. Eritrean tongues continued to be spoken in homes, villages, and marketplaces, resisting the dominance of imposed colonial languages. Proverbs remained alive in oral tradition, passed from elders to youth as both guidance and quiet defiance—traditional indigenous culture endured in music, dance, storytelling, and everyday life.

During the liberation struggle, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) recognized the power of culture as a weapon of survival and defiance. One of the ten books of Proverbs published to date emerged during that period, affirming that wisdom and heritage were as essential to freedom as military strength. Selected Eritrean Proverbs has become the latest book to join this lineage, safeguarding Eritrea's cultural DNA and ensuring that future generations can inherit not only the land but also the spirit of their ancestors. Eritreans chose preservation over surrender. This is the uniqueness of Eritrean society. Their language, their proverbs, and



their culture are not relics of the past but living proof of resilience. In celebrating these, we celebrate a nation that refused to be silenced.

What struck me most while reading Selected Eritrean Proverbs was how many sayings revolve around kindness. They remind us that generosity, justice, patience, and empathy are not luxuries but necessities for a meaningful life. One proverb says: "The one who divides picks up his share last." This is a profound reminder that a fair host ensures everyone else is served and satisfied before taking their own portion. It is a sign of maturity and responsibility.

In reflecting on these sayings, I realized that discipline is not just an act—it is a philosophy. When I observed people who lack discipline and those who lack parents, I remembered the proverb: "One who lacks character suffers more than one who lacks a father." A person without manners or ethics faces rejection from society. To be without a father is a misfortune, but to be without character is a

catastrophe. As I read through the book, I found myself pausing often to reflect on how these proverbs apply to my own life. They are not relics of the past; they are living wisdom. When I faced challenges, I remembered: "Patience can cook a stone and make a soup." This proverb reminded me that persistence can overcome even the hardest obstacles.

For the young of Eritreans, this book is a lifeline. It connects them to their roots, offering not only language but also cultural pride. In community centers, schools, and homes, it can serve as a teaching tool, helping younger generations understand the values that shaped their ancestors.

In the end, Selected Eritrean Proverbs is more than a book. It is a mirror. It reflects who we are, who we have been, and who we can become. It teaches us that wisdom is timeless, that kindness is powerful, and that reflection is necessary for growth. As one proverb beautifully states: "A proverb has no owner; the one who uses it has no debt." Wisdom belongs to the community, not to a specific person. Ahferom Tewelde's book invites us to embrace that collective wisdom and to own it. It asks us to slow down, to listen to the voices of our ancestors, and to let their words guide us toward a kinder, more reflective life.



NEWS

TOUR TO HISTORICAL TRENCHES IN NAKFA

Students from Wina and Nakfa technical schools conducted a tour of the historical trenches in Nakfa, where liberation fighters demonstrated heroic feats during the armed struggle for independence. The tour was organized in collaboration with the office of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in the Nakfa sub-zone.

Noting that enabling youth to know their history is one of the union's main objectives, Mr. Ahmed Isa, chairman of the union branch, said that visiting places where history was made enables them to understand it firsthand.

Veteran fighter and commander of the Nakfa Police Station, Captain Mebrahtu Yemane, gave a detailed briefing to the participants about the history made by the gallant liberation fighters and the sacrifices paid.

Captain Mebrahtu also called on the youth to organize tours to historical sites so that they understand the heroic feats demonstrated by their fathers and mothers, the heavy sacrifices paid for independence, and play their due part in its preservation.

The participants, who indicated the program's significance in enhancing their understanding of their history, called for its sustainability.

Why Revitalization of the Eritrean . . .

Continued from page 2

more efficient service. He further observed that standardization supports the Eritrean health sector by aligning local healthcare delivery with international standards for Universal Health Coverage, ensuring medical products meet safety and efficacy standards before reaching the public, and securing local trust and international recognition.

The same logic applies to land, water, and the environment. Standards are essential for protecting natural resources and using them wisely. Water quality testing, waste handling, pollution control, packaging, chemical use, and environmental monitoring all depend on clear benchmarks and accurate measurement. For Eritrea, this means ESI has an important supporting role in helping institutions set and apply sensible technical rules. Mr. Tedros Tesfagabr, Director of Water Resources at the Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment,

shared views on the importance of adopting higher standards to help prevent environmental damage, improve water safety, encourage better waste practices, and strengthen confidence in environmental monitoring. This is especially important in a country where sustainable use of land and water is closely tied to long-term national resilience.

For mines and energy, standards are vital because these sectors involve high value, high risk, and long-term national interests. Mining operations depend on reliable testing, calibrated equipment, safe handling of materials, and consistent quality in inputs and outputs. Mr. Tesfai Ghebrehwet from the Department of Mines at the Ministry of Mines and Energy shared views on topics related to energy systems that require standards for electrical equipment, fuel measurement, renewable energy installations, storage, safety procedures, and efficiency, as well as enhancing environmental protection through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

ISO’s Eritrea profile notes that ESI has developed standards in mechanical and electrical engineering products, while its legal metrology work covers fuel trucks, tanks, volumetric measures, and fuel dispensers. Mr. Mebrahtu Ekubazghi, Director of Mineral Resource Management at the Ministry of Mines and Energy – Mines Department, emphasized that explosive mining tools and hazardous chemicals and wastes are of immediate concern because in mines and energy, small technical failures can become expensive and dangerous. Strong standards help reduce accidents, protect workers, and improve efficiency. Thus, the Ministry adheres to standards to ensure efficacy, safety, and environmental protection.

In an overview of the 2026–2027 work plan, Mr. Debesai Zerabruk, Head of the Standardization Department at ESI, presented strategic objectives to restore functionality, build capacity, and produce standards in critical sectors. He identified capacity building, priority sector standards

development, project tracking, and regular care as essential pillars of the work plan.

One of ESI’s most important roles, though often overlooked, is metrology—the science of measurement. This may sound technical, but it affects everyone. When fuel is sold, goods are weighed, materials are measured on a construction site, or production is monitored in a factory, accuracy matters. If measurements are wrong, buyers lose money, sellers face disputes, and the whole market becomes less trustworthy. ISO’s Eritrea profile states that ESI undertakes legal metrology activities on commercial scales, weights, length measures, fuel trucks, tanks, volumetric measures, and fuel dispensers. This means ESI is not only writing standards on paper; it is also helping ensure fairness in real economic transactions.

ESI’s own standards mark and certificate of conformity serve as assurance to consumers that a product or process complies with the relevant Eritrean standard. This matters in a market where people

want confidence before they spend their money. When standards are visible and credible, consumers feel more secure. That trust encourages people to buy local goods with greater confidence, which in turn helps local producers who invest in quality.

The role of the Eritrean Standards Institution reaches far beyond laboratories and technical documents. It supports confidence, fairness, safety, and competitiveness across trade and industry, agriculture, public works, health, environment, mines, and energy. The multisectoral workshop held on 16 April, therefore, comes at the right time.

ESI already touches many sectors, and revitalizing the standards development process can help the country move from isolated quality efforts to a more coherent national culture of quality. If it helps renew understanding of ESI’s mission and mobilize wider participation in standards development, it can contribute not only to stronger institutions but also to a stronger economy and better daily life for Eritrean citizens.



NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that “**REHOBOTH MEDICAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY**” has been formed among the following members.

A) Shareholders

S/N	FULL NAME	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE OF SHARES
1	Mr. Samuel Alem Araya	Eritrean	Asmara	50	5,000,000
2	Mr. Seyoum Solomon Abay	Eritrean	Asmara	50	5,000,000
	Total			100	10,000,000

- B)** The head office of the company shall be in Massawa and the Company may open branch or operating offices anywhere within and outside Eritrea.
- C)** The company has a capital of Nakfa 10,000,000 (Nakfa Ten Million) fully paid up in cash and is divided in to 100 (One hundred) shares registered in the name of the shareholders at par value of Nakfa 100,000.00 (One hundred thousand) each.
- D)** The overall business purposes of the company shall be:
 1. To engage in the production of human and animal medicines
 2. To engage in the production of medical tea like green tea and related products
 3. To engage in the extraction of essential oils
 4. To engage in other manufacturing activities not mentioned above
 5. To engage in the construction and production of construction materials
 6. To engage in animal farming, agro tourism, mining and drilling activities
 7. To engage in the inspection of environmental safety and health, research and development activities
 8. To engage in the business of import/export, commission agent or representation of manufacturer and traders, brokerage, general trade, wholesale, and retail of related activities.

Generally to carry out any other activities related to its object and purposes or any profession or services connected with or ancillary to the general business of the company.

E) Mr. SEYOUM SOLOMON ABAY is appointed as the general manager for unlimited period of time.

F) The period for which the company is established is unlimited.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Employees of Bisha Mining Share Company are invited to apply for the following positions.

1. Position: Chef
Department: Employee Service
Section: Village Service
Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

A chef is in charge of the kitchen in restaurants or other places where food is served. They watch all activity and food preparation with any staff that would assist in the kitchen. They supervise the preparation of food for its garnishing and presentation, as well as the seasonings for a perfect taste.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Management
- Cooking
- Health and Safety
- Administration

Knowledge, Experience and Skills

Qualifications:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade 12 • Certificate in Culinary and Food Production / Certificate of Cooking Techniques • Certificate in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP); Annual Certification will be an added advantage 	
Knowledge and Experience:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 8 Years experience in Catering Industry • 02 - Years experience as a senior sous chef or 04 years as sous chef. • Proven work experience as a Chef or Cook 	

Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of different cooking techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal skills, Team player, Communication (English and Local language)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of menu planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of cultural food / Cater for different nationalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of Health and Safety procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coach and mentor, Client Service,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Literate (MS Office – Intermediate level) will be an added advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility, multi-tasking

2. Position: Asheli Camp Supervisor
Department: Employee Service
Section: Village Service
Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

Management of Housekeeping, laundry and catering operations in Asheli.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Management
- Health and Safety
- Administration

Knowledge, Experience and Skills

Qualifications:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diploma in Hotel and Tourism ○ Diploma in Management ○ Certificate in HTTC/Hospitality Service 	
Knowledge and Experience:	

- At least five (5) years of related service-based hospitality, housekeeping, laundry, Catering or camp management experience that includes at least two (2) years of significant overall supervisory responsibilities for a different business operation.
- A valid Driver’s License is an added advantage
- Must have intermediate skills operating Microsoft Office applications
- Must be able to make decisions in the moment with little to no supervision.
- Requires speaking, understand, read and write English.
- Must meet and adhere to all safety guidelines and regulations set forth by the company and department.

Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of different HK and laundry service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interpersonal skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of staff scheduling and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team player
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of catering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication (English and Local language)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of customer service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leadership skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of Health and Safety procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Motivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Literate (MS Office – Intermediate level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coach and mentor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of different HK and laundry service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovative Thinking, Flexibility, Client Service

3. Position: Housekeeping Supervisor
Department: Employee Service
Section: Village Service
Number Required: One (01)

PRIMARY PURPOSE

Responsible for supervising housekeeping team leaders and employees to ultimately ensure the cleanliness and tidiness of accommodation rooms.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Supervisory
- Health and Safety
- Administration
- Customer Service

Unique Requirement

- Good written and verbal communication skills to direct the activities of workers.
- Communication skills also include the ability to listen and understand employees.
- The position also requires the ability to make decisions and find alternative solutions to problems.

Qualifications:

Diploma in Tourism and Hotel Management preferably
 Diploma in Management

Knowledge and Experience:

1 – 3 Years experience in Housekeeping
 2 Years of Supervisory/Team Leader experience in Housekeeping

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer skill (MS Office – Intermediate level)	General Courtesy
Knowledge of cleaning	Organising skill, Coach/Mentor
Knowledge of cleaning products	Cleanliness and presentable
Knowledge of cleaning policies, procedures and processes	Teamwork, Motivator
Allocation of employees on shifts	Supervisory skill
Administration	Communication (English and Local language)



Continued from page 6

4. Position: Catering Supervisor
Department: Employee Service
Section: Village Service
Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

Supervise catering staff, allocation of duties and supervise all functions within the Catering facility.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

AREAS

- Supervisory
- Administrative
- Health and Safety

Qualifications:
Grade 12
Certificate in Food and Beverage
Certificate in Hotel Tourism will be an added advantage

Knowledge and Experience:

- 8 Years experience in catering environment
- 3 - 5 Years Supervisory position in catering environment

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate)	Interpersonal relations
Knowledge of food, beverage and chemicals	Supervisory skill
Knowledge of Health and Safety procedures	Communication (English and Local language)
Knowledge of cultural food	Personal Hygiene
Business Writing Skill	Innovative/Creative
Report Writing Skill	Coach/Mentor
Administration Skill	Flexibility

5. Position: Senior Laundry and Housekeeping Supervisor
Department: Employee Service
Section: Village Service
Number Required: One (01)

PRIMARY PURPOSE

The Housekeeping and Laundry senior Supervisor plans, organizes, and directs the overall operations of the housekeeping and laundry section to ensure a clean, safe working environment, and maintain the camps, high standards and polished appearance in accordance with all laws, regulations and company standards.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

AREAS

- Supervisory
- Health and Safety
- Administration
- Customer Service.

Knowledge, Experience and Skills

Qualifications:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diploma in Tourism and Hotel Management preferable • Diploma in Management
Knowledge and Experience:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Years' experience in Housekeeping /Laundry • 2 Years of Supervisory experience in Housekeeping/Laundry

Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer skill (MS Office – Intermediate level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Courtesy; Coach/Mentor and Organized skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of cleaning chemicals, equipment, safety procedures and administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication (English and Local language)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of cleaning & cleaning products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness and presentable; Motivator

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of cleaning policies, procedures and processes; allocation of employees on shifts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teamwork; Supervisory skill
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6. Position: Purchasing Officer
Department: FITS/Supply
Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

Sourcing materials, spares and equipment to ensure delivery of the right quality on time to end users at the best possible total cost of ownership to the company. Undertake sourcing activities in a manner which ensures that controls are followed to mitigate key supply chain related risks.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Procurement
- Market Research
- Cost Saving
- Administration
- Administration
- Safety

Qualifications:
Diploma or Degree in Business management or related fields.
Knowledge and Experience:
1-2 Years Purchasing experience – preferably in a mining environment
Knowledge of Eritrea laws and customs
Supply Chain knowledge

Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel, Word, Power point, Outlook) Business Acumen, Report Writing Attention to detail Planning, Analysis and problem solving Supply Computing programmed Supply Chain procurement skill	Good interpersonal skills Performance orientation Ethical standards, good telephone manners Communication Skill (English and local language)

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** Bisha.
- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite
- **Candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.**

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

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

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to
1.Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.

2.Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



Heritage and Society

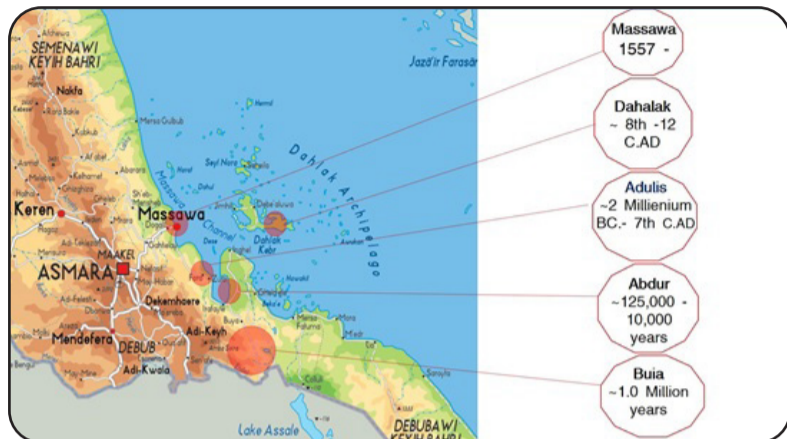
Tsegai Medin

“Heritage is an essential part of the present we live in — and of the future we will build.”

Heritage and society are closely connected. Heritage influences a community’s social structure. The heritage of a particular society consists of memories and involves the selective remembrance of that society’s important cultural values and traditions. These memories represent and reflect both the individual and collective memory of the community.

The definition and concept of heritage have been widely discussed and debated by scholars over the years because it is a complex topic. Often, heritage is defined simplistically, with most people associating it merely with one’s place of origin (such as a town or village) or ethnic background. This common understanding overlooks the deeper, more intangible, and cognitive aspects that link heritage to society.

It is crucial to understand society’s role in heritage, the benefits people gain from engaging with it, and, especially, how they perceive it. Heritage is interpreted and experienced



Eritrea - a diverse and continuing segments of heritage

In this context, the meaning of heritage may vary. Still, generally, heritage refers to elements associated with a society’s culture—such as traditions, languages, or buildings—that were created in the past and continue to hold historical significance. Heritage typically encompasses the full spectrum of inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and cultural expressions. Heritage isn’t just made of stone, wood, bones, and metals; it is made of breath, song, and skill as well. Most importantly, heritage includes both ancient and modern activities, meanings, and behaviors that we derive from these elements.

Whether it is the Qohaito cultural landscape, the Sahaba mosque, the Naqfa military trenches, a rural area, or a town

What should we forget? Which memories can we cherish, regret, or learn from? Who owns “The Past,” and who has the right to represent past generations? Engaging in public conversations about both material and intangible heritage—of individuals, groups, communities, and nations—is an important part of public life in our multicultural world.

Heritage is a living practice with wide-reaching impacts. It can play a role in thoughtful urban and regional planning, serve as a platform for political recognition, facilitate intercultural dialogue, encourage ethical reflection, and provide a foundation for local economic development. It is simultaneously local, global, and shared.

Despite its vivid nature, Eritrea’s historic environment remains largely unstudied and underappreciated. The Eritrean people live in an area surrounded by recognized heritage sites, with historic environments accessible to all. For instance, the Sembel and Machihot archaeological sites are located within Asmara; Qohaito lies near the city of Adi-Qeih; Metera is on the outskirts of Senafe; the historic Sahaba mosque is in the center of Massawa, with Adulis just 50 km away. These heritage sites are not only part of daily life but also serve as tangible links to the past, narrating the stories of local places and the nation as a whole.

We hold our historic and



Fossilized tree trunk - AdiKinznab, South region

cultural environments in high regard because they inspire passion, curiosity, and fascination. This appreciation arises from the remarkable history of our society and the deep emotional connection we feel toward it, helping us understand our place in the world and fostering a sense of belonging and attachment to these places.

Visiting historic environments is important for our health and well-being. Increasing evidence shows that these environments play a significant role in supporting and enhancing both our mental and physical health, benefiting individuals and entire communities. Therefore, engaging in domestic tourism—such as visiting natural or cultural landscapes, historical sites, and museums—should be embraced as part of our culture

an attractive feature of the built environment. Their presence in both rural and urban areas draws people in and positively influences their quality of life.

Historic environments also bring people together, offering appealing spaces for socializing and relaxation and uniting communities around shared interests.

Furthermore, historic environments encourage learning and understanding. Engaging with culture helps individuals reflect on themselves and their lives, fosters empathy towards others, and promotes appreciation for the diversity of human experiences and cultures.

To speak of Eritrea is to speak of a land where history is etched into every mountain pass and



The beauty of our performing arts

to help promote and deepen our understanding of heritage.

Historic environments foster a strong sense of place, reflecting how people assign meaning and value to specific locations. Such places evoke positive emotions like belonging, identity, and pride.

These environments shape our perception of places. Eritrea’s architectural heritage is well-known for its age, aesthetic appeal, beauty, and distinctive character. The variety of local styles and the enduring nature of historic buildings make them

where the air carries the scent of frankincense and the echoes of ancient civilizations. Eritrea’s cultural heritage is not just a collection of artifacts; it is a testament to resilience, diversity, and an unbreakable bond of society with the land.

Eritrea’s unique and diverse heritage is the product of millions of years of cultural evolution and social dynamics. This heritage has been passed down through generations and remains vibrant within society today. Cultural and historical evidence is found throughout the country. We strongly advocate for immediate and sustainable investment in preserving, studying, and promoting this invaluable cultural heritage. Preserving heritage means keeping society’s collective memories alive, supporting economic development, and maintaining identity and continuity in a rapidly changing world for future generations.



Adulis - a temple monument

through the unique values, attitudes, and experiences of the individuals involved. Today, the most effective way to understand heritage is through community-based approaches that ensure the active participation of society or local communities.

Some researchers argue that heritage cannot be separated from its complex and multifaceted nature because the values people hold influence the heritage they connect with. Others believe that different groups within society interpret heritage through varying value systems. These perspectives help us gain a deeper understanding of the concept and theory of heritage.

Heritage goes beyond merely preserving, excavating, exhibiting, or restoring old artifacts. It is both tangible and intangible, meaning that ideas and memories—such as songs, folklore, recipes, language, dances, and many other aspects of identity—are just as significant as historic buildings and archaeological sites.

Heritage should be a subject of active public reflection, debate, and discussion. Questions arise, such as: What is worth preserving?