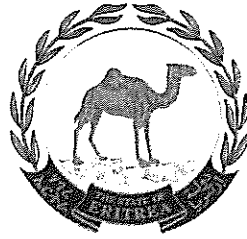


ቀዋሚ ሚሽን ሃገረ ኤርትራ  
አብ ውድብ ሕቡራት ሃገራት፡ ኒዩ ዮርክ



البعثة الدائمة لدولة إريتريا  
لدى الامم المتحدة - نيويورك

Permanent Mission of The State of Eritrea  
To the United Nations, New York

4 September 2015

Excellency,

On 25 August 2015, I received a letter (Ref. S/AC.29/2015/SEMG/OC.86) from the Coordinator of the Somalia Eritrea Monitoring Group forwarded by Ms. Snjezana Gillingham, Secretary of Security Council Committee requesting Eritrea's response prior to the Group's final conclusions and completion of its report.

Though the Government of Eritrea had fully responded to many of the questions posed by the members of the SEMG during the interactive video conference of 21 August 2015, presided by your able Deputy Political Coordinator, Mr. Alfredo Fernando Toro-Carnevali, I wish to submit Eritrea's written responses and its five annexes with the full expectation that they will be fully reflected and included in the final report of the SEMG.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and I would be most grateful if this letter and the submission with its annexes could be circulated to all members of the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009).

Girma Asmerom  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Rafael Dario Ramirez Carreno  
Chair  
Security Council Committee  
pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009)  
concerning Somalia and Eritrea

C.C.

Ms. Snjezana Gillingham  
Secretary Security Council Committee  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017



Permanent Mission of The State of Eritrea  
To the United Nations, New York

**ERITREA'S RESPONSE TO QUERIES PRESENTED  
BY THE SOMALIA ERITREA MONITORING GROUP (SEMG)**

4 September 2015

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1. Eritrea commends the Chair of the Security Council Committee, H.E. Ambassador Rafael Darío Ramírez Carreño, for his effort to enhance a constructive dialogue and transparency in the work of the Committee as well as for facilitating the interaction with the Somalia Eritrea Monitoring Group. Eritrea also appreciates the role of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. Eritrea has on several occasions clearly and comprehensively responded, in writing and orally, to all questions and allegations of the SEMG. Unfortunately, Eritrea finds it inexplicable for SEMG to continuously ask the same questions that have been unambiguously addressed.

3. It must be underlined that in the spirit of engagement and cooperation, in the past the SEMG had visited Eritrea two times; met twice with the Political Adviser to the President, Mr. Yemane Gebreab, in Paris and Cairo; and in 2015 held three video conferences with the Permanent Representative of Eritrea, Ambassador Grima Asmerom. Several formal and informal meetings have also taken place between the SEMG and the Eritrean Mission in New York.

4. With the hope that the SEMG will not ask the same question in the future, the Eritrean Government will once again respond to the questions raised by the SEMG in its letter of 25 August 2015 (Reference: S/AC.29/2015/SEMG/OC.86). However, while answering to the question raised, we ask the SEMG to:

a) concentrate on its mandate of monitoring whether Eritrea is supporting Al-Shabaab in Somalia;

b) refrain from dealing with matters that do not fall within the purview of its mandate, such as the situation in Yemen and in particular the **Ethiopia - Eritrea conflict**, which are agenda items for the UNSC to handle. The UNSC has full responsibility to urge Ethiopia to withdraw from sovereign Eritrean

territory, including the town of Badme;

c) employ high standards of investigation methodology as stipulated in the Report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (S/2006/997) which, inter alia, underscores the need for expert panels to rely on verified information and documents, and ensure that their “assertions are corroborated by solid information and that their findings are substantiated by credible sources”;

d) respect for Eritrea’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence

e) fully include and reflect in the main part of the SEMG reports Eritrea's oral and written responses; and

f) in a spirit of transparency, share in advance its draft and final reports with the Eritrean government, as a concerned party.

## II. SOMALIA

5. It is common knowledge to members of the United Nations Security Council, the Sanctions Committee and SEMG that the main reason for the sanctions against Eritrea were its alleged support to Al-Shabaab in Somalia and the relationship with Djibouti. In its report of 2014 (S/2014/727) and midterm report of March 2015, the SEMG stated that **"it found no evidence of Eritrean support to Al-Shabaab"**. On its letter of 25 August 2015, it has also ascertained that **"it had found no evidence of Eritrean support to Al-Shabaab during the course of the mandate."** Eritrea welcomes SEMG's conclusion. As a result of this assertion and conclusion by the SEMG, Eritrea expects the Sanction Committee to recommend to the UNSC to immediately and unconditionally lift the sanctions against Eritrea.

## III. DJIBOUTI

6. The case for lifting the sanctions which continue to be maintained six years on and without any justification is bolstered by actions that the Eritrean government took way back in June 2010 when it, along with Djibouti, accepted the mediation of the State of Qatar. At that time Eritrea also redeployed its troops from the disputed territory, a fact that was confirmed by the State of Qatar in its letter to the UNSC on 6 June 2010. The mediation and redeployment were the key demands of the UNSC, both of which were fulfilled by the Eritrean Government, and which along with the affirmation of the absence of Eritrean wrongdoing should have led to the lifting of sanctions. But better late than never. It should be lifted immediately and unconditionally.

7. The SEMG raises the issue of developments in the Qatari mediation. This is an issue that should be addressed to the Government of Qatar not to Eritrea. Similarly, the issue of prisoners of war is the responsibility that both parties gave to the Government of Qatar. In the already mentioned letter of 6 June 2010, the Prime Minister of Qatar apprised the Security Council that “the issues of the POWs and the missing persons will also be settled under the supervision of the State of Qatar,” as stipulated in Article (3) of the Agreement Between the Presidents of Eritrea and Djibouti.

8. In keeping with its practice of raising issues outside its mandate and mostly irrelevant information collected from dubious sources that have axes to grind against Eritrea, the SEMG asks about the alleged "kidnapping" of a Djiboutian soldier in the town of Rahaita in “No Man’s Land.” Aside from its pettiness and total irrelevance to the Eritrea-Djibouti issue, the SEMG is wrong on several counts. There was no “kidnapping” of a Djiboutian soldier by Eritrea. Rahaita is in Eritrea. Calling indisputably sovereign Eritrean territory “No Man’s Land” is unacceptable.

9. Over the past six years, Djibouti has made it absolutely clear that it feels it is the beneficiary of the status quo in the Horn of Africa and consequently does not want a resolution of any differences with Eritrea, favouring instead to stoke tension between the two countries, including through futile efforts to subvert Eritrea.

10. But this is beside the point. The pertinent fact is that on Somalia and Djibouti, which were the main and adjunct reasons for the sanctions respectively, there is no justification to maintain the sanctions on Eritrea. They should be lifted immediately and unconditionally. There is no Eritrean involvement in Somalia and the Djibouti Eritrea issue is being handled by the Government of Qatar.

#### **IV. ARMS EMBARGO**

11. Eritrea has consistently stated as a nation whose territory is occupied by Ethiopia and is subjected to the threat of force its rights to self-defense should be respected as enshrined in article 51 of the UN Charter. Yet, Eritrea the victim is punished while Ethiopia the culprit is rewarded. Nonetheless, Eritrea has not violated any of the provisions of the arms embargo. The mention of MV Shaker-1 or any other ship docking at the Eritrean port of Massawa does not justify or constitute violation of the arms embargo. Especially when by its own admission the SEMG has stated that **"the docking of the ship in Massawa port is not recorded in an international vessel tracking data base, the Group has access to"**; and when it has also admitted that it has no information on the contents of the third container.

#### **V. CONFLICT BETWEEN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA**

12. Despite repeated entreaties from the Government of Eritrea, the SEMG, again overstepping its mandate, has sought to involve itself into the **conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea** and,

moreover, doing so in a manner that totally ignores and disregards context, perspective and ramifications.

13. Once again Eritrea underlines that the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea is an issue between occupier and occupied. It is the full responsibility of the Security Council. **It is not within the purview of the SEMG mandate.**

14. Ethiopia continues to occupy militarily and illegally large slices of sovereign Eritrean territory, again in violation of international law and its treaty obligation. Thousands of Eritrean families have been displaced from these occupied areas, having lost their farms, businesses and possessions.

15. For the past 13 years Eritrea has been calling on the international community, including the UN Security Council, to shoulder its responsibility and call on Ethiopia to respect its treaty obligation, the **Final and Binding of 2002 Delimitation and 2007 Demarcation Decisions of the Eritrean Ethiopia Border Commission (EEBC).**

16. The United Nations, which along with the United States, the European Union and the African Union witnessed and guaranteed the Algiers Agreement that led to the final and binding boundary decision between Ethiopia and Eritrea, continues to shirk their responsibility, thereby encouraging Ethiopia in its violation of international law and Eritrean sovereignty and territorial integrity.

17. Moreover, it is known to everybody and can be verified easily that Ethiopia continues to establish, arm, train, finance, deploy and command armed mercenary groups to destabilize Eritrea.

18. Furthermore, Ethiopia officials continue to threaten Eritrea. Most recently, the Ethiopian Prime Minister speaking to his Parliament on 7 July 2015 said, "**Ethiopia will be forced to take an appropriate action against Eritrea**". The use or threat of force against any country big or small is a violation of the United Nations Charter and international law that should be condemned. The Security Council must not tolerate Ethiopia's war threat and the occupation of sovereign Eritrean territory.

18. Eritrea has repeatedly, but to no avail, reminded the SEMG that it cannot ignore the reality and salient facts elaborated above and direct spurious charges, often based on tips from Ethiopian intelligence and military sources, against Eritrea. Dealing with the Eritrea Ethiopia conflict, context and perspective must be properly applied.

19. For the sake of peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the security of the region, Ethiopia must be urged to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Eritrean sovereign territory, including the town of Badme.

## VI. Yemen

20. The SEMG again steps out of its mandate to take up the issue of Yemen and includes in its report an amalgam of outright falsehoods, errors, inaccuracies and insinuations. We only mention it here because it is an additional example of the SEMG exceeding its mandate.

## VII. FINACIAL ISSUES

21. Concerning the financial issue, unlike what some quarters try to insinuate, the resolutions do not restrict the Eritrean government from collecting the 2% Recovery and Rehabilitation Tax (RRT) from its citizens residing outside the county and does not also restrict the revenues it collects from the mining sector to be utilized for the development of the country.

22. It must be underlined that the provisions related to revenues from 2% Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Tax and the Mining Resources in Security Council Resolution 2023 (2011) are meant to look into the “potential use of revenue” for the destabilization of the region. To this date the SEMG has not found any evidence of any Eritrean transgression in this regard.

23. Once again since the SEMG has unequivocally confirmed that “it had found no evidence of Eritrean support to Al Shabaab”. There is no justification for the group to pursue this issue which is based on hypothetical assumptions. However, for the record, Eritrea wishes to provide the following facts concerning the utilization of revenues from the **2% RRT** and the **mining sector**:-

### a) Recovery and Rehabilitation Tax (RRT)

- all over the world, taxation is a legal obligation that must be respected and tax evasion is a criminal act that is not tolerated;
- Eritreans residing inside the country are obliged by law to pay taxes. Eritreans residing outside as well are obliged by law to pay taxes on the basis of Proclamations No 17/1991 and 67/1995. (see **annex 1 & 2**).
- in Eritrea, like in all countries, not paying the RRT has administrative consequences. But, they are not criminal measures that send someone to prison. The actions taken are denial of a business license, land entitlement, and other services against those Eritreans who fail to meet their legally required tax obligations. These enforcement measures are not and cannot be implemented “extraterritorially” and cannot be considered “extortion, coercion, intimidation etc. Nobody is detained for not paying the RRT and no Eritrean citizen with Eritrean ID or passport is denied from visiting Eritrea.
- the purpose of RRT is symbolic burden sharing by the Eritrean citizens in Diaspora on the nation building activity of their country and an alternative source of financing for development. It is also consistent with the African Union Summit Decision that calls for

the involvement of the African Diaspora in the social, political, cultural and economic development of their countries of origin

- the 2% RRT is collected in a transparent manner, through Eritrean consular and diplomatic offices inside and outside Eritrea. It is not collected "discreetly" or "under coercion or intimidation" as some quarters continue to insinuate.
- in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular of 1961 and 1963, Eritrean Diplomatic and Consular Missions, officers, regularly inform Eritreans residing abroad on their rights and obligations as well as the procedure on how and where the payments could be done. This is done openly and publicly through town hall meetings, seminars, workshops and online media outlets. The forms are posted in the mission's website for anybody to read and print. Moreover, those who fulfilled their obligations are given an official receipt as proof of payment on the spot.
- all the revenues from the 2% RRT is transferred to the Department of Treasury of the Ministry of Finance;
- the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance which has branch offices all over the country, with all relevant government institutions and grass roots civil society organizations, is responsible for identifying those who meet the requirements for assistance. This file is regularly updated;
- the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare allocates a monthly payment of 600.00 Nakfa for families of martyrs that is payable for a lifetime to the parents while limited until the age of 18 years for minor dependents and siblings of the martyrs. All war disabled fighters that could not be fully rehabilitated with employable skills are also beneficiaries of the monthly assistance. The disbursements are public information and are regularly reported and broadcasted in the national media outlets and posted at different websites. **(annexes 2, 3 & 4);**
- the historical, moral, humanitarian and patriotic contents and values of 2% RRT is more significant and profound than its material dividend. The annual proceeds are modest and should not be overstated when compared with government budgets and expenditures allocated to the families of the martyrs and war disabled veterans. For instance in 2014, the annual revenue from 2% RRT was \$11,172,758.33 UN dollars while what the government spent to support families of martyrs and war disabled veterans is over \$ 27,000,000.00 US dollars. Therefore, the potential or probability of diverting RRT revenue to other activities is zero.

## **b) Revenue from the Mining Sector**

24. The same goes for the revenue from the mining sector wherein the SEMG continues to disregard its mandate by delving into the practices of investors companies. Even though there are 17 foreign companies that have been granted mineral exploration and development licenses, it is

only one plant that is at production phase. In fact, Eritrea started exporting its mineral resources at more or less the same period as when Resolution 2023 (2011) was adopted.

25. The financial proceedings of the Bisha mining plant are issued on a quarterly basis and are available in the public domain, including in the Nevsun website. These financial reports include the proceedings that accrue to Eritrea in the form of corporate tax, royalties and dividends for anyone to read.

26. The revenue Eritrea gets from Bisha is around 200 million US dollars annually. And this is prior to its debt servicing requirements for loans incurred for purchase of 30% equity from the company as well as substantial *pro rata* payments for the initial capital expenditures for the establishment of the plant prior to production.

27. The income the Eritrean Government gets from a single Bisha mining operation is insignificant when compared to compared to the public and social expenditures such as education, health and food security. For example, in 2014, the Government of Eritrea's budget for education, health and food security alone was \$328,894,753.00 US Dollars which is more than the 200 million dollars the country earned from the mining sector. Therefore, the potential and possibility of diverting resource to cover other activities is nonexistent.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

28. Once again, as unequivocally confirmed by the SEMG, "**there is no evidence that Eritrea is financially and militarily supporting Al-Shabaab in Somalia**". There is also UN Security Council endorsed mediation activity by the Emir of Qatar to solve the issue between Eritrea and Djibouti, a process to which Eritrea remains committed. In this regard, the continuation of sanctions against Eritrea is not only unjustified but unwarranted. It must be unconditionally and immediately lifted.

29. Moreover, in line with the post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that advocates that "**no country or people should be left behind**", sanctions definitely have negative implication on the social and economic development of the Eritrean people, in particular on the issue of poverty eradication agenda. It must be lifted immediately and unconditionally.

30. Eritrea with 1,200 kilometers of coastline and more than 350 islands with 50% Christian and 50% Moslem population is an oasis of peace in the volatile Horn of Africa and the Red Sea Region. In light of the crisis in Yemen and the spread of global terrorism and extremism, Eritrea's capability to protect its security and territorial integrity should not be undermined or weakened. The unjust sanctions must be lifted unconditionally and immediately.



ቀዋሚ ሚሽን ሃገረ ኤርትራ  
ኣብ ውድብ ሕቡራት ሃገራት: ኒዩ ዮርክ



البعثة الدائمة لدولة إريتريا  
لدى الامم المتحدة - نيويورك

Permanent Mission of The State of Eritrea  
To the United Nations, New York

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# ANNEXES

1-5

**አዋጅ 17/1991/**

ጎሳክላ ስንኩላን ተጋደልተን፣ ጽጉማት ስድራ ላክላ ስንኩላንን ስውላትን ተጋደልተን፣ ብሀሪያዊ ሓደጋታት ዝተጎድኡ ክፋል ሕብረተ-ሰብ ኤርትራን ንምፅገጋል ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ ንምእካብ ዝወጸ አዋጅ

ናይ ሀዝቢ ኤርትራ ድልተን መሰልን ከኸብረን ናይ ናጽነትን ስላምን ሃንቀውታኡ ክፈጋግዱን ብሀይወቶም ክይተረፈ መሪር መስዋእትነት ናይ ዝኸፈሉ ክብራትን ሓርባኛታትን ናቲዎት ደቁ ዘይሕለል ጻፅሪ ዓወት ኣብ ዝተጎናጸፈሉ ኣብ'ዚ ግዜ'ዚ ፍረጸማእም ብዓይነት ኮነ ብመንፈስ ምፍጻይ ዘይከላል እንተኾነኳ ንፅእምን ንጽጉማት ስድራ-ቤቶምን ምፅገጋል ሀዝቢ ኤርትራ ቀድሚኡ ኩሉ ዝሰርፆ ዝግበዮ ጉዳይ ስለ ዝኾነን ከምኡ'ውን ብባህሪያዊ ሓደጋ ናይ ዝተጎድኡ ክፋል ሕብረተ ሰብ ኤርትራ ፅጌ ሀዝቢ ኤርትራ ንስድዎ ዘይሓልፍን ኢደይ ኢድክ ተባሃሂሉ ዘርሀዎ ወፈራኡ ስለ ዝኾነን፡-

ነዚ ፅላማ'ዚ ኣብ ናይ ርእሰኹ ምኻላል መትከል ብምምርካስ ናይ መሕወይ ገንዘብ ንምእካብ እዚ ዝስፊብ አዋጅ ተአዊጹ ኣሉ፡-

**ምዕራፍ 1. ሓፈሻዊ**

1. ሓጺር ኣርእስቲ  
እዚ አዋጅ'ዚ “ጎሳክላ ስንኩላን ተጋደልተን፣ ጽጉማት ስድራ ላክላ ስንኩላንን ስውላትን ተጋደልተን፣ ብሀሪያዊ ሓደጋታት ንዝተጎድኡ ክፋል ሕብረተ-ሰብ ኤርትራን ንምፅገጋል ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ ንምእካብ ዝወጸ አዋጅ ቁጽሪ 17/1991 ዓ.ም” ተባሂሉ ክጥቀስ ይከኣል።

2. ትርጉም  
ኣብ'ዚ አዋጅ'ዚ፡-

1/ 'ኤርትራዊ' ማለት ዝኾነ ኤርትራዊ ዜጋ ወይ ብመሰረት ሕግ ኤርትራ ዝኸመገ ብሕጊ ናይ ሰብነት መሰል ዝተዋሀበን ኣክል ወይ ኣብ ወጻኢ ሃገር ዝኸመ ኮይኑ፡ ኣብ ኤርትራ ጨገፈር ወይ ቤት-ጽሕፈት ዘለዎ ትካል ማለት ኢዩ።

2/ "ሰብ" ማለት ባህሪያዊ ሰብ ወይ ብሕጊ ናይ ሰብነት መሰል ዝተዋሀበ ኣክል ማለት ኢዩ።

3/ "መንግስታዊ ናይ ልምዓት ትካል" ማለት፡- ዝኾነ ርእሱ ኪኣሉ ናይ ምምሕዳር ወይ ምቁጽጽር ስራሕ ዘካይድን፣ ናይ ርእሱ ኣታዊ ንዝረከብ ሰልጣን ዝተዋሀበን ኣብ ንግድ፣ ኢንዱስትሪ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ናይ ምሃብ ስራሕ ዝተዋፈረን መንግስታዊ ትካል" ማለት ኢዩ።

4/ "መንግስታዊ ናይ ገንዘብ ትካል" ማለት ንባንክታትን፣ አለቃሕቲ ትካላትን፣ ናይ ኢንፎርሜሽን ሙድሕን ትካላትን የጠቓልል።

5/ " ደሞዝ" ማለት ከብ ስራሕ ምቹደር ዝርከብ ምዱብ አታዊ ኮይኑ ኣብ ዓንቀጽ 4(6) ናይ'ዚ አዋጅ'ዚ ንዝተጠቐሱ አታዊታት ለውጥ የጠቓልል።

6/ "ከብቲ" ማለት ንአሓን ጤላ በገፅን አግማልን የጠቓልል።

3. ምክፋል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

ብጀክ ናይ አታዊ ግብረ ከይክፈሉ ዝተወሰነ ወርሓዊ ክፍሊት ዝረከብ ሰብ ዝኾነ አታዊ ዘለዎ ሰብ ብመሰረት ዝምልከቶ ናይ'ዚ አዋጅ'ዚ ዓንቀጽ ንአካለ ስንኩላን ተጋደልቶን፣ ጽጉማት ስድራ ስንኩላንን ስውኣት ተጋደልቶን፣ ብባህሪያዊ ሓደጋታት ንዝተጎድኡ ዝፋል ሕብረተ- ሰብ ኤርትራን ንምፅገጋል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ናይ ምክፋል ግድታ አለዎ።

ምዕራፍ 2. ከብ ደሞዝ ዝክፈል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

4. አሸንፍን አካፋፍላን ከብ ደሞዝ ናይ ዝክፈል ናይ

መስወደ ግብረ

1/ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ደሞዝ ዝረከብ ሰብ ከብ ጠቐላላ ወርሓዊ አታዊኡ 2% ክልተ ብሚሊዮን/ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

2/ እቲ ግብረ ዝኸፍል ስራሕተኛ ናይ ደሞዝ ፕሮጀል ብኸፍሊ ፋይናንስ ኣብ ዝጸለወሉም፣ ኣብያተ- ጽሕፈት ዝሰርሕ ምስ ዝኸወን፣ እቲ ግብረ ብመንገዱ ከፍሊ ፋይናንስ ከብ ናይቲ ሰራሒ ኣናተካኮዮ ብቐጥታ ንገግዳዊ ባንክ ኤርትራ ብመሰረት ኣብ ዓንቀጽ 18-19 ናይ'ዚ አዋጅ ኣገባብ ኣብ ፍሉይ ሕብብ ይሓቱ።

3/ ብአታዊአም ኣብ ዝመሓደደሩ ናይ ልምዓ ትካላት፣ ባጀቶም ኣጠቓልሉም ኣብ ዝወሰዱ ኣብያተ- ጽሕፈት፣ ናይ ኣክሲዮን ኩባንያታት፣ ዝተወሰነ ናይ ብሕቲ ኩባንያታትን፣ ስርዓታትን ናይ ብሕቲ ናይ ንግድ ትካላት ስራሕተኛታትን፣ ኣስራሕቲ ነቲ ናይ መስወደ ናይቶም ስራሕተኛታቶም ደሞዝ ኣናካኮዮ ዝሆ አታዊ ውሽጢ ሃገር ወይ ንናይ ለውፊኛታት ወይጉባሩ።

4/ ናይ አታዊ ግብረ ኣብ ዘይከፍሉ ኣህጉራዊን ግብረ ትካላት፣ ኣብ ናይ ወጺኢ ሃገራት ልኡኽ ስራሕተኛታትን ከምኡ'ውን ብመሰረት ናይ ኣዋጅ ከብ ዝረኸብዎ ደሞዝ ነቲ ዝሕቶን ናይ ባዕሉም ናይ ምክፋል ሓላፍነት ዘለዎም ሰራሕተኛታትን ኣብ ኣዋጅ'ዚ ዝክፈል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ኣታዊ ግብረ ኣብ ዝኸፍሉ ጊዜ ወሲኾሎ ግብረ በዓል መዚ ይኸፍሉ።

ዘርዝርም/

መንግስቲ መስወደ ግብረ ደሞዝ ምሓላሊፍ ዝተሓበረ

ገንዘብን ማንግስታዊ ስራሕተኛን፣ ዝሰርሑ ሰብ ግብረ ከብ ጽሕፈት ላቲ አታዊ

ምሓላሊፍ ግብረ ናይ አታዊ ግብረ ኣታዊ ግብረ ኣብ ዝኸፍሉ ጊዜ ወሲኾሎ

5/ ናይ ሓይ ስራሕተኛ ደሞዝ ብመዓልቲ፣ ብስሙን ወይ ብክልተ ስሙን ይክፈሉ በዘየገደኑ፡ ኣታዊኡ ብወርሒ ኣናተሰለዐ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፈል።

6/ ምስ ደሞዝ ተጸብጺቦም ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ዝኸፈለሎም ጥቕማታት ኣዘም ዝበፀቡ ጥራይ ኢዮም፡-  
ሀ/ ናይ ቢረኻ ኣበል፣

ለ/ ናይ ተረፍ ሰዓት ስራሕ ክፍሊት፣

ሐ/ ናይ ዓመት ፍቓድ ክፍሊት፣  
መ/ በዓስ፣

ረ/ ናይ ኣገልግሎት ክፍሊት /በርቪስ ቻርጅ/።

ምዕራፍ 3 ክብ ናይ ሕርሽ ስራሕት ኣታዊ ዝሕክብ ናይ

መስወደ ግብረ

5 ኣሸገናን ኣከፋፍላን ክብ ናይ ሕርሽ ስራሕት ኣታዊ

ናይ ዝሕክብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

1/ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ሓረስታይ ክብ ዓመታዊ ጠቕላላ ኣታዊኡ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል። ይኹን ኣምበር ክብ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ሓረስታይ ዝሕክብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ብዓመት ክብ ብር 10/ ዓሰርተ/ ክውሕድ ዮብሉን።

2/ ነቲ ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅ'ዚ ክብ ናይ ሓረስቶት ናይ ሕርሽ ስራሕተኛ ናይ ክብቲ ምፍራይ ኣታዊን ዝሕክብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ኣትሰለፅ ናይቲ ወረዳ ናይ ክፍሊ 4ይናንስ ተወካሊ ኣበ ወንበራን ናይቲ ወረዳ ምምሕዳር ተወካሊን ናይቲ ወረዳ ሀዝባዊ ባዶቶ ኣበ ወንበርን ዝኣበሉታን ኮሚቴ ትኸውን።

3/ ክብ ናይ ሕርሽ ስራሕ ወጽኢ፣ ናይ ንግድ ፍቓድ ኣይሃልዎ በዘየገደኑ፡ ኣብ ናይ ንግድ ጠቀስን ተመሳሳሊ ስራሕን ተዋራሩ ኣታዊ ዝረኽበ ሓረስታይ ብተወሰኺ ከም ነጋዳይ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ክብ ኣታዊኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

4/ ክብ ናይ ሕርሽ ስራሕት ኣታዊ ነዝሕክብ ግብረ ተኸታቲልካ ኣታዊ ከምዝኸውን ምግባር ናይ ቤት- ጽሕፈት ናይ ወሽጢ ሃገር ኣታዊን፡ ምምሕዳር ወረዳታትን፡ ናይ ወረዳ ሀዝባዊ ባዶቶታትን ናይ ሓባር ሓላፍነት ይኸውን።

ምዕራፍ 4 ክብ ናይ ብስቲ ናይ ንግድ ስራሕን ናይ

ሙያ ኣገልግሎትን ኣታዊ ዝኸፈል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

6 ኣሸገናን ኣከፋፍላን ክብ ናይ ብስቲ ናይ ንግድ

ትካለትን ውልቀ- ሰብ ነጋዳን ኣታዊ ናይ ዝሕክብ ናይ

መስወደ ግብረ

1/ ናይ ኣከሲዮን ኩባንያ ወደ ሓላፍነቱ ናይ ዝተወሰነ ናይ ብስቲ ኩባንያ ክብ ዓመታዊ ጠቕላላ ኣታዊኡ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

2/ ኣብ ናይ ነዳዲ ምዕዳል ንግድ፣ ናይ ኮሚሽን ውክልና ወይ ተመሳሳሊ ናይ ኣገልግሎት ስራሕ ዝተዋፈረ ሰብ ክብ ዓመታዊ ናይ ኮሚሽን / ቸንትዋለ/ ጠቕላላ ኣታዊኡ 3% / ስለስተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል። ይኹን ኣምበር ክብ'ዚ ዝተጠቐሰ ናይ ስራሕ መዳይ ወጽኢ ብኸልእ

ገግድ / ገአብነት ምስጽብ መካዳገ/ ብዘረኸበ ጠቐላላ ናይ መሸጣ ወይ ናይ ኣገልግሎት ሃመታዊ ኣታዊ ብተወሰኹ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸኖል።

3/ ብመሰረት ገአብ ሃገር /1/ ን/2/ ን ናይዚ ሃገር ዝኸረሰ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ካብ ብር 30/ሰላሳ/ ክውሕድ የብሉን።

7. ኣሸገገን ኣከፋፍላን ካብ ናይ ሙያ ኣገልግሎት ኣታዊ ናይ ዝሕኩብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

1/ ኣብ ናይ ሙያ ኣገልግሎት ስራሕ / ክም ሞብቶኖ፣ ናይ ብሕት ሕክምና፣ ኣሚኸርነት/ ዝተዋፈረ ሰብ ካብ ሃመታዊ ጠቐላላ ኣታዊኡ 3%/ሰላሳተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸኖል። ይኸን ኣምበር ካብዚ ዝተጠቐሰ ናይ ስራሕ መዳይ ወደሊ ብዘረኸበ ጠቐላላ ናይ መሸጣ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ሃመታዊ ኣታዊ ብተወሰኹ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸኖል።

2/ ኣብ ምስላህ ናይ ሙያ ኣገልግሎት ስራሕ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ነቶም ብናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር ኣታዊ ቤት ጽሕፈት ዝተመዘገቡን ዝኖሉሎን ስራሕተኛታት ዝተኸኖሉ ጸምዝ ሞሪይ ይገኛል።

3/ ብመሰረት ገአብ ሃገር /1/ ናይዚ ሃገር ዝኸረሰ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ካብ ብር 30/ሰላሳ/ ክውሕድ የብሉን።

8. ብሃገር 6-7 ናይዚ ኣዋጅዚ ዘይኸፈነ ናይ መሸጣ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ኣታዊ  
1/ ብሃገር 6-7 ናይዚ ኣዋጅዚ ዘይኸፈነ ናይ መሸጣ ወይ ኣገልግሎት ጠቐላላ ሃመታዊ ኣታዊ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእት/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸኖሉሎ።

2/ ብመሰረት ገአብ ሃገር /1/ ናይዚ ሃገር ዝኸረሰ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ካብ ብር 30 /ሰላሳ/ ክውሕድ የብሉን።

9. ኣብ ወደሊ ሃገር ኣብ ናይ ብሕት ስራሕት ዝተዋፈሩ ኣርትራውያን

ኣብ ወደሊ ሃገር ብናይ ሙያ ኣገልግሎት፣ ገግድ፣ ሕርሽ ወይ ክልላ ናይ ብሕት ስራሕ ዝተዋፈሩ ኣርትራውያን ናይ ዚግነት ግድታኦም ከምግልኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ዝኸኖሉሎ ካነታት ክኖሉ ወደሊ ጉዳያት ብመምርኪ ይውስኖ።

ምዕረፍ 5. ካብ ምዕረፍ 2 ከላብ 4 ካብ ዝተጠቐሱ ወደሊ ብዘኾነ ናይ ኣታዊ ምገጫታት ዝኸረሰ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

10. ኣሸገገን ኣከፋፍላን ካብ ናይ ሎተሪያ ወይ ቶምበላ ወይ ቢገገ ጠቐላላ ኣታዊ ናይ ዝሕኩብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ  
1/ ዝኾነ ካብ ናይ ሎተሪያ ወይ ቶምበላ ወይ ቢገገ ኣታዊ ዝረኸበ ሰብ፣ ዝረኸበ ጠቐላላ ኣታዊ ብር 1000 /ሓደ ሺሕ / ወይ ካብኡ ንላዕሊ ምስ ዝኾውን ብሃገር ወከፍ ናይ

ሎተሪያ አታዊ 5% /ሓውሽተ-ብግጊያ/ መስመድ ግብረ  
አብ ውሽጢ ሓደ ወርሐ ይኸፍል።

2/ እቲ ሎተሪያ ወይ ተምባላ ወይ ቢንጉ፡ ብዓይነት ዝወሃብ  
ምስ ዝኸውን እቲ ግብረ ብገንዘብ ተሸኒኑ ብመሰረት ንኡስ  
ዓንቀጽ /1/ ናይዚ ዓንቀጽዚ ይኸፍል።

3/ ሎተሪያ ወይ ተምባላ ወይ ቢንጉ ንዝበጽሑም ሰባት  
ዝኸፍል እካል ነቲ ንመስመድ ዝኸፈል ግብረ እገዲሉ አብ  
ናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር አታዊ ቤት-ጽሕፈት አታዊ ናይ ምግባር  
ሓላፊነት ይዘልዎ።

11. አሽንፍን አከፋፍላን ካብ ናይ ገንዘብ ቁጠባን

ሌጃሕን ማሕበራት አታዊ ናይ ዝልክብ ናይ መስመድ  
ግብረ

1/ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ናይ ገንዘብ ቁጠባን ሌጃሕን ናይ ሕብረት  
ሰራሕ ማሕበር ካብ ዓመታዊ ጠቕላላ ናይ ወለድ አታዊኡ  
3% /ሌላስተ ብግጊያ/ ናይ መስመድ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

2/ ነቲ ናይ መስመድ ግብረ አታዊ ናይ ምግባር ሓላፊነት  
ናይቲ ማሕበር ፈጽሞ እካል ይኸውን።

12. አሽንፍን አከፋፍላን ካብ ናይ መዘናግዒ ክለባት  
አታዊ ናይ ዝልክብ ናይ መስመድ ግብረ

1/ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ብርሕሱ ዝመሓደር ናይ መዘናግዒ ክለብ  
ካብ ጠቕላላ ዓመታዊ አታዊኡ 3% /ሌላስተ ብግጊያ/ መገንገቡ

ቅቡል እንተኾይቶ ብመሰረት መዝገቡ፡ ቅቡል እንተዘይኮይቶ  
ዝል ካብ ናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር አታዊ ቤት-ጽሕፈትን ናይ  
ከተማ ምምሕዳርን ዝተዋጽኦት ኮሚቴ አታዊኡ ብዝገመተቶ  
ናይ መስመድ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

2/ ነቲ ግብረ አታዊ ናይ ምግባር ሓላፊነት ነቲ ክለብ ናይ  
ዘመሓደር እካል ይኸውን።

13. አሽንፍን አከፋፍላን ካብ መንግስታዊ ናይ ልምዓት  
ትካላትን ናይ ገንዘብ ትካላትን አታዊ ናይ ዝልክብ ናይ  
መስመድ ግብረ

መንግስታዊ ናይ ልምዓት ትካላትን ናይ ገንዘብ ትካላትን ካብ  
ጽራይ ዓመታዊ አታዊኡም 2% /ክለተ ብግጊያ/ ናይ መስመድ  
ግብረ ይኸፍሉ።

14. አሽንፍን አከፋፍላን ካብ ናይ ምርኢት አታዊ  
ዝኸፈል ናይ መስመድ ግብረ

1/ ካብ ዝኾነ ምርኢት አታዊ ዝረኽቦ ዝኾነ ሱብ ወይ  
መንግስታዊ ናይ ልምዓት ትካል ካብ ዝረኽቦ ጠቕላላ አታዊ  
3% /ሌላስተ ብግጊያ/ ናይ መስመድ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

2/ እቲ ግብረ ከከም ኩነታቱ ካብቲ ነቲ ምርኢት ተርኢ  
እካል ወይ ካብ ቲኪት ይልክብ።

15. አሸንፎን አከፋፍላን ከብ ክፈይ ናይ ንብረት ዝህፈል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

ከብ ናይ ዝንቀሳቸስ ወይ ዘይንቀሳቸስ ንብረት ናይ ክፈይ ኣታዊ ዝረኸበ ሰብ፡ ከብ ዝረኸበ ጠቐላላ ዓመታዊ ኣታዊ 2% /ክልተ ብሚእቲ/ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ይኸፍል።

16. አሸንፎን አከፋፍላን ከብ ዝመሓላለፍ ንብረት ናይ ዝልከብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ

1/ ከብ ዝኸነ ዝመሓላለፍ / ብውርኽ፣ ህያብ፣ መሽግ... ወዘተ/ ዝንቀሳቸስ ወይ ዘይንቀሳቸስ ንብረት 2% /ክልተ ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ንመስወደ ግብረ ኣብ ዝመሓላለፈሉ ጊዜ ይኸፈል።

2/ ቋጋ ናይ'ቲ ዝመሓላለፍ ንብረት ኣብ ከተማታት ከብ ናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር ኣታዊ ቤት-ጽሕፈትን ናይ ከተማ ምምሕዳርን ብዝተቀጽኡት ኮሚቴ ኣብ ገጠራት ድማ ከብ ናይ ክፍሊ ፋይናንስን ናይ ገጠራት ምምሕዳርን ብዝተቀጽኡት ኮሚቴ ይሸነፍ።

17. አሸንፎን አከፋፍላን ተሃጊሩ ድሕሪ ምጽናሕ ንቋናታቱ ከብ ዝምለስ ተረፍ ዝዘ ናይ ዝኸፈል ናይ መስወደ ግብረ  
 1/ ብመግዘእታዊ ስርዓት ደርግ ተሃጊሩ ድሕሪ ምጽናሕ ንቋናታቱ ከብ ዝምለስ ተረፍ ዝዘ ብናይ ምጽፈይ ኮሚሽን ( ኣዋጅ ቁ. 16/1991) ትልዘዝ ብኪኢላታት ተገማቲ ከብ ዝተረጋገጸ ቋጋኡ ብኸምዚ ዝስዕብ ሚእታዊ ናይ መስወደ

ግብረ ከምለስ ከብ ዝተወሰነሉ ጊዜ ኣብ ውሽጢ ሹዱሽተ ኣዋርሕ ይኸፈል፡-

ሀ/ ቋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 50,000 = / ኣምሳ ሺሕ/ ንታሕቲ ምስ ዝኸውን 2% /ክልተ ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ፣

ቋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 50,000 = /ኣምሳ ሺሕ/ ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 100,000 = /ሚእቲ ሺሕ/ ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 3% /ለለት ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ፣

ቋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 100,000 = /ሚእቲ ሺሕ/ ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 200,000 = /ክልተ ሚትኢ ሺሕ / ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 300,000 = / ሰለስተ ሚእቲ ሺሕ/ ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 5% /ኣመሹተ ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ፣

ቋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 200,000 = / ክልተ ሚትኢ ሺሕ / ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 300,000 = / ሰለስተ ሚእቲ ሺሕ/ ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 5% /ኣመሹተ ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ፣

ቋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 300,000 = / ሰለስተ ሚእቲ ሺሕ / ንላዕሊ ከብ ብር 400,000 = /ኣርባዕተ ሚእቲ ሺሕ / ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 7% /ሹውዓተ ብሚእቲ/ ከብ ቋጋኡ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 400,000 = / አርባት ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 / ንላዕሊ ከብ ብር 500,000 = / ሐምስት ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 9% ትኸዓተ ብሚሊዮን / ከብ ዋጋኡ  
 ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 500,000 = / ሐምስት ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 / ንላዕሊ ከብ ብር 600,000 = / ሽድሹት ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 11% / ዓስርተ ሓደ ብሚሊዮን / ከብ  
 ዋጋኡ ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 600,000 = / ሽድሹት ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 700,000 = / ሸውዓተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 13% / ዓስርተው ስለስተ ብሚሊዮን  
 / ከብ ዋጋኡ ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 700,000 = / ሸውዓተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 800,000 = / ሹሞንተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 15% / ዓስርተው ሓምስት  
 ብሚሊዮን / ከብ ዋጋኡ ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 800,000 = / ሹሞንተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 900,000 = / ትኸዓተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 ንታሕቲን ምስ ዝኸውን 17% / ዓስርተ ሸውዓተ ብሚሊዮን  
 / ከብ ዋጋኡ ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ፣

ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 900,000 = / ትኸዓተ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ /  
 / ንላዕሊን ከብ ብር 1,000,000 = / ሓደ ሚሊዮን / ንታሕቲን  
 ምስ ዝኸውን 19% / ዓስርተው ትኸዓተ ብሚሊዮን / ከብ ዋጋኡ  
 ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ ይኸፈል።

ለ/ ዋጋ ንብረት ከብ ብር 1,000,000 = / ሓደ ሚሊዮን /  
 ንላዕሊ ምስ ዝኸውን ብነፍሲ ወከፍ ተወሳኺ ሚሊዮን ሺሕ  
 ብር 2% / ከለተ ብሚሊዮን / ብተወሳኺ እናተደመረ ይኸፈል።

ንሉብነት :- ዋጋ ናይ አርባት ዝውቲ ብር 1,370,000 = ምስ  
 ዝኸውን እቲ ዝኸፈል ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ ከምዚ ዝስቀብ  
 ኢዩ :-

ናይ ብር 1,000,000 = 1,000,000 x 19% = 190,000 =  
 ናይ ብር 100,000 = 100,000 x 2% = 2,000 =  
 ናይ ብር 100,000 = 100,000 x 4% = 4,000 =  
 ናይ ብር 100,000 = 100,000 x 6% = 6,000 =  
 ስለዚ ብድምር ናይ ብር 1,370,000 = ይኸውን ብር 202,000  
 እዚ ማለት ኮላ ናይ ብር 1,300,000 = ዝኸፈል ኮይኑ፣ ናይ  
 ብር 70,000 = ግን ግብረ እይክፈልሉን።

2. ተሃጊሩ ድሕረ ምጽናሕ ንዋናታቱ ናይ ዝምለስ ተረፍ  
 ዝዘ ናይ ዋግን ምስክር ወረቀት ናይ መሕወይ ግብረ  
 ክይተኸፍል እይዋሃብን።



ምዕራፍ ፩ ዝተፈለገ ድጋጋጋታት

18. ቅብሊትን ምምሕራፍ ብግብረ ኣታዊ ዝኾነ ገንዘብን ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ዝሕኩብ ናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር ኣታዊ ቤት ጽሕፈት ወይ ክፍሊ ፋይናንስ ወይ ንግዳዊ ባንክ ኣርትራ፡-

1/ ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ናይ ዝተቐበሉ ግብረ ቅብሊት ፈልጻ ይህብ፤

2/ ብስም ነዚ ብናይ መስወደ ግብረ ዝኣቱ ገንዘብ ኣብ ማዓላኡ ክውፅል ዝተመዘከ ትኩል ኣብ ፍሉይ ናይ ንግዳዊ ባንክ ኣርትራ ዋና ቤት ጽሕፈት ኢሳብ ንዝኣቱ ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ዝሕኩብ ግብረ ከይደገገዮ ኣብ ውሽጢ ሓደ ወርሒ ኣብ ከባቢኡ ንዝርከብ ጨጓፈር ንግዳዊ ባንክ ኣርትራ የመሓላልፍ፤

3/ ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ዝኾፈል ግብረ ናይ ዝተኣከበሉን ዝተማሓላልፉን ሰነድ ይሕዝ።

19. ብመሰረት ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ዝሕኩብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ገንዘብ

ኣቲ ብኸምዚ ኣብ ንግዳዊ ባንክ ኣርትራ ኣብ ፍሉይ ኢሳብ ዝሕኩብ ናይ መስወደ ግብረ ገንዘብ ብኸምዚ ዝከፀብ ኣገባብ ይገብሩዎሉ፡-

1/ ከብቲ ፍሉይ ኢሳብ ዝኾፍል ወይ ገንዘብ ዘማሓላልፍ ኣቲ ነቲ ገንዘብ ኣብ ማዓላኡ ክውፅል ዝተመዘከ ትኩል ጥራይ ይኸውን።

2/ ነቲ ገንዘብ ኣብ ማዓላኡ ክውፅል ዝተመዘከ ትኩል ናይ ዝኣተወ ገንዘብን ዝተገብረ ወጻኢን ሰነድ ሓዘ ኣብ ስዕልተ ወርሒ ጸብጸቡ ንግዚያዊ መንግስቲ ኣርትራ ቅዳሕ ድማ ንኸፍሊ ፋይናንስ ይህብ።

3/ ትውጊታት ናይ ኢሳብ ብብግዚኡ ኣንተዋሓደ ግን ብዓመት ሓንሳብ ብኣዲተራት ግዜያዊ መንግስቲ ኣርትራ ይምርመር።

20. ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ዘይምልኮቶም ሰባት

ለዚ ኣዋጅኪ ከከም ኩነታቱ ጠቐላላ ወርሓዊ ናይ ደሞዝ ኣታዊኦም ኩብ ብር 60/ ቡብ/ ንታሕቲ ንዝኾኑን ብናይ ጡረታ ኣበል ንዝመሓደሩ ሰባትን ንተጋደልቲን ኣብ ሃገራዊ ኣገልግሎት ንዝርከቡ ሰባትን ኣይምልኮቶን።

21. ትርጉም፣ ኣካይዳ ስራሕ፣ ትግበራ፣ ጥርጉፍን

መቐዳሕትን ድግባይን

1/ ነዚ ኣዋጅኪን ብኡኡ መሰረት ንዝወዱ ሕጋጋትን ናይ ምትግባር ሓላፊነት ብሓፈሹኡ ናይ ክፍሊ ፋይናንስ ብፍላይ ድማ ናይ ውሽጢ ሃገር ኣታዊ ቤት ጽሕፈት ቦዓል መዘ ይኸውን።

2/ አብዚ አዋጅዚ ብክልእ አገባብ ንክፍጹም እንተዘይተሓገገ፣ ንትርጉማት፣ አካዶዳ ስራሕ፣ ትግበራ፣ ጥርዓናትን መቐጻፊትን ይግባያትን ናይ አሰላለሃን አተላኻኸባን ግብረ ናይዚ አዋጅዚ ብዝምልከት አብ ናይ ኣታዊ ግብረ አዋጅ ዝሰፈረ ከም ዘሉ ተፈጻሚነት ይህልዎ።

22. ውገዙፍ ውጽኢታት  
መግዛእታዊ ስርዓት ደርግ ብድርቂ ንዝተጎድኡ መስመይ ከምኡ እውን ንናይ ሃገር ሓድነትን ድሕነትን መከላኸሊ ብዝብል ምስምስ ውጽኢት ንምእካብ ብዘውጽኡም አዋጅቲ መስረት ንና ዘይተላከበ ወይ ዘይተኸፍለ ውገዙፍ ውጽኢታት እዚ አዋጅዚ ብጋዜጣ አዋጅቲ ኦርትዶ ተሓትሙ ካብ ዝወጸሉ ፅልቲ ጀሚሩ ትሩፍን ክፍሊት ዘይሕተሉን ይኸውን።

23. ናይ ምትሕብባር ግዲታ  
ዝኾነ መንግስታዊ ቤት-ጽሕፈት፣ ሀገባዊ ማሕበር፣ ብሕታዊ ትካል ወይ ውልቀ-ሰብ ነዚ አዋጅዚ ምስ ዘተግብሩን ናይ መስመይ ግብረ ምስ ዝእከቡን ትካላት ናይ ምትሕብባር ግዲታ አለዎ።

24. ሕጋጋት ናይ ምውጻእ ስልጣን  
ሓላፊ ክፍሊ ፋይናንስ አብዚ አዋጅዚ ንዝሰፈሩ ድንጋገታት ብዝያዳ ንምስላጥ ሕጋጋት ከውጽእ ስልጣን ተዋሂቡዎ አሉ።

25. አዋጅ ዝጸገዓሉ ጊዜ  
እዚ አዋጅዚ ንወርሓዊ ደዋዝ ብዝምልከት ካብ ጥሪ 1/ 1992፣ ብዓመታዊ ኣታዊ ንዝኸፈለ ናይ መስመይ ግብረ ብዝምልከት ካብ ሐምሌ 1/1991 ዓ.ም. ንካለእ ኣታዊ ብዝምልከት ከኣ ብጋዜጣ አዋጅቲ ኦርትዶ ተሓትሙ ካብ ዝወጸሉ ፅልቲ ጀሚሩ ብኸልእ አዋጅ ከሰብ ዝትካእ ብቐጻሊ ይሰርሓሉ።

አሰመራ ታሕሳስ 10.1991 ዓ.ም.  
ግዝያዊ መንግስቲ ኦርትዶ

Annex 2

الجريدة الأثرية الرسمية  
تصدرها الحكومة الأردنية

الجلد الخامس العدد (١) أسعرا ١٠/٧/١٩٩٥م الثمن : سنتيا

الرسوم التشريعية رقم ٧٧/لعام ١٩٩٥م  
الخاص  
بفرضية الدخل المترتبة على الإثريين المقربين

ANNEX 2

የገቢ ገቢዎች ስርዓት  
የገቢ ገቢዎች ስርዓት

ቁጥ. 5/1995 ቁ. 1 አክሱኔ 10 ለቅቲት 1995 ዓ.ም. ቀ. 0.50

አዋጅ ቁጥር 67/1995

የገቢ ገቢዎች ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት  
የገቢ ገቢዎች ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት

አዋጅ ቁጥር 67/1995

ክብ ጤርቲራ ወደኢ. አገሪብ ገቢ ገቢ ጤርቲራ ወ.ዎን ግብረ ገምገራ ዘወን አዋጅ ።

1- ኅዳር አርእስት

እዚ አዋጅ'ዚ ክብ ጤርቲራ ወደኢ. አገሪብ ገቢ ገቢ ጤርቲራ ወ.ዎን ግብረ ገምገራ ዘወን አዋጅ ቁጥር 67/1995 ተብሎ ክተብን ይገባል።

2. ምዝገባ ግብረ

ዝኾነ ክብ ጤርቲራ ወደኢ. ዝሳርጽ ክብ ስራሕ (employment)፣ ክብ ክራይ ዝገብሩዎን ዘይገብሩዎን ግብረቲ፣ ክብ ገምገራ፣ ሙያዊ ወይ ዝኾነ ክልል ግዳጅ ብራሓትን ግብረቲታትን ኣገልግሎትን እቶት ዝረከብ ጤርቲራዊ ዜጋ፣ ክብ ዝተዳለዩ እቶቲ (net income) ክከም ክኣታት ኣብ ወወርሒ ወይ ኣብ ዓመት ክልቲኦም ግብረ (2%) ግብረ ይኸክል።

3. ምእካብ ግብረ

ሚኒስትረ ወደኢ. ገዳያት ክዚ ብመሰረት ግንባር 2 ናይዚ አዋጅ'ዚ ዝኾነ ግብረ ብመገዲ ኢምባሲታት ፍንጻላትን ክልሉ ልኡኻትን ተኸታቲሎ ናይ ምእካብን ብተጥታ ኣብ ናይ ሚኒስትረ ኢኮኖሚን ልምድን ናይ ዝገብ ጤርቲራ ናይ ግምጃ ሕብብ (treasury account) ናይ ግምጃ ሕልፍን ሓላፊነት ይህልዎ።

4. ኣብ ግብረ ዝመሰረተ

እዚ አዋጅ'ዚ ክብ ገቢ፣ 1995 ዓ.ም. ጀመሩ ኣብ ግብረ ይመሰረቱ።

አስመራ 10 ሐዲሲት 1995

መንግስቲ ጤርቲራ።

الرسمون النشريين رقم ٧٧/لحام ١٩٩٥ م

بضريبة الدخل المترتبة على الإرتريين المعتبرين

١/م توصلت :-

- يسمى هذا الرسمون :-

(الرسمون النشريين رقم ٧٧/لحام ١٩٩٥ م الخاص بضرريبة الدخل المترتبة على الإرتريين المعتبرين).

٧/م دفع الضريبة :-

- كل مواطن إرتري مقيم بالخارج (مغرب) يتحصل على دخل سواء من الوظيفة، أو اجرة اموال منقولة أو غير منقولة (مقارنات)، أو التجارة أو المهنة أو غيرها من انواع العمل والانشطة والخدمات، يتوجب عليه دفع ضريبة دخل بنفسية (٧/١) من صافي دخله وذلك وفقا لظروف الحالة. اما شهريا أو سنويا.

٧/م جباية الضريبة :-

- تتربى على وزارة الشؤون الخارجية -الإرترية- مسؤولية متابعة وجباية ضريبة الدخل المترتبة بموجب المادة ٧/١ أعلاه وذلك عن طريق سفاراتها وقناصلها وغيرهم من مبعوثيها بالخارج وأن تتابع مباشرة بإجراء حصيلة تلك الضريبة باسم وزارة المالية والتنسيق فيما صلب خزينة مصرف إرتريا.

٤/م نفاذ هذا الرسمون :-

- تسمى احكام هذا الرسمون من تاريخ ١/٧/١٩٩٥ م

اسموا ١٠/٧/١٩٩٥ م

الحكومة الإرترية

ANNEX 3

# Eritrea - Ministry of Information

Asmara - Eritrea

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## Local Magazines

- [Men'esev Magazine](#)
- [Shebab Magazine](#)

## Ministry disburses over 3.5 billion Nakfa to Martyrs families



Asmara, 17 June 2015 – The Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare disclosed that over Nfa. 3.5 billion has been disbursed to Martyrs families in the past 10 years on the basis of a monthly benefit scheme.

Mr. Zerai Tekleab, in charge of follow up of the welfare of Martyrs families, said that the Government devised the monthly benefit scheme in January 2004. Citizens including members of the Defense Force and the community in general are also backing up such endeavors with various activities.

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### Local Magazines

[Men'esev Magazine](#)  
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### Families of martyrs in Aqordet rehabilitated



Barentu, 28 June 2015- As part of the ongoing process, the residents of Aqordet sub-zone rehabilitated 16 families of fallen heroes. Each family of the fallen heroes received 10 thousand Nakfa.

Sheik Idris Zaid, Chairman of the Committee for Rehabilitating families of Martyrs, said that the assistance provided for the families of the fallen heroes is part of the high respect the society is giving to its martyrs.

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Local Magazines

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### Financial support to families of martyrs

Massawa, 13 July 2015 – Wealthy citizens in Massawa have donated over five hundred thousand Nakfa in support of 43 families of fallen heroes. Each beneficiary family received twelve thousand Nakfa.

These continuous gestures of benevolence attest to a deeply entrenched culture of solidarity and burden-sharing among the Eritrean people.

A former freedom fighter, Meriam Banai, for her part donated twenty-four thousand Nakfa to two families of martyrs that will be disbursed in monthly disbursements for one year.

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