

Concerns around slow disbursement of Friends of Yemen grants to Yemen

Muad Al-Maqtari

SANAA, May 24 — The Friends of Yemen, a group of countries including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in addition to the Gulf states, are on a tough mission to bring about political and security stability in Yemen through four billion dollars pledged to Yemen at the Friends of Yemen Conference last Wednesday.

Ali Al-Wafi, a Yemeni economist and former director of the Financial Committee at the Yemeni Parliament, is worried that the two-year transitional period may pass without disbursement of this money if the current political and security unrest continues.

Al-Wafi said the money that Saudi Arabia pledged to Yemen during the Friends of Yemen Conference on Wednesday, May 23 is not the final aid package. He said that Yemen will receive more financial assistance during the donor conference, scheduled to take place next September.

Yemen experienced a similar situation when donors pledged to grant Yemen five billion dollars in 2006, but only 25 percent was disbursed, according to Al-Wafi.

"Slow political transition and attempts to hinder the National Dialogue Conference may delay the disbursement of the aid pledged," he said.

He explained that the lack of development plans on the part of the government raise concerns that the two-year transitional period will go by without the dispersal of more than 50 percent of the grants pledged.

"Humanitarian aid must be hastened to keep Yemen from falling into a large-scale famine, as signs of [widespread] hunger have already appeared."

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Humanitarian aid must be hastened to keep Yemen from falling into a large-scale famine, as signs of [widespread] hunger have already appeared, says an economist.

Three killed in prison escape attempt in Taiz

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, May 27 — Two inmates were killed and five others wounded when 20 prisoners attempted to escape Central Prison, located in the southern governorate of Taiz, on Friday morning. One guard was killed during the attempt, and seven others were wounded.

While four dangerous prisoners managed to escape, 13 others were stopped before they ever breached the outer wall.

Friday's incident was the first successful escape of any prisoner in the past three months, but it wasn't the only incident. Previous attempts include an incident in March, when a prison breakout was foiled after prison guards discovered digging in some cells and under walls, as well as an attempt on May 8th, when guards found an inmate trying to escape by climbing a fence.

A security official told the Yemen Times, "The prisoners killed Ahmed Al-Sarori, a warrant officer, and then used his rifle and pistol to shoot at other guards while they attempted to reach the outer fence of the prison."

"While the guards managed to prevent 13 prisoners from escaping, four of them did get away. However, two of the escapees were found and arrested on Saturday evening," he said.

"The prisoners' attempt to escape left a guard and two prisoners dead, with seven guards and five prisoners wounded. The five prisoners

who were injured have all been charged with murder and most have been sentenced to death," the official said.

The official noted that some of the prisoners sentenced to death have instigated riots in the past.

Meanwhile, familiar sources told the Yemen Times that, "the prisoners were basically given the chance to escape after they convinced the prison's management to allow a party inside the prison. A wedding party was organized for an inmate inside the prison and a music band was allowed in this past Thursday."

According to the sources, weapons used to carry out the prisoners' plan were hidden in the musical instruments used by the band.

The 13 prisoners who failed to escape were in an armed standoff with guards for two consecutive days, only dropping their weapons and ending the standoff on Sunday morning.

After guards were able to enter the prison on Sunday, they found that inmates had been carefully digging a secret tunnel out of the prison. It was found after an extensive search of the prison for additional weapons.

The governor of Taiz, Shawqi Hail Saeed, dismissed the warden of Central Prison, Colonel Abdullah Al-Akhali, who was appointed as warden only two months ago.

Saeed also ordered a committee to be formed to investigate the incident. It will be headed by the deputy governor of security affairs in Taiz.

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Read Full interview on page 16

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Assassination attempt on businessman of Socialist Party is still in court

Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, 16 May — After a failed assassination attempt in March against Ameen Ahmed Qasim, a prominent Yemeni socialist leader, the Ministry of Interior and the Public Prosecutor promised to do their best to identify the perpetrators and to bring them to justice. But after more than two months, the investigations have revealed nothing.

When the Yemen Times interviewed Qasim, he said that the assassination attempt could have been politically motivated, considering that he is a prominent leader in the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP).

The YSP is the greatest enemy of the ousted president Saleh, who practiced several illegal acts against its leaders, including forced imprisonment, looting millions of dollars and pursuing and preventing them from practicing their businesses and maintaining their investments.

Qasim was one of four men who controlled the YSP's fund and had the right to sign money transfers after the unification of Yemen until the first quarter of 1994.

"Only Mohammed Haidra masdos, Yahia Al-Shami, Ali Salem Al-beidh and I were authorized to pay money from the party's accounts before the unification," according to Qasim.

Anonymous armed men attacked Qasim and tried to assassinate him when he was driving by the Ministry of Finance towards Al-Sabeen area in the capital Sana'a. The assailants fired on his car from the right side, on Mujahed Street, where the office of the General People's Congress is located.

Qasim accused no one for attempting to kill him, but rather conveyed the matter to the security authorities to investigate it.

Regarding Saleh's withdrawal of large amounts of money from a bank in Bahrain and other banks through forgery, Qasim said that he doesn't know exactly how much may have been withdrawn and by



Ameen Ahmed Qasim, a prominent Yemeni socialist leader

whom.

"Saleh's regime arrested me in the political security prison between 1994-1995 and I was placed under house arrest," he recalled.

"The political security took my offices and stores; they closed my company's bank accounts until 1996. All my work stopped because the keys to my offices and stores remained with them," he added.

Qasim said that he lost about USD nine million and several guarantees were confiscated because he wasn't able to provide the contracts and commitments he signed with foreign companies and other companies before 1994.

Moreover, he lost contracts with several international agencies because they heard that the state had closed his companies.

Qasim added that when political security stormed his offices, they arrested and imprisoned several Yemeni and foreign employees for days, threatening them not to work for Qasim after his release.

Furthermore, they arrested clients who had been coming regularly into the company to finish their business. However, they were re-

leased afterward on the condition that they would not deal again with Qasim.

Political security members went a step further and arrested Qasim's eldest son along with several relatives from his house, some as young as 17. They also cut his house's telephone lines and prevented any visitors from entering, according to Qasim.

He added, "what is more annoying is that my wife was also subjected to constant harassment, even when grocery shopping."

Qasim said that he was arrested and subjected to illegal acts so that he would handover to Saleh the Socialist Party's money, which was estimated at USD 14 million.

Saleh's regime took USD 12.7 million from these accounts in addition to money belonging to Qasim. They also took money from some companies in which the Socialist Party had invested, in addition to several pieces of the party's real estate.

"Some leaders of the Socialist Party asked Saleh about the missing money, but he warned them of the consequences of talking about the funds again," he said

Military rejects Ansar Al-Sharia cease-fire offer

Mohammed Al-Samei

ABYAN, May 27 — Confrontations continue between the Yemeni military — backed by people's committees, groups of civilian fighters who fight alongside the army — and Ansar Al-Sharia in Zinjibar, after a week of purging several areas in Abyan.

A military source near Zinjibar told the Yemen Times on Sunday that clashes are ongoing, pointing out that the military had gained control of several areas in Abyan, including a large portion of Jaar, the main stronghold of Ansar Al-Sharia. The source pointed out that the military had failed to make such progress in past months.

The source added that two days ago the military shelled Ansar Al-Sharia strongholds, leaving dozens of militants dead, the corpses of whom remain at the scene.

Another military source in Abyan said the 25th Mechanized Brigade, 39th Armored Brigade and the people's committees recaptured all militant-held positions in the east of Zinjibar, including Almaraqed and Almeshqasa.

The source told the Defence Ministry Website that the militants sustained heavy losses. About 62 militants were killed, most of whom are Somalis. Dozens were wounded while others fled, leaving weapons, vehicles and ammunition.

The source added that three soldiers were killed belonging to the 25th Mechanized Brigade and another belonging to the 39th Armored Brigade while several others were wounded.

Well-informed sources said President Hadi ordered the military to storm Jaar and Zinjibar in Abyan.

CNN website reported on Saturday, by way of a source in the Ye-



Haytham Hameed Hussain Mufarrah, suicide bomber of Al-Sabeen deadly attack, according to Al-Qaeda magazine Sada Al-Malahem.

meni presidency, that Hadi gave commands to forces positioned on the outskirts of Jaar and Zinjibar to start an all-out offensive on these two cities held by Ansar Al-Sharia since last May.

"Intensified air attacks on Ansar Al-Sharia strongholds are planned to be launched in order to reduce the ability of Ansar Al-Sharia snipers," the source said.

Similarly, a military source in the 135th Infantry Brigade revealed to Ansar Al-Thawra (supporters of revolution) News Website that the military controls some positions around Jaar and is still progressing.

On Saturday the military controlled several hills overlooking Jaar and seized large quantities of weapons which Ansar Al-Sharia left behind when fleeing.

The military source asserted that Jaar is just two kilometers away from the areas controlled by the military. He affirmed that the military

will keep battling the militants until purging Jaar entirely.

Official military sources in Abyan told the United Arab Emirates-based Gulf Newspaper that Ansar Al-Sharia pledged to release captured soldiers and civilians, along with a Swiss female tourist, captured two months ago, on the condition that the military troops stop shelling their strongholds in Zinjibar and Jaar.

However, the military troops rejected the offer of Ansar Al-Sharia and also warned them not to assault the Saudi hostage and the Swiss female teacher who were both abducted almost three months ago and also demanded an unconditional release of the military and civilian abductees.

The sources expect that the military forces and the people's committees will free Zinjibar and Jaar entirely from the militants in three days at the most.

U.N envoy leaves Yemen after failing to end military rebellion

Abdurrahman Shamlan
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, May 27 — The U.N envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar left Sana'a Sunday morning after he failed to convince the officers who are reportedly loyal to the former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh in the 3rd Brigade—which is part of the Republican Guard—to end their rebellion against their newly-appointed commander.

Benomar managed to convince the 3rd Brigade's former chief Tariq Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, who is also the former President's Ali Abdullah Saleh's nephew, to obey President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's decrees and hand over the command to his appointed successor, Abdu-Rahman Al-Halili.

But since then, Al-Halili has not been able to enter the 3rd Brigade headquarters as some officers headed by Abdu-Hamid Maqwala carried out a rebellion against him and prevented him from getting into the camp. Maqwala is from Saleh's village and he is well-known for his support to him.

In early April, Hadi issued republican decrees dismissing dozens of military commanders, mostly from Saleh's loyalists and relatives. Some of these commanders such as Mohammed Saleh al-Ahmar—Saleh's half brother who is the former chief of the Air Force—and Tariq Mohammed Saleh obeyed Hadi's decrees after a long period of rebellion.

Only when they were convinced by Benomar, they hand over com-

mand of the key military institutions.

The officers' rebellion against their newly-appointed commander prompted Benomar to pay another visit to Yemen with the aim of convincing them to stop their rebellion and let Al-Halili carry out his duties.

Yet he failed this time to press Saleh's loyalists into listening to their

commander, even though the US has announced sanctions against officials obstructing the power transition in the country.

Benomar is set to submit a report to the Security Council which will hold a session on Yemen on Tuesday to discuss how the GCC-brokered accord is being implemented in the country so far.

On Sunday the daily Akbar al-Youm newspaper reported, based on trusted sources, that Benomar held several meetings on Saturday with top officials with the aim of convincing them to end the rebellion in the 3rd Brigade, but said his efforts ended in vain.

Benomar met many officials including President Hadi, former



Jamal Benomar

president Saleh and his son Ahmed — the commander of the Republican Guard — as well as Abdul-Karim Al-Eryani, a high-ranking figure in the General People Congress Party led by Saleh, the sources noted.

According to the paper, the sources said that Benomar made it clear to Saleh, Ahmed and Al-Eryani that it's not in their favor if the Security Council holds a session on Yemen this Tuesday while the rebellion in the 3rd Brigade is still continuing.

Early this month, the American President Barack Obama issued an executive order for the Treasury to freeze any Yemeni official's assets based in US if found trying to obstruct the GCC-brokered power transfer deal and the transitional process.

Child protection units established throughout Yemen

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, May 27 — A seminar was held on May 13 in Sana'a for leaders of local councils, community-oriented social service groups, in which children's issues were comprehensively discussed. The attendees recommended establishing a child protection unit in each district under the direct supervision of the local councils.

"Child protection units are the outcome of workshops held to instruct participants on how to protect children and their rights, as workshop leaders have dealt with many cases of child abuse," said Abdullah Al-Khamesi, an official from the Childhood Care Organization.

Al-Khamesi confirmed that the local council leaders play a vital role in defending and protecting the children, saying, "Due to the privileges that local council members have [such as the right to intervene in child abuse cases], it appears that the child protection unit will be effective."

"The local council will supervise and follow up on the activities of the child protection unit, and will therefore improve the performance of the units. [During the workshop] the local council highlighted important children's issues such as early marriage, child laborers, refugee children and corporeal punishment in schools and in juvenile detention centers. The local councils, as civil society organizations, have also improved collective work around children's issues," said Mukhtar Al-Morree, an official in the Children's Parliament, a forum for children to express their views on social issues.

"Due to migration of children from villages to cities, in which they are sometimes forced to do hard labor, or are enlisted by con-

flicting [political and paramilitary] groups, cooperation between local councils and nongovernment organizations has become paramount in order to protect children," said Yahya Al-Makethi, an official of the Municipality of Sana'a.

"In the workshop we succeeded in establishing child protection units in each local council in every district of Yemen. Encouraging the monitoring of child abuse will im-

prove cooperation between civil society organizations and local councils, as well as help establish a joint data center to monitor child abuse," Abdu Al-Harazi, a Child Care Organization member, said during the workshop.

Yemen has signed several international treaties on child issues. The most significant of them is the International Children's Convention, signed in May of 1991.

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Suicide bombing kills 14 Houthis in Al-Jawf

Khalid Al-Karimi

SA'ADA, May 27- Fourteen people were killed and three injured following a car bombing in the governorate of Al-Jawf, located in the south of Yemen on Friday May 25. The driver targeted a group of Houthis gathering in a school in the city of Al-Hazm, the capital of Al-Jawf.

Local sources said that the car deliberately drove through the front wall of the school. Upon hearing the noise of the accident, Houthis inside the school came out to see what had happened. The driver immediately blew the car up killing 14 people in the vicinity. Ten of them were Shiite-Houthi affiliates, the other four were only bystanders.

The information office for the leader of the Houthis, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, confirmed that the explo-

sion occurred on Friday afternoon. The Houthis also declared that a suicide bomber plot to target a Houthi mass demonstration march on Friday had been foiled as well. They released statement saying that a suicide bomber was caught holding an explosive belt intended to target the march on the main street of Sa'ada.

Anticipating such attacks, the Houthis take serious security measures prior to staging the weekly demonstration each Friday, with checkpoints and armed guards overseeing the area.

The Houthis accused US intelligence agencies of being involved in the terrorist attacks. "We believe that American intelligence agencies helped engineer the bloody acts in Yemen in order to meddle in Yemen's internal affairs," read a state-



The Houthis foiled on Friday a suicide bomber targeted a demonstration in Sa'ada, but in the same day another suicide bomber killed 14 Houthis in Al-Jawf.

ment released by the Houthis. Meanwhile, Al-Qaeda released a conflicting report claiming 20 Houthi fatalities, with many more injured.

Two years ago, a suicide blast killed dozens of Houthis and left many more injured in Al-Jawf. Al-Qaeda later claimed responsibility for the attack.

Continued from page 1

Concerns around slow disbursement of Friends of Yemen grants to Yemen

Saudi Arabia pledges \$3.25 billion to Yemen

The Friends of Yemen pledged a total of four billion dollars to the Yemeni government on Wednesday, during the group's conference in Riyadh. Saudi Arabia pledged to contribute \$3.25 billion.

The main topic was the crippling economic situation in Yemen. The conference was headed by the Saudi Foreign Minister, Saud Al-Faisal. Approximately 43 countries and international monetary organizations took part.

"Sana'a is determined to move forward and to implement the Gulf initiative properly, in order to achieve stability and good governance," stated the Yemeni delegation, headed by Prime Minister Mohamed Basindawa.

Friends of Yemen called on all parties to abide by the political compromise according to the Gulf-sponsored power-transfer initiative and its implementation mechanism, backed by UN Security Council resolution 2014. They further warned against any obstruction of the initiative.

Yemeni Prime Minister Mohammed Salim Basindawa said before he left for Saudi Arabia that the "Yemen's friends" conference would stress two terms: the first economic, and the second political.

Basindawa stressed that Yemen's top political issue is to support a peaceful political transfer and to find solutions to political and security issues. Regarding the economy, he pointed out there is a large budget deficit to attend to due to destruction of oil pipelines and scarce resources.

Food crisis looms
Seven relief and humanitarian agencies warned last Monday that Yemen is on the verge of a food catastrophe.

Ten million Yemenis cannot afford their minimum food requirements.

The agencies—CARE, International Medical Corps, Islamic Relief, Merlin, Mercy Corps, Oxfam and Save the Children—summoned the participating countries in the conference to double their efforts in order to avoid the crisis.

In line with the above, the agencies warned that malnutrition rates recorded by United Nations increased dramatically in some areas of the country. One out of three Yemeni children suffers from severe malnutrition.

"Yemeni families are on the brink of bankruptcy, since they have spent every dime they have just to cope with the current crisis," said Penny Lawrence, the director of Oxfam's international programs, on a visit to Yemen.

"A quarter of the Yemeni population has gone into debt in order to provide their family's basic needs. Mothers have instructed their sons

to leave school to beg in the streets," she added.

"The donor countries focus on politics and security, yet lack of sufficient humanitarian provisions might put more Yemeni lives in grave peril, increase extreme poverty, and may undermine the political transfer in the country," she further added.

According to United Nations statistics, the political impasse, along with food price hikes, have exacerbated the food crisis in Yemen over the last year and led to more poverty, with the number of hungry people reaching approximately five million. The number of emergency cases of malnutrition among children in Hodeidah and Hajja has doubled recently.

Clashes in the north and south of the country have fueled the crisis. 95,000 people have been displaced over the last two months as a result of clashes. The number of displaced in Yemen has reached over a half million people.

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"Some donors justify their hesitation to respond to the needs of the Yemeni people by pointing to the constant instability."

He added, "Humanitarian assis-

tance is flowing slowly to Yemen, yet there is still a big gap between supply and demand."

The Yemeni Minister of International Planning and Cooperation, Mohammed Al-Sadi, declared last Saturday that the funding gap that must be covered in Yemen to revive the national economy within the coming two years is estimated at ten billion dollars. The Minister further said that the National Reconciliation government's existing plan for boosting the economy stresses restoration of infrastructure services such as electricity, roads, water supply and fuel.



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Taiz: the colors of life



A wall painted by a team from Taiz: Colors of Life



Youth volunteers preparing to paint the wall of a bridge



Children also took part in drawing and painting in Taiz



Both young men and women were involved in painting for Taiz: Colors of Life

Nadia Haddash

Taiz, known as the "Romantic City," is getting ready to roll out a new educational project in local schools called "Taiz: the Colors of Life."

The goal of the project is to educate both students and teachers about different art forms and to spread an appreciation of art culture around the city.

Art has traditionally been taught as a second priority subject in Taiz schools, as it was considered to be less important than other subjects like mathematics, reading, writing, and the sciences.

However, this new initiative is intended to simplify the art curriculum by standardizing it and introducing it as a fundamental subject.

The project aims include elements from the streets of Taiz, such as study of graffiti as an art form. Graffiti has traditionally been viewed in a negative light, this initiative is trying to change that.

"Teachers and students will be given comprehensive courses for this project until we achieve our goals. One of which is to paint the national anthem on the wall of parliament, hopefully serving to enhance relations between the people and the state." Dr. Mufeed Al Yosefi, one of the main sponsors of the project, said.

Those involved in the project strongly believe in its message and have worked hard to keep politics out of it. They believe it can benefit all members of the Taiz community and most of them volunteer their own time.

"Taiz's culture can be shown through graffiti. We use all kinds of shapes in all kinds of vivid colors to try and spread a culture of peace. We also portray famous Yemeni intellectuals like Al-Baradoni and Abdulaziz Al -Magaleh," Mamoon Al Magtari, one of the artists par-

ticipating in the project, told Yemen Times.

Al-Magtari added, "Soon we will start drawing on the wall of the Great People's bridge near Sabra Mountain."

"It should be mentioned that graffiti first started to appear on the walls of Sana'a about three months ago," Murad Subai, who is said to be the first graffiti artist in Sana'a, told Yemen Times.

"The joint project between Taiz and Sana'a is to replace violent po-

litical views with optimistic and peaceful ones."

Graffiti is still a fledgling art form, both in Sana'a and Taiz, but it's growing in popularity very quickly. This project is completely volunteer-based, so any one can participate in helping transform the plain streets of Yemen into ones with bright colors and positive messages.

This is the potential that local doctors Mufeed Al-Yosefi and Murad Subai see in the project.

"We want to decorate the streets, not dirty them. This project will help us make the city a more beautiful, peaceful place to live," said Subai.



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Political Islamism is not to be feared

Marwan Muasher
washingtonpost.com
First Published on May 26

Muslim Brotherhood's candidate for president of Egypt has moved on to the second round of voting. As fear mounts over the rise of Islamists, nostalgia for the old Arab world is stirring among many inside and outside the region. Some are starting to push the argument that former regimes restricted personal freedoms and stifled economic development but at least we all knew who we were dealing with and where we stood. And chaos was held in check.

Today, a glance at headlines around the globe leads one to believe that Islamism is pitted against secularism in the battle for control over the new Arab world. This rise of Islamists clearly stokes fear in the West and leaves many clamor-

ing for the good ol' days when the good ol' boys were in charge.

Don't buy the hype

This thinking ignores reality. It whitewashes the problems of the past, reflects unrealistic expectations for instant political transformations in the wake of revolutions and mislabels the battle being waged in the Arab world.

This is not a clash between Islam and the rest — this is a battle for pluralism. It pits the believers in pluralism from both secular and Islamist camps against those who cling to outdated notions of exclusion or superiority and insist on disenfranchising others.

For this battle to be won, we can't ignore three critical lessons emerging from the ashes of the old Arab world.

First, constituent politics are unavoidable and necessary. Reforms imposed from above are not enough to achieve political matu-

ity. All groups and parties need to shift gears and participate in politics on the ground to fulfill society's wants and needs.

This is perhaps the most important lesson, and Islamists seemed to figure it out decades ago. One need only point out the success of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. Some secularists, on the other hand, alternated between elitist political theorizing and smearing partisan politics. This thinking left many of them out of touch and lacking sufficient networks on the ground to be successful. In the short term, this is good news for Islamists, but constituent politics is the only way to defend individual liberties and protect political rights.

Second, the reliance of certain groups or minorities on dictatorial regimes to safeguard their rights and guarantee their way of life — while usurping the rights of their fellow citizens — is simply

untenable. For example, Tunisia's former regime defended women's rights but ignored the rights of many others. Many Syrian Christians have supported the government of Bashar al-Assad, which has killed thousands over the past year, purely because Assad's Alawite regime protected their religious rights when alternative rulers might not.

These are unacceptable, unsustainable bargains. Instead of ignoring the mistreatment of others, groups should fight for the rights of all, regardless of affiliation. This is the only way they can be seen as fellow citizens rather than as minorities.

Third, Islamists lost their holiness the moment they entered politics. Whether religious or secular, conservative or radical, in or out of government, all those who enter the political fray can no longer adopt a holier-than-thou approach. Electorates across the

Arab world will now view all who aspire to lead them equally.

The field in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya and elsewhere is now open to all, and the people alone are the true source of authority. Society has claimed the right to bring in or remove anyone from power. Religious parties can't hide behind religion or indulge in pretensions of sainthood — slogans such as "Islam is the solution" won't fly without being accompanied by actions. And secularists can't ban Islamists from politics under the pretext that the latter are uncommitted to pluralism, particularly because secular forces were often the ones curtailing open politics in the past. Both parties' "holiness" is over.

Groups will be held accountable if their programs succeed or fail in meeting citizens' needs. Rhetoric and slogans will ring hollow if they are not matched with their prom-

ises — concrete programs that create jobs and defend rights. This is what will end up being the main criteria for political parties' success or failure in the Arab world — the ability to deliver rather than to pontificate.

This means that all must work together to defend basic rights and transition to true democracies. Policies of exclusion must give way to inclusion. Only a coalition of pluralists can succeed in building a democratic society where the majority rules, where minority rights are respected, and where individual rights are safe and the rule of law applies to all, without favoritism. The battle for pluralism has begun.

Marwan Muasher is vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was foreign minister of Jordan from 2002 to 2004 and deputy prime minister from 2004 to 2005.

Egyptians as they really are, for once

Rami G. Khouri
The Daily Star
First published on May 23

One of the important byproducts of the ongoing Arab uprisings, regime changes and national reconfigurations is the increased ability of many people around the world to view Arabs in their full, dynamic human complexity and nuance,

rather than the one-dimensional, static, essentialist caricatures of Arabs and Muslims that have long dominated many Western views of our region and its people.

Last week I mentioned a region-wide poll of the Arab world by the Doha-based Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies that offered timely evidence of the multi-layered views of key public policy issues among Arab citizens across the entire region. Today I would

like to take this same analysis down to the country level, in this case Egypt, based on the findings of another important poll that has just been released by Shibley Telhami of the University of Maryland.

The main results of the poll of rural and urban centers in Egypt, conducted in early May, were released two days ago in a short paper titled "What Do Egyptians Want? Key Findings from the Sadat Chair at the University of Maryland."

The findings are a useful addition to the demystification and re-humanization of Arabs and Arab public opinion in the eyes of those around the world who care to make the effort of seeing the Middle East as it really is, and not as anti-Arab or Islamophobic zealots would like to paint us.

Among the intriguing results of Telhami's analysis are that Egyptian voters seem to differentiate between parliamentary and presidential elections, and apply different criteria in choosing for whom to vote.

The majority of respondents (71 percent) thought that the Muslim Brotherhood made a mistake when it reversed its initial pledge and decided to field its own presidential candidate. Those who voted in the parliamentary elections listed their most important reasons for their votes as political party (24 percent), the candidate's record and experience (21 percent), and the candidate's position on the economy (19 percent).

However, for the presidential vote this week, the most important factor among the respondents was personal trust in the candidate (31 percent) followed by the economy (22 percent), and record and experience (19 percent). Only 9 percent ranked the role of religion in politics as the most important factor in the parliamentary elections, and just 8 percent in their presidential preferences.

Telhami found that "less than 10 percent of respondents said that the role of religion in politics is the most important factor in their

voting in both the parliamentary and presidential elections." However, two-thirds of respondents (66 percent) said they supported making Shariah, or Islamic law, the basis of Egyptian law. However, in another twist showing the perils of assessing entire populations on the basis of single issues like this one, he found that just 17 percent of respondents preferred applying Shariah literally, including through the penal code, while 83 percent preferred to apply the spirit of Islamic law but with adaptations that bring it in line with modern times.

To make things even more complicated when trying to assess how Egyptians view the role of religion in public life, the poll asked people to rank other countries as models in envisioning the role that Islam should play in the Egyptian political system. Given the choice of six countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Tunisia, Malaysia, Morocco) that they felt may be closest to their aspirations, a majority chose Turkey (54 percent), followed by Saudi Arabia (32 percent). This represented two very different worldviews, to say the least.

This complexity was also reflected in the international leaders that respondents said they respected. Sixty-three percent named Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, and 5 percent each identified President Barack Obama and King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. When respondents were then asked whom they would like their next president to resemble, 35 percent mentioned Anwar Sadat, 26 percent Gamal Abdel Nasser, and 15 percent Erdogan.

Attitudes toward the United States and the Arab-Israeli conflict still reflected strong sentiments among Egyptians, with 85 percent saying that they had an unfavorable view of the United States. Sixty-six percent and 46 percent respectively said that the two steps by Washington that would most improve their views of the U.S. were brokering Arab-Israeli peace and establishing a Palestinian state; and stopping

economic and military aid to Israel — followed by withdrawing American forces from the Arabian Peninsula (44 percent). Promoting democracy in the Middle East and increasing economic assistance to the region ranked relatively low, below 20 percent.

Egyptians were evenly split in their attitudes to maintaining the peace treaty with Israel (46 percent) or cancelling it (44 percent), with another 10 percent preferring to amend the treaty. A whopping 97 percent included Israel and 80 percent included the United States among the two countries that posed the biggest threat to Egypt.

Only 20 percent mentioned Iran in that category (an increase from 8 percent in 2009 and 15 percent in October 2011).

These insights into Egyptian public opinion probably partly reflect new sentiments that are being expressed more freely in the wake of the old autocratic regime. They also partly reflect a long-existing pluralism in Egyptian society and nuances in views on politics, religion and leadership that had often been ignored by those who preferred to paint Arabs as one-dimensional, mostly unthinking, religious and nationalist zealots. This is clearly not the case.

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hala Al-Muraqqab



Al-Sabeen deadly bombing
May 21, 2012

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Republic of Yemen

Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project
Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11
Project Number: 2-YAR-0094

CONSULTING SERVICES

The Government of Yemen has received a loan from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for Construction Supervision of the Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project, Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11.

The services include: review and update of the existing draft design and tender documents (i.e. Contract Conditions, Specifications, BOQ, Drawings, etc.) before tendering, supervision of two contracts and all other related activities under the project. The Project includes construction of water distribution networks in addition to drilling two new wells and provision of service connections. The project duration is expected to be three years.

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested Consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and number of key staff and so forth). Consultants may associate with others to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with procedures set out in the Guidelines for the Use of Consultants under Islamic Development Bank Financing, May 2009, and is open to all eligible firms from IDB Members Countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested Consultant may obtain further information at the address below between 09:00 am and 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3).

Two copies of the Expression of Interest must be delivered to the address below not later than 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3) on 4th, July 2012.

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Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation
Sana'a - Al Hasba
Republic of Yemen

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Dark days loom ahead for Yemen oil and gas

Haykal Bafana

Hisham Sharaf Abdullah has what must be the toughest job in the Yemeni cabinet.

As the new Minister of Oil and Minerals, he is in charge of resolving the worst crisis ever faced by the oil and gas industry of Yemen.

With oil revenue forming 90 percent of total exports and 75 percent of government revenue, it is no exaggeration to say that Yemen faces a national fiscal disaster if the ailing oil and gas sector does not recover soon.

A fundamental problem is the widening insecurity in Yemen since 2011. In the main oil-producing region of Hadramaut, the prolific Seiyun-Masila basin contains 84 percent of known oil reserves.

Despite extensive military and security presence, more than a dozen policemen have been killed in attacks by gunmen in the last six months. In December 2011, a British employee of Calvalley Oil was shot dead by gunmen near the city of Seiyun. In March 2012, a roadside bomb in Al-Qatn killed three Yemeni children.

The following month, two France Total employees were killed when their car was sprayed with gunfire by gunmen in Seiyun city. In all these incidents, the authorities blamed the militant Islamic group Al-Qaeda.

This month, Hadramaut witnessed the first US drone attack on Al-Qaeda militants. The strike took place within 20 km of major oil fields.

In the neighboring province of Shabwa, the \$4.5 billion Yemen LNG natural gas plant has been attacked by Al-Qaeda militants three times in the last seven months.

The latest attack on April 26th was a mere two days after the

damage from the previous attack was repaired, and gas exports have since stopped. Ominously, Al-Qaeda announced the establishment of an Islamic Emirate in Azzan in 2011, just 90 km away from the Yemen LNG gas export terminal at Balhaf.

Recently, local press reported an Al-Qaeda checkpoint on a road only two kilometers from the Balhaf terminal. As the US and Yemeni military campaign against Al-Qaeda increases its tempo in Abyan and Shabwa governorates, the future of Yemen's largest-ever industrial project appears grim.

Oil export infrastructure has also come under continual attack since 2011. The Marib-Red Sea oil pipeline network was bombed over a dozen times in 2011 by restive tribesmen, and has remained closed since October 2011, precipitating a complete cessation of production in all Marib oil fields.

Further, since Marib crude oil is normally refined at the Aden Refinery to cater to the local market, fuel shortages escalated sharply throughout Yemen in 2011. So far in 2012, multiple Saudi donations of fuel have been the only fuel supply for the Yemeni market.

In Hadramaut, which normally produces 70 percent of Yemen's oil exports, disgruntled tribesmen seized and set ablaze seven tankers carrying crude oil. Several producing oil fields were also subjected to lengthy sieges by armed tribesmen demanding employment and local development projects.

Indeed, due to the closure of the Marib pipeline, Hadramaut oil exports are the sole remaining oil revenue source for the Yemeni government. Nevertheless, the crude oil export terminal near Al-Mukalla is now threatened with closure, due to increasing local discontent with the government.

It is clear that Hadramaut oil production and export facilities are

a key target for Al-Qaeda militants active in the region.

These multiple loci of insecurity have had harmful effects on the oil and gas industry of Yemen. Since the middle of 2011, all oil exploration activities have essentially ceased. A substantial number of companies have declared "force majeure" on their exploration and production operations in Yemen, with no indication as to when their operations will restart.

Most foreign oil companies operating in Yemen have moved their management operations offshore, mostly to Dubai. Industry sources say that an increasing number of companies are now looking to offload their Yemen oil assets entirely, or to farm them out in order to reduce their potential exposure in Yemen.

Aside from the insecurity, the legal and compliance issues facing any new entrant to Yemen are complex. Amidst the ongoing political chaos, it is unlikely that the Minister of Oil will be able to obtain the mandatory approval required from Parliament for any new production sharing agreements.

The Gulf of Aden offshore blocks remain unattractive and highly risky due to the Somali piracy threat. And while 88 percent of Yemen's oil and gas blocks remain unexplored, the situation faced by current operators in Yemen stand out as grave warnings to any potential entrant. New Yemen oil and gas concessions are unlikely in the near future.

Further upheavals are expected for current oil and gas operators in Yemen. The massive corruption and patronage which permeated Yemen's oil and gas industry is under the new government's spotlight.

The patronage network fostered under ex-president Saleh had monopolized every stage of the oil and gas sector in Yemen, including



Long waits at gas stations in Yemen's capital. Saudi fuel donations have been the only source of fuel for the Yemeni market since 2011.

award of oil concessions, crude oil export sales and oil and gas services contracts.

Lack of transparency and corruption

Despite its membership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the oil and gas industry of Yemen still displays a systemic lack of transparency and poor governance policies.

Public allegations of corruption have already been leveled at two of the largest foreign oil companies operating in Yemen. An American oil services company is still under a US Department of Justice probe for suspected bribery in Yemen.

Industry players in Yemen are justifiably concerned about the prospects of a robust anti-corruption initiative by the new Yemen government.

Hazy future political landscape

The political landscape of Yemen in the immediate future is entirely hazy. The "transition" government of November 2011 remains split along partisan lines. A referendum for a new draft Constitution as well as presidential and parliamentary elections are all due to be held by early 2014.

In comparison, a new Production Sharing Agreement in Yemen will take up to four years to come into effect, from the initial negotiations to final approval by Parliament, before exploration can even proceed.

Further, there are growing calls for a federation system, and even total separation, from the oil and gas rich southern regions, which may fundamentally change the structure of the oil and gas industry

in Yemen.

The intensive military campaign that President Hadi is waging with American support against Al-Qaeda militants in Abyan and Shabwa governorates looks likely to be a protracted one.

So far in 2012, the cash-strapped Yemeni government has depended on Saudi largesse to supply fuel products for local consumption. The stated aim of Yemen's Minister of Oil to increase oil production significantly in 2012 may end up as a quixotic footnote - dark days loom ahead for the oil and gas industry in Yemen.

From Singapore, Haykal Bafana has been based in Yemen since 2008, as project consultant and legal adviser for ventures spanning oil and gas exploration, security, and energy.

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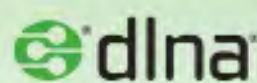
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Yemen: choosing guns over food



With nearly half its citizens living on less than two dollars a day, Yemen has the second most heavily armed population in the world.

Ahlam Mohsen

“You’re a man when you get your first gun”, stated Mugemmel, a businessman in the Mathbeh area of Sana’a.

In a country where nearly half the citizens live on less than two dollars a day, Yemen has the second most heavily armed population in the world, according to the Yemen Armed Violence Assessment. The Small Arms Survey reports an average civilian casualty rate of about 4000 people per year due to gun violence. With an armed insurrection in the Sa’ada region, a growing southern secessionist movement, Al-Qaeda control of two southern cities and the recent toppling of Yemen’s former President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, critics of Yemen’s gun culture point to the destabilizing consequences of a population possessing 61 guns per 100 people.

It can be argued that gun vio-

lence is hardly the most pressing issue facing this country, which is the only Arab nation to rank on the United Nation’s list of LDC’s (Least Developed Countries) and is currently ranked as the 161st poorest country in the world. Whether one is for more or less restrictions on weapons, all sides largely agree that the Yemeni love of guns isn’t waning.

Isolated for centuries after the rule of the Ottoman Empire, Yemen was and largely still is a tribal society with dwindling natural resources, which is contributing to a rise in tribal conflicts. Sana’a is predicted to be the first capital in the world to run out of water. Add Kalashnikovs, M60s and RPGs to this equation and the competition for increasingly limited resources means tribal conflicts can have disastrous consequences. In 2008, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated there to be about 77,000 IDPs, or internally displaced persons, as a result

of hostilities between the armed Houthi rebels and Yemeni forces. Following a successful Yemeni rebellion, the British ended their occupation of Aden in 1967. South Yemen formally declared independence and adopted a communist system of governance in 1970, aligning closely with China and the Soviet Union. Following a policy of containing communism, the United States and Saudi Arabia provided funding and intelligence support to North Yemen, which used much of its aid to heavily invest in arms. South Yemen was flooded with Soviet-style weaponry, with Kalashnikovs remaining the weapon of choice. The Cold War between the world’s two super powers resulted in a proxy war in Yemen with large numbers of weapons entering both the north and south. A parallel can be drawn between this proxy war and current Iranian-US hostilities, with the United States heavily funding and training the Yemeni military in order to wipe out Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and Iranians allegedly funding activists from the southern movement to gain influence in the region, according to a recent Guardian newspaper article.

A Yemeni Tradition

Yemen’s strong tribal culture and weak central government has translated into a large degree of tribal autonomy over many areas of life, including defense of territory and resources which necessitates owning weapons. However, gun culture isn’t exclusively a result of defense priorities. Guns have joined jambiyas as markers of social status and prestige, with jambiyas ranging in price from \$4 Chinese-made daggers with plastic handles to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh’s rumored million dollar jambiya made out of rare (and illegal) rhino horn. Similarly, an ‘Israeli’ or ‘Chinese’ Kalashnikov (120,000-180,000 YR) is less impressive than a ‘Russian’ Kalashnikov or M60 (350,000 YR). Bullets cost from 170 to 250 YR each. The three most popular underground markets for gun purchases are in Sa’ada, Al Jinnah and Houssoun al Jillal.

Over a cola and fries, Hatem, an arms dealer in Sana’a, explains that, “A man will die of hunger before he sells his gun. It’s like a child to him.” Indeed, it’s not unusual for men to come in and buy guns as gifts for their newborn sons. Many Yemeni men receive their first gun when they’re 14 to 15, but it’s not unusual to see boys as young as 10 or 11 walking around with one slung over their shoulders, particularly in the villages. Many are taught to shoot by their fathers or older brothers, but Mugemmel reports that he taught himself how to shoot, taking his father’s gun



Carrying arms is a sign of status and manhood in Yemen.

when he was about 12 and shooting at ordinary objects around his village. The tradition continues, as he recently bought his 12-year-old son a gun.

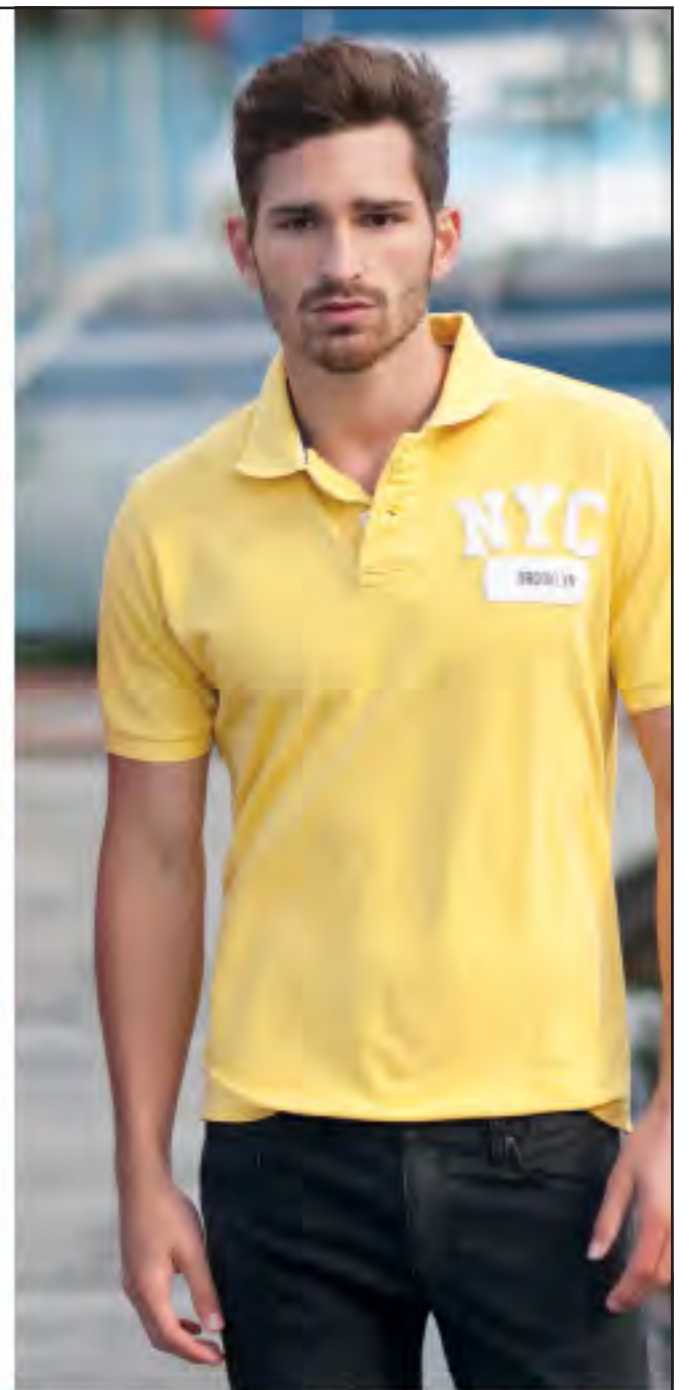
While Hatem has never sold a weapon to a woman directly, nor seen one publicly packing, he reports that some men do buy guns for their wives and teach them how to shoot, particularly in the villages. “So that they can protect themselves if the man’s away,” he says.

Child possession of guns predictably results in many accidental deaths each year. Hatem shares a story of a family friend who bought his son a gun. While the child was playing around with it, he accidentally shot and killed his own father. “There are many stories such as these in Yemen. Children don’t always know what they’re doing.”

The gun culture differs not only from village to city, but from city to city. Prior to the Yemeni revolution a year and half ago, Taiz, the intellectual center of Yemen, was known as a city with little enthusiasm for guns. It currently exercises a policy

However Abdulsalim, who works in an Arabic language school, agrees that the government should, or even could, disarm the population. “A friend from Egypt told me that we Yemenis are fortunate. In Egypt the government can come to your house in the middle of the night, break down your door, and take you away. In Yemen, the government knows the people are armed. If a policeman or soldier tries to force his way into someone’s home, he’ll be dead.”

“Yemenis are a peaceful people. Gun violence resulting from the revolution is relatively low here. It’s more important that people can protect themselves, especially from the government,” he added.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
To the Shareholders of National Bank of Yemen

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2011

Table of Statement of Financial Position with columns for 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010. Categories include Assets, Liabilities and Equity, and Contra Accounts.

The attached notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signatures of the Auditor and Bank Management: Saif Abdul-Hamid, Ahmad Al-Ahmed, Ali Al-Sayid.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

Table of Statement of Comprehensive Income with columns for 2011 and 2010. Categories include Operating Revenue, Operating Expenses, Profit for the Year, and Other Comprehensive Income.

The attached notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

Table of Statement of Changes in Equity showing components like Capital, Statutory Reserve, General Reserve, Surplus or Revaluation of Property Reserve, Cumulative Change in Fair Value Reserve, Retained Earnings, and Total Equity for 2010 and 2011.

The Bank Board of Directors fulfill the resolution in their meeting held on 15 April 2011 to increase the capital of the Bank to YR 1,000,000.

The attached notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

Table of Statement of Cash Flows with columns for 2011 and 2010. Categories include Operating Activities, Changes in Financial Assets, Changes in Financial Liabilities, Investing Activities, and Financing Activities.

The attached notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITY
2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
3 Statement of Compliance
4 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

and to Publish the NBY Financial Statements as ended on 31 December 2011

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2-4 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (Continued)

2-4-1 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

IFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held with a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost. The use of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability (designated as a fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or increase an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. Previously, under IAS 32, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank is considering the implications of the standard, the impact on the Bank and the timing of its adoption by the Bank.

Standards On Consolidation, Joint Arrangements, Associates And Dispositions

In May 2011, a package of five Standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and dispositions was issued, including IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, IAS 27 (as revised in 2011), Separate Financial Statements, IAS 28 (as revised in 2011), Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Key requirements of these five Standards are described below:

IFRS 10 replaces the parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that deal with consolidated financial statements. SIC-12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities has been withdrawn upon the issuance of IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10, there is only one test for consolidation, that is control. In addition, IFRS 10 includes a new definition of control that contains three elements: (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Essential guidance has been added in IFRS 10 to deal with complex scenarios.

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. IFRS 11 deals with how a joint arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control should be classified. SIC-19 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributor by Venuees has been withdrawn upon the issuance of IFRS 11. Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties in the arrangement. In contrast, under IAS 31, there are three types of joint arrangements: jointly controlled entities, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations.

In addition, joint ventures under IFRS 11 are required to be accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereas jointly controlled entities under IAS 21 can be accounted for using the equity method of accounting or proportionate accounting.

IFRS 12 is an amended standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in a structured entity, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 are more extensive than those in the current standards.

These five standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted provided that all of these five standards are applied early at the same time.

The management believes that since the Bank does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates, these standards and amendments will not have any impact on the Bank's financial statements. However, in the future, the Bank may need to apply these standards, and the effects of associates, according to such standards would be affected.

2-4-2 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of IFRS 13 is broad, it applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy currently required for financial instruments only under IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures will be extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.

The management anticipates that the application of the new Standard may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and result in more extensive disclosures in the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, and (b) items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be disclosed on the same basis.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. The presentation of items of other comprehensive income will be modified accordingly when the amendments are applied in the future accounting periods.

Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax - Recovery of Undeveloped Assets

The amendments to IAS 12 provide an exception to the general principles in IAS 12 that the measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of an asset. Specifically, under the amendments, investment properties that are measured using the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property are presumed to be recovered through sale for the purposes of measuring deferred taxes, unless the presumption is rebutted in certain circumstances.

The amendments to IAS 12 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. However, the management does not believe that the amendments would impact the Bank's financial statements.

IAS 19 (as revised in 2011) Employee Benefits

The amendments to IAS 19 change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the "corridor approach" permitted under the previous version of IAS 19 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognized immediately through other comprehensive income in order to the net pension asset or liability recognized in the statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus.

The amendments to IAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and require retrospective application with certain exceptions. However, the management does not believe that the amendments would impact the Bank's financial statements.

The exceptions to International Financial Reporting Standards in compliance with local laws and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Yemen are:

- The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on non-performing loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1999 and circular no. 5 of 1998, and
- The reduction of the general provision for risk calculated on the performing loans and advances in the general provision for loans and advances rather than equity.

The effect of these deviations is immaterial on the financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2011.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2-4 Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of the financial assets and liabilities of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates considered by the management of the Bank in have a significant risk of material adjustment in subsequent periods primarily comprise provisions for impairment of loans and advances.

The Bank takes into consideration the following factors when determining the provisions for loans and advances and contingent liabilities:

- The overall customer's financial position;
- Risk percentage i.e. the ability of the customer to conduct profitable business activities and conduct enough money to pay the debt;
- Value of the collateral and possibility of transferring ownership to the Bank; and
- Cost of settling the debt.

Management Estimates

The estimates of associated expenditures are based on historical experience of the Bank and various other factors that are believed by the Bank to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2-4 Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

Trade And Settlements Debt Accounts

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Bank commits to purchase the asset. "Regular way" purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Foreign Currencies

The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Rials which are the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

- Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into Yemeni Rials at the rate of exchange rate ruling on that date. All realized and unrealized gains or losses resulting from revaluation are taken to "other operating income" or "other operating expense" in the statement of comprehensive income.
- The Bank does not deal in forward foreign exchange contracts.

Derivative Cash Instruments

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks, treasury bills maturing within 90 days from the reporting date.

Due from Bank and other Money Market Placements

Deposits and balances due from banks are presented at cost after deducting any amount that has been written off and any impairment of their value. All money market and customer deposits are carried at amortized cost.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen in 1999 or by the Ministry of Finance are valued at their nominal value, which is at par with their face value, as they are considered to be in the money market. Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen (maturity less than 90 days) are considered as part of cash and cash equivalents.

Provision for Losses on Loans and Contingent Liabilities

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1999 and circular no. 3 of 1998, provision is made for specific loan losses, advance and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on historical data based on assets and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and similar guarantees.

Provision for Losses on Loans and Contingent Liabilities

The provision is determined based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accounting provision is made in accordance with the following rates:

Performing loans including watch loans	1%
Performing contingencies including watch accounts	1%
Non-performing loans and contingencies:	
- Substandard debts	10%
- Doubtful debts	45%
- Bad debts	100%

When a loan is known to be uncollectible, after all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the first loss has been determined, or if dictated by the Central Bank of Yemen upon review of the portfolio, it will be written off by stating the provision. Loans to customers are presented in the statement of financial position net of provision and uncollected interest. Provisions from loans and advances previously written off in prior years are credited to "other operating income".

SUSPENDED INTEREST

These represent interest on non-performing loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen regulations and which are recognized as revenue only when collected. The suspended interest are considered part of the provision for doubtful debts in accordance with article 33 of Basic Law No. 38 of 1992.

Investments

As at the financial statements date, all non-trading investments are classified either as available for sale investments or held for maturity investments.

Available for sale investments:

Available for sale investments are financial assets that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available for sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, which is the cost consideration including any transaction costs, and measured subsequently at fair value with profit and loss being recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, which the financial asset is derecognized.

The Bank occasionally acquires real estate in settlement of certain loans and advances. In accordance with the Basic Law No. 38 of 1992 and the Central Bank of Yemen instructions, assets acquired from customers in settlement of loans are included in the statement of financial position under "debt balances and other assets". The value of which these assets were acquired less any decline in their value. Any decline is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Accruals

Under IAS 19 (provision), allowances are disclosed on the statement of financial position under "debt balances and other assets" with corresponding liability disclosed under "credit balances and other liabilities". As a result, there is no statement of financial position commitment for allowances.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment used by the Bank is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to general and administrative expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2-4 Summary of Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible Assets (Continued)

There are no intangible assets recorded in the financial statements as at 31 December 2011. They are measured at cost and less impairment at reporting date and impairment and recovery expense is recognized when incurred or reversed.

Depreciation

Useful life is not decreased. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revised amounts less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or revised amount, less estimated residual value (based on which providing at the date of acquisition, of such asset over its expected useful life using the straight-line method in the rates stated in the Central Bank of Yemen's Resolution no. 144 of 1999 as stated below:

Buildings on freehold land	2%
Vehicles	20%
Furniture and equipment	10%
Computers and software programs	30%
Security assets	2%
Intangible assets including goodwill	They are either amortized or estimated useful life whichever is lower.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the written carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Its property, plant and equipment were measured as at 31 December 2011 (2010: nil).

Gains and losses on property, plant and equipment disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in general and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Taxes

The Bank pays zakat for the year based on the amount defined in the General Budget Project approved by the Ministry of Finance in the Central General Directorate.

Income Tax

Tax liability payable in the Bank is calculated according to tax laws, regulations and orders effective in the Republic of Yemen.

Contingent Accounts and Other Commitments

Credit related commitments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and guarantees, which are designed to meet the requirements of the Bank's customers. Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and require the payment of a fee. Standby letters of credit are issued without being drawn upon, the full amount of the liability is not necessarily repaid. Standby letters of credit are issued to extend credit and guarantee payment to the bank to make payments on behalf of customers' contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of the contract.

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are provided off statement of financial position, net of charges, under "other receivables and other commitments" as they do not represent actual costs or liabilities at the reporting date.

Revenue Recognition

- Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on the accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset liability and is not revised subsequently. However, in order to comply with the requirements of the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 2 of 1999, the Bank does not accrue interest income on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is classified as non-performing, an uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and recorded as uncollected interest income. Income from investments is accrued on recognition of all relevant dividends income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.
- In accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 2 of 2000, any provisions written back are included under "other operating income".
- Commission and fee income on banking services are recognized when earned.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This category includes those investments, which are initially recognized at cost and re-measured at fair value. All realized realized and unrealized gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Interest earned or dividends received are included in the interest and dividend income respectively.

Social Security

The employees of the Bank are contributing to the social security scheme in accordance with the Republic of Yemen's Social Insurance Law No. 25 of 1991. The Bank's social contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Guarantees Contracts

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value of the date the guarantee was given. The fair value of a financial guarantee at the time of issuance is zero because all guarantees are issued on a non-recourse basis and the value of the provision against contingencies is the value of the guarantee obligation. No recognition to the fair value is recognized. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the yield amount, less amortization of fees recognized in accordance with IAS 18, and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the guarantee. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgement of management. The fee income earned is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Any expense in the liability relating to guarantees is recorded in the income statement with the general and administrative expenses.

Derivative Transactions

In its ordinary course of business, the Bank conducts transactions with related parties as defined in International Accounting Standard 24 Related Party Disclosures. A party is considered related if being able to either control or exercise significant and material influence over the Bank's financial and operating decisions making process. Transactions made with related parties such as loans of customer, investment, service transactions, their facilities and companies in which they own 25% or more of its voting capital as well as major shareholders, other than the government, who own, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of the voting rights are disclosed in the financial statements. The pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management.

Financial Assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not included in assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

Impairment of Assets

The Bank, at each reporting date, assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its assets fair value less cost to sell or cash generation value for value less cost to sell. Its value in use and determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's cash flows are largely independent of those from other assets or Bank assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of revolving operations are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income considered with the liquidity of the impaired asset. An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless it exceeds the amount of the original impairment loss, in which case the reversal is limited to the reversal amount. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted on future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Classifying the Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the resultant net balance is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount and the Bank intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, interest receivables and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments and loans and advances to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits with balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations under "contingent liabilities and commitments".

3-1 Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities as stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments do not differ significantly from their fair values at the statement of financial position date.

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

Central Bank of Yemen in their letter No. (3892) dated 14/5/2012 agreed to Publish the NBY Financial Statements as ended on 31 December 2011

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3-a Risk Management Of Financial Instruments

The Bank's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing the risks professionally. The core functions of the Bank's risk management are to identify all key risks for the Bank, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations.

The Bank's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

The Bank defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits foregone, which may be caused by internal or external factors.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Bank Treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, credit cards, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities (trading exposures) including non-securitized trading portfolio assets, derivatives and settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are exercised by a credit risk management team, which reports to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 10 of 1987 pertaining to the management of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to obtain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk.

In addition to the standards stated in the above-mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the credit risk exposure are:

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates; obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks; follow-up and period reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit ratings and the required provision for non-performing loans; distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation by the use of collateral agreements.

Table showing maximum exposure to credit risk for components of the statement of financial position for 2011 and 2010. Columns include ASSETS and LIABILITIES with sub-categories like Cash on hand and reserve balances, Due from banks, Treasury bills, net, Loans and advances to customers, etc.

The Bank manages concentration of risk by distributing the portfolio over diversified economic sectors and geographical locations. Note no. 27 shows the distribution of financial instruments over different economic sectors and note no. 28 shows the distribution of financial instruments based on geographical locations.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal circumstances. To limit this risk, the Bank's management in addition to its size deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis and has arranged diversified funding sources.

The table below shows the maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities:

Table showing maturity analysis for financial liabilities for 2011. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Total.

Table showing maturity analysis for financial liabilities for 2010. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Total.

In addition to the above, note no. 29 shows the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities and the net gap between the two.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the future cash flows or the value of the financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimum level by:

- controlling interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending; considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates; controlling the maturity of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3-a Risk Management Of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

Table showing interest rate risk exposure for 2011. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Non interest sensitive, Total.

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

Table showing interest rate risk exposure for 2010. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Non interest sensitive, Total.

In addition to the above, note no. 30 shows the average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year ended 31 December 2011 and the year ended 31 December 2010.

Exchange Rate Risk

Due to the nature of the Bank's activities, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. The Bank strives to maintain a balanced foreign currencies positions in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1988 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's capital and reserves.

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1988, the Bank regularly monitors its foreign currency positions and sells the excess funds in foreign currencies to the Central Bank of Yemen at the prevailing rates on the date of sale. The significant foreign currency positions of the Bank are shown in note no. 33.

The Bank had the following significant net exposures to foreign currencies:

Table showing significant net exposures to foreign currencies for 2011. Columns include United States Dollar, Pound Sterling, Euro, Saudi Rial, Other currencies, Total.

Table showing significant net exposures to foreign currencies for 2010. Columns include United States Dollar, Pound Sterling, Euro, Saudi Rial, Other currencies, Total.

Table showing significant net exposures to foreign currencies for 2010. Columns include United States Dollar, Pound Sterling, Euro, Saudi Rial, Other currencies, Total.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3-b Risk Management Of Financial Instruments (Continued)

3-c Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with external imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios. The capital adequacy is monitored on a quarterly basis by the management of the Bank employing techniques based on the guidelines as implemented by the Central Bank of Yemen for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Yemen on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Yemen requires each bank in Yemen to maintain a ratio of total capital to the risk-weighted assets at or above the internationally agreed minimum of 8%. In addition, the Bank is required to maintain a ratio of total capital to the customer deposits at or above 9%.

The total capital of the Bank is divided in two tiers:

Tier 1 capital, which comprises the capital, statutory reserve and general reserve.

Tier 2 capital, which comprises the revaluation reserves and unrealized gains arising from any changes in fair value of available for sale investments.

Investment in any local bank or finance company is deducted from the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. The balance of general provision for loans and advances is added to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of four risk weights classified according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterpart, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off statement of financial position exposures, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of potential losses.

The Bank complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

Table showing interest rate risk exposure for 2011. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Non interest sensitive, Total.

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

Table showing interest rate risk exposure for 2010. Columns include Less than 3 months, From 3 to 6 months, From 6 months to 1 year, Over 1 year, Non interest sensitive, Total.

In addition to the above, note no. 30 shows the average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year ended 31 December 2011 and the year ended 31 December 2010.

Exchange Rate Risk

Due to the nature of the Bank's activities, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. The Bank strives to maintain a balanced foreign currencies positions in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1988 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's capital and reserves.



البنك الوطني اليمني

National Bank Of Yemen

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

Central Bank of Yemen in their letter No. (3892) dated 14/5/2012 agreed to Publish the NBY Financial Statements as ended on 31 December 2011

Table 3: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)
3- Capital Management (Continued)
The capital adequacy is calculated as follows:
Tier 1 capital: Capital, Statutory reserve, General reserve.
Tier 2 capital: Property revaluation reserve, Fair value reserve.
Risk weighted assets: On statement of financial position, Off statement of financial position.
Capital adequacy ratios: Tier 1 capital, Total capital.
4 CASH ON HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN
Cash on hand: In local currency, In foreign currencies.
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen: In local currency, In foreign currencies.
During the year, cash amounting YR 5,294 thousand was stolen from the Bank's branch in Aden...
5 DUE FROM BANKS
Due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks: Current accounts, Demand deposits.
Due from foreign banks and other financial institutions: Current and demand accounts, Provision for outstanding receivable items.
6 TREASURY BILLS, NET
Nominal value of treasury bills (1-4): Unamortized discount (1-4).
6-a Nominal Value Of Treasury Bills: 42 days, 63 days, 90 days, 120 days, 361 days.
6-b Unamortized Discount: 42 days, 63 days, 90 days, 120 days, 361 days.

Table 7: LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, NET OF PROVISION
Loans and advances to customers in the private sector: Overdraft facilities, Short term loans, Discounted commercial papers.
Provision for losses on non-performing loans and advances (note 7-c): Suspensed interest (note 7-d).
Gross non-performing loans and advances as at 31 December 2011 amounted to YR 5,551,261 thousand.
7-a Movement of Provision For Losses On Non-Performing Loans And Advances
7-b Suspended Interest
8 AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS, NET
Unquoted investments in shares of USAC Group: USAC - Curacao, USAC - Bahrain.
Other unquoted investments: AUBAF Arab International Bank - Bahrain, Arab Financial Services Company - Bahrain.
9 DEBIT BALANCES AND OTHER ASSETS
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances: Travel receivables, Capital work in progress, Real estate properties.
10 UNCLAIMED BALANCES
This amount represents the expense of under-revaluation and revaluation of some of the Bank's branches and also the revaluation and repair of others.

Table 9: DEBIT BALANCES AND OTHER ASSETS (CONTINUED)
9-a Real Estate Properties Acquired From Customers, Net Of Provision
9-b AI Azad Bank for Microfinance - Yemen
9-c AI Tala'een Microfinance - Yemen
9-d Customer Acceptances
11 DUE TO BANKS
Current and order deposit accounts: Local banks, Foreign banks.
12 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS
Current accounts, Savings accounts, Term deposits, Other deposit receipts.
13 CREDIT BALANCES AND OTHER LIABILITIES
Accrued interest payable: Unclaimed balances, Provision for employees' loans, Provision for shareholders of financial position loans.
13-a Unclaimed Balances
13-b Provision For Off-Statement Of Financial Position Items

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

Central Bank of Yemen in their letter No. (3892) dated 14/5/2012 agreed to Publish the NBY Financial Statements as ended on 31 December 2011

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

13 CREDIT BALANCES AND OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED) 13-a Accrued Zakat

14 INCOME TAX

As authorized with article no. 36 of the Banks Law No. 33 of 1995, which came into effect on 27 December 1998, and article 14-a-2 in the Income Tax Law No. 17 of 2010, any provision for taxes on loans and advances made by the Bank in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Yemen in this respect, is not subject to the provisions of any income tax law and are allowable as a deduction in arriving at the taxable income. Prudential interests are part of these provisions.

14-a Charge For The Year The income tax charge for the year has been calculated on the basis of 20% (2010: 20%) of profit for the year according to the provisions of Tax Law no. 17 of 2010.

14-b Prior Year Tax Assessments The Bank has paid the income tax in accordance to the tax assessment provided to the Tax Authority as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 2011, 2010, Amount paid during the year by income tax of, Prior year, Current year.

15 EQUITY 15-a Capital

15-b Statutory Reserve In accordance with article 12-1 of the Banks Law No. 33 of 1995, 15% of the net profit for the year is transferred to the statutory reserve until the balance of the reserve reaches into the capital. The Bank cannot use the reserve without the prior approval of the Central Bank of Yemen. As at 31 December 2011, the amount of YR 320,593 thousand was transferred to the reserve (31 December 2010: YR 311,381).

15-c General Reserve As at 31 December 2011, the amount of YR 320,593 thousand was transferred to the reserve (31 December 2010: YR 311,381). The balance of this reserve can be used for the purpose approved by the Bank.

15-d Surplus Or Revaluation Of Property Reserve The difference between the revalued amounts of the fixed asset and the book value as at 31 December 1995 had been credited to this account and included in equity.

15-e Cumulative Changes in Fair Value Reserve In accordance with the provisions of IAS 39: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement, the differences between the fair values and the book values of the "available for sale" investments are recognized in the cumulative changes in fair value until they are sold, collected, disposed of, or until they are determined to be impaired. At which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

15-f Profit Distribution In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporation, Establishment and Companies Law No. 15 of 2001, the annual profit of the Bank shall be allocated as follows:

16 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET The commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding customer liabilities, as at the statement of financial position date, consisted of the following:

Table with 4 columns: 2011, 2010, Gross commitments, Covered by margin, Net commitments.

Table with 4 columns: 2011, 2010, Gross commitments, Covered by margin, Net commitments.

17 INTEREST ON LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND DUE FROM BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

17-a Murabahah Operations This account represents banking services by customers who seek banking services on an Islamic manner.

18 COST OF DEPOSITS

19 COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES

20 GAIN / (LOSS) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

21 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

22 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

23 PROVISIONS

24 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

27 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON ECONOMIC SECTORS

Table with 7 columns: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Trade, Services, Financial, Real Estate, Other.

Table with 7 columns: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Trade, Services, Financial, Real Estate, Other.

Table with 7 columns: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Trade, Services, Financial, Real Estate, Other.

Table with 7 columns: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Trade, Services, Financial, Real Estate, Other.

Table with 7 columns: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Trade, Services, Financial, Real Estate, Other.

28 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

28 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

29 MATHEMATICAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

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Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, Commitments.

34 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS There are no capital commitments on the Bank as at 31 December 2011 (31 December 2010: nil).

35 PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE BANK During the year 2011, the Bank has accomplished implementing most stages related to start one of the modernization and development programme. The Bank is in the process of continuing past two of the programme involved with implementation of providing with technology part. The Bank is financing the cost of 50% part of the programme from its own financial resources.

36 COMPARATIVE FIGURES Except where it is stated (or is apparent) items in separate statements, all amounts are expressed in Yemeni Rial (YR) unless otherwise indicated.

37 AUTHORIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT The Board of Directors of the Bank in its meeting held on 21 May 2012 approved these financial statements and to present it to H.E. Mr. Minister of Finance as the representative of the Government for the balance of the equity.

International Oil & Gas Services Company is looking for:

Enthusiastic team player who would like to join us in Yemen as field specialist , to offer technical expertise to help meet our customers' needs and contribute to our success .

Essential Qualifications:

Diploma from 2 or 3 year Technical College, preferably in Mechanical, Mecha-tronic, Electrical, Petroleum, Chemical, Computer or Civil Engineering.

Good English Skills

If You have excellent Technical, organizational and communication skills and are looking for a challenging career with the best company in the oilfield ser-vices industry. Please send your C.V to **RecruitingCareers2012@gmail.com** before the 30th, June 2012.

Qualified applicants will be contacted for interviews.



طلب استئجار مستودعات في المنطقة لتخزين الحبوب الزراعية - برنامج الأغذية العالمي

الأمر الموجهة - اليمن

يطلب برنامج الأغذية العالمي التابع للأمم المتحدة في اليمن بالبحث عن صيغين / مستودعات التخزين في المنطقة لتخزين الحبوب الزراعية التابعة لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي ، وعلى تلك المستودعات أو الطرقات - مكاتب التخزين لتخزين الحبوب الزراعية مع حمولة صافية تبلغ 20,000 متر مكعب / الأطنان و مساحتها وعلى أن تكون المساحة في حدود 25,000 متر مربع وسعة التخزين 20,000 متر مكعب . وإرسال جرد وثائق إيراد الحبوب . على أن تكون المستودعات مناسبة لتخزين الحبوب الزراعية . خلال فترة الصيانة نهاية موسم الزراعة للفترة من 30 مايو 2012 .

و سيطلب برنامج الأغذية العالمي بتقييم ومراجعة الوثائق المقدمة ، والتواصل لاحقاً مع المالك أو المالكين - مكاتب المخططة للمهمة . عندما تكون تلك المستودعات/الطرقات مناسبة وبلائحة للمنطقة .

الطلبات المقدمة بدون إرفاق إثبات ملكية العقار لن تأخذ بعين الاعتبار ، ويتعين تضمين الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالي: "مستودعات / صيغين تخزين" .

يرجى إرسال الطلب مع إرفاق جرد الوثائق والمستندات ذات العلاقة إلى مكتب البرنامج على العنوان الموضح أدناه .

برنامج الأغذية العالمي - وحدة النقل والإمداد

فيلا رقم 22 ، شارع نوالشورت

ص.ب 214100-01

مكتب الرئيسي - صنعاء

"The United Nations World Food Programme - Selection of warehouses in Hodeidah for storage of humanitarian relief"

The United Nation World Food Programme, is currently looking for renting storage places in Hodeidah

Interested Landlords or Companies are requested to submit to WFP office a presentation letter including the details, dimensions and address of the location(s) offered along with the proof of ownership. The warehouse must be of 25,000 Square Meter and storage capacity up to 20,000 MT. It is noted that the storage places should be fit for storage of food commodities. The deadline to submit the documentation is Wednesday 30th of May 2012.

WFP will evaluate the documentation received and eventually contact the Landlords or Companies of those locations which may be considered in the interest of the organization.

NB: Requests coming from others than Landlords of Companies owning storage places will not be taken into account for the above request.

Please submit the documentation to :

"Logistics Unit"

The World Food Programme

Villa no. 22 Nualschott Street ,

Tel. 01 214100/1

Sana'a office



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni National For the following vacant position:

Local Security Associate (Fixed-term -GS6)
Monthly Salary approximately US\$1,400

If you are interested in the above position please review the Terms of Reference and requirements by visiting our website at <http://jobs.undp.org>

Only online applications will be accepted
The deadline for receiving applications is 3 June 2012

REPUBLIC of YEMEN MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION Irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) National Irrigation Program (NIP) IDA Grant No: H 449-RY

Invitation for Bids

RECONSTRUCTION OF HANAD DIVERSION WEIR AND HANAD LEFT MAIN CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS IN WADI AHWAR, ABYAN GOVERNORATE
Bid No. 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11

Lot No.1: Reconstruction of Main Hanad Diversion Weir and Left Embankment Protection and Associated Works
Identification No.: 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11-Lot (1)

Lot No.1: Rehabilitation of Hanad Left Main Canal & Associated Works
Identification No.: 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11-Lot (2)

- The Government of Republic of Yemen has received a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of implementation of the National Irrigation Program (NIP) activities under Part D of the Water Sector Support Program (WSSP), and intends to apply part of the funds to cover eligible payments under the contracts for the Reconstruction of Hanad Weir and Hanad Left Main Canal and Associated Works in Wadi Ahwar, Abyan Governorate (Bid No. 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11).
- The National Irrigation Program now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for implementation of Reconstruction of Hanad Weir and Hanad Left Main Canal and Associated Works in Wadi Ahwar under the above mentioned bid .
- Bidders may apply for one lot or both lots as further defined in the bidding document.
- A complete set of bidding documents prepared in English Language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the NIP office and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$ 200 or its equivalent in a freely convertible currency.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the NIP office at the address mentioned below. Bidders may have access to the electronic version of bidding documents in the High Tender Board (HTB) web site " HYPERLINK "http://www.htb.gov.ye" www.htb.gov.ye".
- Interested bidders must fill all required information in the bidding documents and stamp them and put their signature down as requested and by using the bidding forms, qualification forms, and bid security form included in the bid documents.
- NIP also invites the interested bidders to attend a pre bid meeting which will be held -for any clarifications on the bid documents - at its office at the address below on Saturday 23rd June, 2012, at 11:00 A.M.
- 8-Bids shall be valid for a period of 120 days from date of bid opening and must be accompanied by bid security valid for a period of 150 days for the amounts of US\$ 180,000 for lot (1) and US\$ 170,000 for lot (2).The bid security shall be delivered within the envelop of the bid to be delivered to the NIP office at the address mentioned below on or before 11:00 A.M, 9th July, 2012. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders representatives who choose to attend at 11:00 A.M on Monday 9th July, 2012.

The Address:

National Irrigation Program (NIP)
MAI Office for irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,
Sana'a Republic of Yemen
Tel 967(1) 228594 Fax (967)1 228626
e-mail: wssp-nip@yemen.net.ye or wssp-nip@hotmail.com

الجمهورية اليمنية

وزارة الزراعة والري

قطاع الري واستصلاح الأراضي

برنامج دعم قطاع المياه (WSSP)

البرنامج الوطني للري

منحة هيئة التنمية الريفية رقم : H449-RY

دعوة لتقديم عطاءات

إعادة تشييد السد التحويلي حناد وأعمال القناة الرئيسية اليسرى والأعمال الملحقة بوادي أحور م/ أبين مناقصة رقم : 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11/02

المجموعة الأولى: إعادة تشييد سد حناد التحويلي وأعمال الحماية بالضفة اليسرى
الرقم التعريفي (1) 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11-Lot

المجموعة الثانية: إعادة تأهيل القناة الرئيسية اليسرى لسد حناد والأعمال الملحقة
الرقم التعريفي (2) 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11-Lot

- حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على منحة من هيئة التنمية الدولية (IDA) لتمويل تنفيذ أعمال البرنامج الوطني للري التابع لبرنامج دعم قطاع المياه ، و تنوى إنفاق جزء من مخصصات هذه المنحة لتغطية المناقصة إعادة تشييد السد التحويلي حناد وأعمال القناة الرئيسية اليسرى والأعمال الملحقة بوادي أحور م/ أبين (مناقصة رقم : 02/CW/ICB/IRR/WSSP/11/02) .
- يدعو البرنامج الوطني للري المتناقصين من المقاولين المؤهلين التقدم بعطاءاتهم في مظاريف مغلقة ومختومة بالشمع الأحمر لتنفيذ أعمال إعادة تشييد السد التحويلي حناد وأعمال القناة الرئيسية اليسرى والأعمال الملحقة بوادي أحور للمناقصة المذكورة أعلاه .
- بإمكان المتناقصين التقدم لمجموعة واحدة أو للمجموعتين كما هو محدد بالتفصيل بوثيقة المناقصة .
- يمكن شراء نسخة كاملة من وثائق المناقصة المعدة باللغة الإنجليزية من إدارة البرنامج الوطني للري بموجب طلب خطي (كتابي) مقابل رسوم قدرها 200 دولار - غير قابلة للرد - أو ما يعادلها من أي عملات قابلة للتحويل .
- بإمكان المتناقصين المؤهلين المهتمين الحصول على المزيد من المعلومات والاطلاع على وثائق المناقصة بمكتب إدارة البرنامج على العنوان المذكور أدناه كما أنه بالإمكان زيارة الموقع الإلكتروني www.htb.gov.ye التابع للجنة العليا للمناقصات للاطلاع على وثائق المناقصة .
- على المقاولين الراغبين في التقدم بعطاءاتهم تعبئة الوثائق وختمها والتوقيع عليها كما يلزم القيام باستخدام صيغ الضمانات المرققة بالوثائق وكذلك التأهيل ورسالة العطاء والختم على الشروط والمواصفات والرسومات .
- كما يدعو البرنامج كافة المقاولين المتقدمين لشراء هذه المناقصة والراغبين الحضور إلى إدارة البرنامج على العنوان المذكور أدناه في تمام الساعة الحادية عشر من يوم السبت الموافق 23 يونيو 2012م وذلك للمشاركة في الاجتماع المسبق مع المختصين بالبرنامج لإيضاح اية استفسارات حول وثائق هذه المناقصة .
- يجب أن تكون العطاءات صالحة لفترة 120 يوماً بعد تاريخ فتح المظاريف . ويجب أن يصحب العطاء ضمان بنكي غير مشروط وو المبالغ المحددة كما يلي :

المجموعة الأولى : بمبلغ (180.000 دولار أمريكي) .

المجموعة الثانية: بمبلغ (170.000 دولار أمريكي) .

ويجب أن يكون التأمين الابتدائي صالحاً لمدة لا تقل عن 150 يوماً ، ويسلم الضمان ضمن منظروف العطاء الى إدارة البرنامج الوطني للري قبل أو في الساعة 11:00 من صباح يوم الاثنين الموافق 9 يوليو 2012 م . وعلى العنوان المذكور أدناه. وسيتم فتح المظاريف بحضور من يرغب من المتناقصين أو ممثلهم، وذلك في تمام الساعة الحادية عشر من صباح يوم الاثنين الموافق 9 يوليو 2012 م .

العنوان :

البرنامج الوطني للري

قطاع الري واستصلاح الأراضي - وزارة الزراعة والري

شارع الميثاق - بجوار وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي - صنعاء

صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية

تلفون : 228594 (9671)/فاكس: 228626 (9671)

بريد إلكتروني: wssp-nip@hotmail.com أو wssp-nip@yemen.net.ye

CTU leader in Abyan to the Yemen Times

“Somalis, Saudis and Sudanese fight for Ansar Al-Sharia in Abyan.”

Interview by Sadeq Al-Faqih

Many debates and media reports have been claiming that the Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU), an elite group of forces trained by the United States and Britain to fight terror in Yemen, do not participate in the fighting against Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al-Qaeda-affiliated group in Abyan.

In early April, newly installed President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi deployed the CTU forces to Abyan to take part in the fighting against Ansar Al-Sharia.

To understand more about the involvement of the CTU in the war against Ansar Al-Sharia, Sadeq Al-Faqih of the Yemen Times conducted the following interview on May 10th, 2012 with Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Al-Sawti, leader of CTU in Abyan.



Counterterrorism units (CTU) training in Sana'a

Are all Yemeni army units involved in fighting in Abyan to fulfill their duties in the battlefield?

Now the situation is better. The mutual coordination between all military and security units is better than ever. The people's committees, civilian fighters, play an important role in battles as well.

In the battles, Ansar Al-Sharia retreated. Many militants were killed while others were captured. They will be defeated soon.

You say many militants were killed. How many of them are there and of what nationalities?

There are between 25-40 Yemenis and Somalis. More details will be revealed in coming battles.

Several politicians criticized the CTU for not being engaged in battles. Is this correct?

No. The CTU participates in battles but in tactical ways I will no give more details about. Those who say such a thing want to create separation among the military units. We have to enlighten soldiers as well as all Yemenis of that.

How long have the Special Forces from Central Security Forces and the CTU been in Abyan?

For more than two months we have been fighting against the militants using all our military equipment.

What is the role the people's committees play in battles?

They play tactical, informational and morale-lifting roles. They have a crucial task because they know well the areas in Abyan. So they help us and the other military units. They are part and parcel of the battles.

Do the people's committees have heavy weapons? What are their weapons?

Yes. Belief in Allah is their weapon. They believe fighting against these factions is a sacred religious duty. They fight battles alongside the army against the militants. They have high morale and soon victory will be achieved. War on terror has become essential.

Did you capture Ansar Al-Sharia militants? If so, what were their nationalities?

Yes we did. They are Somalis, Sudanese and Saudis.

How are the Central Security Forces and the other military units being provided with rations and weapons?

The logistics are given for all military units. They receive daily snacks. Some friends of mine told me that officials in the logistics department are concerned with the logistics of the military units and they do their best to guarantee that each gets his ration. I hope all officials in other military departments follow their lead.

Do you have all the needed weapons?

Yes we do.

How many soldiers from the CTU and the Special Units of the Central Security Forces were killed in battles?

Many soldiers were killed. I can't exactly say how many but today we lost six soldiers in Yasooof.

How can you explain the previous defeats of the military? Were they because of tactical mistakes, collusion, faulty lo-

gistics, lack of mutual coordination, or because the soldiers were newly-recruited and untrained?

No, there is no collusion and everything being said about that is hearsay; those who spread these rumors have to come to the battlefield instead of staying in hotels and depending on others to bring in information. There is a saying, "War is very easy for spectators."

Sometimes, the reason is a lack of coordination between leadership and soldiers and also a lack of precise information. Sometimes there may be obstacles but they aren't being conveyed to the leaders which causes problems. Moreover, ignoring some important information may affect the battle.

Correspondents must work according to ethical standards. They have to support the military instead of spreading rumors that affect them. They have to look for the truth.

Do you have mutual military operations centers?

Yes. We manage clashes and deal with all military units as brothers.

“

Correspondents must work according to ethical standards. They have to support the military instead of spreading rumors that affect them. They have to look for the truth.

“

The people's committees fighters, the 26th Republican Guards Brigade, the 10th Republican Guard Brigade and the 111th brigade. We all participated in the battle and sacrificed for the sake of our country.

“

The CTU participates in battles but in tactical ways I will no give more details about. Those who say such a thing want to create separation among the military units. We have to enlighten soldiers as well as all Yemenis of that.

Do you receive intelligence information?

Yes. We receive information and then convey it to the soldiers.

Do all military units patrol areas to look for militants or is it restricted to you?

All military units patrol the suspected areas but if commands are given to us to search an area we do.

Does the Central Security Forces leadership pay enough attention to you?

Yes they do. President Hadi and the CSF Chief of Staff always pay attention to our needs.

Do you have mobile hospitals? Or where do you take the wounded fighters?

We take the wounded fighters to checkpoints of the military forces and then they are taken to Beida' governorate and then to hospitals there.

Does the state follow secret policy to protect your fighters? And does it pay attention to whatever happens to them?

You have to ask the Minister of Interior.

How can you explain the victory in Yasooof area? Did Special Forces and the Republican Guards participate in the battle?

Yes. The people's committees fighters, the 26th Republican Guards Brigade, the 10th Republican Guard Brigade and the 111th brigade. We all participated in the battle and sacrificed for the sake of our country.

What is your message to all Yemenis?

I want to tell all Yemenis that the military, the security forces and the people's committees are fighting together against the militants. They have one aim and are determined to achieve victory to free Yemen of those terrorist factions, whatever the sacrifices may be.

All Yemenis must be responsible in finding a way out of this unprecedented dilemma.

How many troops CTU and Special Forces troops are in Abyan?

This is top secret.

What is your message to the media?

They have to pay attention to things that will boost the morale of the military instead of raising rumors. They have to convey the problems of families of those killed and wounded. They have to enlighten Yemenis of the danger of these terrorist members and groups.

Moreover, they have to shed light on this problem and convey it to all people so that they can be aware of the consequences of being attracted by such groups.

They have to reveal the people responsible for cutting electricity power lines and blocking roads, instead of creating separation among the army units.

They ought to thank the soldiers whether dead or alive, officers and leaders who are fighting in Abyan.



Student volunteers clean up village in Sana'a



For the first time a group of youth volunteers in cleaning campaign in a village of Sana'a.

Khalid Al-Karimi

Over forty students participating in the U.S. State Department's Micro Scholarship Program run by AMIDEAST took part in a cleaning campaign in Sana village, near the capital Sana'a, on May 25th.

Arriving in the village around 9 am on Thursday, they hiked, took pictures, went swimming, and generally just enjoyed themselves for a couple of hours before starting an intensive cleaning campaign in the village. Using trash bags, students and villagers went on to collect over 20 large bags of litter from the village and surrounding area. There was an air of enthusiasm present as they worked in the area for several hours going from top to bottom clearing trash in the mountainous area.

"Our goal is to help remind everyone how important it is to keep the village clean and to have fun while doing it," said Amar Al Ahjari, a student participating in the project. "This place is amazing, its beauty needs to be preserved. That's why we're helping to clean it up," he added.



Amen Al Jadabi, a local from the village, was eager to help the students in their cleaning. He told Yemen Times that many tourists come and don't care about keeping the village clean. They throw their empty cans and bottles down carelessly. Jadabi also blamed other villagers and their littering for spoiling the natural beauty of the countryside.

Not all the villagers were as hospitable to the students as Jadabi however; The students were split into a boys group and a girls group, with villagers assisting both of

them. Two Yemeni men closely followed the female group, making some of the students feel uncomfortable. After politely being asked to leave, the men went away only to come back minutes later yelling and telling the students to leave. This sudden outburst surprised many of the group and cast a shadow over the rest of the time.

After cleaning much of the village, students started climbing higher to collect more trash, eventually reaching a very high point on the mountain named Al Ghadeer where they stopped for a break. While students ran around and played with one another, the director, Deborah Scibek, shared about some past activities the students have recently participated in near Sana'a including visiting an orphanage, discussing wildlife and pets in the USA, sports training, and visiting a blind female center.



Corrosion Technician
Position # 1262/1263/1264/1265 – CPF – Hadhramout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function:
Ensures that surveys, tests and corrosion monitoring practices are carried out according to the Company Corrosion Control and Monitoring Practices. Maintains the mechanical integrity of the Company's assets on PetroMasila by application of the latest corrosion control and inspection methods.



Job Duties:

- Carries out corrosion monitoring programs including non-destructive testing utilizing ultrasonic inspection. Implements intrusive and non-intrusive corrosion monitoring techniques, electrochemical testing, process fluid analysis, visual inspections, coupon analysis, pipe to soil potentials, scale analysis and sampling.
- Monitors cathodic protection programs for Company assets including pipelines, surface installations, tanks, vessels and other production facilities.
- Actively participates in tank and vessel internal inspections.
- Monitors production chemical performance including biocides, demulsifiers, water clarifiers, corrosion and scale inhibitor application.
- Performs corrosion related laboratory tests inclusive but not limited to produced water physical properties, scales/corrosion inhibitor residuals and corrosion coupon analysis. Understands operation of basic lab instruments.
- Aware of compliance of corrosion procedures to the Responsible Care code of practice.
- The Corrosion Technician shares responsibility with the other Corrosion staff to ensure that Process Safety Management (PSM) initiatives are implemented and supported with the Corrosion group. This is accomplished by being aware of the concept of PSM, and how it is unique from our other safety initiatives.
- Know and understand PM " Safe Driving Practice" and report any unsafe acts and conditions (vehicle driving or workplace)
- Carries out other duties as requested.

Minimum Requirements:

- Secondary (Technical) education (12 years) followed by formal training in Chemistry
- 4 year experience in an oil field corrosion department.
- Completed the NACE Basic Corrosion Course.
- Good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
 ◆ Applications should be submitted NO later than 10th June, 2012. Faxed applications will not be considered.
 ◆ Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.
 ◆ Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Machinist Position # 3120 – CPF / Terminal – Hadhramout
For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function :
Repairs, manufactures and modifies oil field and heavy mobile equipment such as pump shafts, zoles, clutches, pressure plates, cutting threads, etc. at the CPF and in the field. Ensures that work is carried out in a safe and efficient manner and to established quality standards

Job Duties:

- Fabricates parts in the shop as requested by various departments at the CPF. Uses machinery such as lathes, milling machines, surface grinders, bending machines, press brakes and other equipment.
- Carries out planned maintenance according to work orders. Ensures that a work order is completed correctly. Includes listing the nature and location of the problem and the parts required, and upon completion, detailing the materials used for the repair and the duration of the job. Maintains record of maintenance performed for future reference and possible replication.
- Maintains all equipment in the machine shop. Includes preventative maintenance servicing to all drills, taps, dies, etc. according to manufacturers' specifications.
- Carries out other similar or related duties such as advising on the use of ferrous and non-ferrous materials.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary education followed by 3 years' full time training in machinist trades.
- 5 years' experience in machine shop.
- Good knowledge of English.

◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
 ◆ Applications should be submitted NO later than 10th June, 2012. Faxed applications will not be considered.
 ◆ Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.
 ◆ Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

TB in Yemen: economic and health problems

Amira Nasser

An estimated 14 million people worldwide are infected with active tuberculosis (TB), which is a disease affecting mainly young adults. The vast majority of deaths from TB are in the developing world and TB is considered to be the second most contagious disease to cause fatalities in the world.

In Yemen, about 12,000 people are infected with TB while about 1,400 die every year due to the disease.

TB is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. It primarily affects the lungs, but it can also affect organs in the central nervous system, the lymphatic system, and the circulatory system.

Khadija Al-Domaini, head of the private sector at the National Health Media Center, told the Yemen Times.

She explained that anyone who uses the transportation system in Yemen is exposed to TB, but she also indicated that some people have strong enough immune systems to quickly destroy the bacteria once they enter the body. Some of them may carry the bacteria but will not be contagious and will not display symptoms.

"Most people who get infected with the bacteria that cause tuberculosis actually do not show any symptoms of the disease," she explained.

According to Al-Domaini, the symptoms include sudden weight loss, tiredness, fatigue, short of breath, fever, night sweats (even when the weather is cold), chills,



In Yemen about 12,000 people are infected with TB, while 1,400 die every year.

loss of appetite, a persistent cough (lasting for 3 or more weeks), or coughing up blood. (Although this is not always the case, sometimes

a symptom is coughing without blood.)

Al-Domaini indicated that there are 333 districts in Yemen that are

covered by TB prevention services whereas 265 of them have special laboratories for TB diagnosis.

She said that there are two phases of treatment; the first is an intensive phase of treatment that continues for two months and is monitored daily by the family or healthcare staff. The second phase is a complemented by the first, but it continues every day for four months.

"The patient in the first phase will appear to have recovered from most of the symptoms of TB. However, if the treatment is discontinued before the conclusion of the second phase, the patient will suffer a serious setback," explained Al-Domaini.

Othman Al-Hassosah, the head of Media Health Education for TB prevention program, talked about the experience of two brothers from the Hajja governorate who had TB in 2008, saying: "One of them stopped the treatment after three months when he felt he was better, but his mistaken assumption directly caused his death. The other brother continued his treatment and was completely healed. He now volunteers in the Health Center."

The stigma associated with TB makes it difficult to treat in Yemeni society, thus causing an increase in the mortality rate. "Some families are ashamed of TB, forcing them to travel from one district to another to get medical treatment away from their neighbors."

Al-Hassosah added that the stigma of associated with the disease often have harsh results, even leading to killing in some cases.

He recalled, "In 2006 in the Amran governorate, when a young man was affected by TB and his health sharply deteriorated, his family decided to throw him off of a mountain which immediately killed him."

Al-Domaini said that many Yemenis are not aware that pulmonary TB isn't contagious after two weeks of treatment. "They should continue through all the treatment phases and they shouldn't consider the disease to be a stigma."

She explained: "If the patient doesn't complete the whole treatment process, TB in this case will become resistant to the medication and the risk will increase, because we will need to add a stronger medicines as long as patient's body gets used to it."

She said that the TB patient should not sit in a crowded room and that it should be well-ventilated and sunny. She advised the patient not to spit or shout to help prevent bacteria from spreading. She also urged patients to cover their mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing.

"Eating and drinking from the same plate, spoon or glass as the patient can increase the risk of spreading TB within the family," Al-Domaini said.

According to Al-Domaini, TB is dormant in the bodies of the majority of Yemenis.

"If the person has a strong immune system, TB will not affect his or her body in the same way as a person with a weak immune system," she said.

Al-Domaini pointed out that healthy nutrition is the best form of protection against different diseases as it plays an essential role in strengthening the immune system. She also mentioned that people with chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension are twice as likely to carry TB unless they are careful about controlling their health.

"People should stop spitting in public places," she said, adding that it is an uncivilized and unsanitary habit.

"It is considered to be the easiest way for TB to spread in our society."

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Eye Exercises

Eyes are one the most sensitive parts of our body. They work from the very moment we wake up till we go to sleep. No one can adequately measure the value of sight; but when we feel it failing we can in some degree realize what that value is.

Over the last 10 - 15 years there has been a marked increase in the number of people who wear glasses and contact lenses. This can be put down to drastically increased computer usage both at home and at work, and increased television watching. More than 50 percent of computer users experience eyestrain, headaches, blurred vision and other visual symptoms related to sustained use of the computer. This type of stress on the visual system can also cause body fatigue and reduced efficiency at work.



Many of these symptoms can be reduced through a combination of correcting workstation conditions, posture, stress-relieving lenses prescribed specifically for computer operation, special anti-glare screens, nutritional supplementation and eye exercises.

The word exercise almost always conjures up images of heavy workouts, rippling muscles and rigorous stretches. It is not very often that we realize how important it is to exercise our eyes as well. Our eyes need regular exercise in order to keep them healthy, just like any other muscle in the body. We take our eyes for granted and eventually our eyes give up on us and we need glasses or contact lenses. This doesn't have to be the case if you regularly exercise your eyes. By doing regular eye exercises, your vision will get better and clearer as the ophthalmic nerves receive a richer supply of blood. Eye exercises help keep the muscles strong and active. They also help relieve the strain of looking at a computer screen for extended periods.

So how do you exercise your eyes? To get you started, we've put together a short list of some eye exercises you can start doing right away:

1. First, rub your hands together until they feel warm (about 15 to 20 seconds). Then place your cupped hands over your closed eyes, being careful not to apply pressure on your eyeballs. Make sure that no light rays enter the eyes, and leave no gaps between fingers. Hold on this position for a minute or two. If your arms get tired, rest your elbows on a table. Do this at least twice a day for 5 to 15 minutes.
2. Blinking is an often overlooked yet simple way to keep your eyes fresh and being able to focus longer. Computer users and television watchers tend to blink less, especially when they are intently focused on something. Try it just now as a simple exercise. For the next two minutes blink every 3 - 4 seconds.
3. Sit cross-legged on a chair and look straight ahead. Then inhale while turning your eyes to the right-side, and bring them back to the centre while exhaling. Repeat, this time turn the eyes to the left-side. Then, inhale again and turn your gaze upwards and while exhaling come to the starting point. Repeat; this time look downwards. You can repeat the process 2-3 times, not more. Stop and relax if your eyes feel strained. After that is done start rolling your eyes in a circle. Turn the gaze to the right and then upwards while inhaling and to the left and then downwards while exhaling. Finally, look straight ahead. Inhale and open your eyes as wide as possible. Then exhale and clench your eyelids together.
4. Take a pen and keep it at an arm's length from your eyes. Concentrate on the tip of the pen. Slowly bring the pen near your eyes, stop when it touches your nose. Then, while still concentrating on the pen's tip take it back to the original position. Try not to blink. At first your eyes may feel watery. Close them and relax. Repeat the process 2-3 times.
5. Sitting or standing at one end of a room, let your eyes scan around the edges of objects in the room - clocks, televisions, doors, lights, computers, etc. The object of this exercise is to keep your eyes moving in a loose and fluid way. Do this exercise for two minutes.
6. Imagine a giant figure of eight about 10 feet in front of you. Now turn the 8 on it's side. Now trace the figure of eight with your eyes, slowly. Do it one way for a few minutes and then do it the other way for a few minutes. It may seem very alien at first but it's worth persevering with it.
7. Close your eyes as tightly as you possibly can. Squeeze the eyes, so that the eye muscles contract. Hold this contraction for three seconds and then let go quickly. This exercise causes deep relaxation of the eye muscles and is especially beneficial after the slight strain caused by the eye exercises. Repeat this 7 or 8 times.
8. Focus on a distant object (over 50 m away) for several seconds and slowly refocus your eyes on a nearby object (less than 10 m away) that's in the same direction. Focus for several seconds and go back to the distant object. Do this 5 times.
9. Try to do this eye exercise once a day. It requires a sunny day or a good desk lamp with an incandescent bulb. Close your eyes. Look directly at the sun through your closed eyes. While facing the sun, slowly rotate your head from side to side as far as you can. This gets the sunlight on the peripheral vision, and it helps bring more blood circulation to your neck. Do this for 3 to 5 minutes. Too much of work affects our eyes badly. We need to take proper care for our eyes to maintain their health.

Sources: Encyclopedia on Eye and Vision, lifemojo



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- Acts as driver whenever necessary

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- Degree in Mechanical/ technical Institute or similar
- Driving licence B,C (car and truck)
- Minimum 3-5 years experience as Mechanic with very good performances (experience with diesel engine vehicles and generators is an asset)
- Simple knowledge of AC and DC electricity (understanding of connection generator to house and equal load sharing on the phases is an asset)
- Carries out repairs/maintenance work on vehicles and generators
- Ability to hold a simple conversation and understand operation: spare part manual description and repair manual in English.
- To be able to manage small spare parts stock
- Other languages and computer skills an asset
- Strong sense of responsibility and adaptability
- High organizational skills
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- Strong knowledge of the country road network
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Only short listed candidates will be contacted

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Lost passport

Sakina Taib Feda'a Hussien would like to announce that she lost an Indian passport belonging to her.

If found, kindly turn it over to Al-Tawahi police.

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almada2@yemen.net.ye
٠١/٥٢١٢٢١-٠١/٥٢١٢٢١ M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
٠١/٢٦٦٧٤٩-٠١/٢٦٦٧٤٩ العالمية للشحن - صنعا

مستشفيات

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦ مستشفى الثورة
٠١/٢٢٤٣٨٦-٨٧ مستشفى الجمهوري
٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠٠ مستشفى الاماني الحديث
٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠٠ مستشفى الاهلي الحديث
٠١/٥٠٠٠٠٠٠ مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
٠١/٢٨٢٢٨٣ مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

٠١/٤٥٤٥٥٥ طيران اليمنية
٠١/٢١٧١٢٦ فرع تعز
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٠١/٣٥٠٠٠٠ السعيدة
٠١/٥٦٥٦٥٦ الإماراتية
٠١/٤٤٤٤٤٤ الوطنية
٠١/٤٢٧٩٩٣ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
٠١/٣١٢٤٠٠ شركة أمن الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
٠١/٤٤٥٩٧٠ التركية
٠١/٥٠٦٥٧٤ السعودية
٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠ القطرية
٠١/٤٤١٠٤١ طيران الخليج
٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥٧ طيران الأردنية - صنعا

فنادق

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦ فندق ميركوبور صنعا
٠٢/٣٢٨٦٦٦ عدن
٠١/٤١٨٥٤٥/٧ فندق شمر
٠١/٥٤٦٦٦٦ فندق موفمبيك
٠١/٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق لازوردي
٠١/٤٣٢٠٢/٣٠٤٠ فندق تاج صيدا زردينس
٠١/٤٤٣٠٠٧-١٤ العالمية للفندق - صنعا
٠١/٤١٨٢٢٠ فندق شهران - صنعا

معاهد

٠١/٤٤٥٤٢٢/٣/٤ معهد بالي
٠١/٦٦٢٢٢١ معهد التني
٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
٠١/٥٢٧٨٧١ معهد اكسيد
٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦ معهد مالي
٠١/٤٤٨٥٧٣ معهد هورايزن

٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥ وزارة المالية
٠١/٢٠٢٢٢٥٧ وزارة المواصلات
٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩ وزارة المياه والبيئة
٠١/٣٢٦١٩٦ وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك

٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٢ بنك اليمن والخليج
٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٤ عدن
٠٢/٢٧٠٣٤٧/٨/٩ عدن
٠٢/٢٣٧٨٢٤
٠١/٢٠٢٢٧١ بنك التضامن الإسلامي
٠١/٢٧٧٢٢٤ البنك التجاري
٠١/٢٧٧٢٩١
٠١/٢٤٧٧٥٠-٠١/٢٤٧٧٥٠ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
٠١/٣٢٤٧٠٣-٠١/٥٠٣٣٥٠
٠١/٤٠٧٠٣٠ بنك اليمن الدولي
٠١/٢٧٦٨٥٥/٢ البنك العربي
٠١/٥٦٣٨١٣ بنك التسليف الزراعي
٠١/٤٤٤٣١٤ البنك المركزي
٠١/٤٤٩٧٣١ بنك الأمل
٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤ البنك القطري الدولي
٠١/٢٧١٦٠٦ بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير
٠١/٢٧٨٦٥٠٦ بنك سينا الإسلامي
٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١ بنك كاليون
٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠ يونبايد بنك لميتد
٠١/٥٣٨٩٠١ بنك كاك الإسلامي
٠١/٢٠٩٤٥١ بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

٠١/٥٠٦٣٢٢ زاوية (Budget)
٠١/٢٤٠٩٥٨٠ ف
٠١/٢٧٠٧٥١ يورب كار
٠١/٥٥٩٨٥٠ فرع شيرتون
٠٢/٤٥٦٢٥٠ فرع عدن
٠١/٥٨٩٥٥٥ هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
٠٢-٢٤٥٦٢٥ عدن

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨/٧ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠ صنعا
٠٢/٢٤٥٦٦٦ عدن
٠٢/٢٦٦٩٧٥ الحديدة
٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠ تعز
٠٤/٤١٩٨٨٨ اب
٠٥/٢٠٢٢٤١ المكلا
٠٥/٢٠٢٢٢٦ شبوه
٠٥/٤٠٧٢١٩ سيون
٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠ بلحاف
٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨ سقطرى

IMPORTANT Numbers

١٧٧	طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الاستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث المرور
٠١/٢٥٢٧٠١/٧	الشؤون الداخلية
٠١/٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧	الشؤون الخارجية
٠١/٢٥٠٧٦١/٣	الهجرة
٠١/٣٣٢٠٠١/٢	التلفزيون
٠١/٢٠٢١٣١/٣	الصليب الأحمر
٠١/٢٧٢٠٦١	الإذاعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠ رئاسة الجمهورية
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠ رئاسة الوزراء
٠١/٥٤٥٣٢٢ وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
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٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥ المتحدة للتأمين
٠١/٢٧٢٩٢٤ الوطنية للتأمين
٠١/٦٠٨٢٧٢ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣ شركة أمن الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
٠١/٤٢٨٨٠٩ الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

مدارس

٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠ تلفاكس: روضة واحة الأطفال
٧٣٣٤٥٥٦٤٥ موبایل: مدرسة رينبو
٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٣ مدرسة صنعا الدولية
٠١/٣٧٠١٩١/٢ مدارس صنعا الدولية
٠١/٣٧٠١٩٢٣ ف: مدرسة التريكة الدولية
٠١/٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩ مدرسة منارات
٠١/٢٨٢٠٩١ مدرسة منارات

سفريات

٠١/٢٨٠٧٧٧-١/٢٧٤٩١٩ قس فلي
٠١/٥٢٥٠٨٠٠ سكاكي للسفريات والسياحة
٠٢/٢٢١٣٧٠ عدن
٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠ العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

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٠١/٤٤٤٤٢٢/٣/٤ مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy

7		1	5					9
2	9			4	7	8		
		8			7			5
	5		5			2		
4	7		2	7				4
	6				9			7
9		7						7
	8	6	9			5		7
7				6	5			9

Sudoku Intermediate

8			5		7			
1		4			9	6		
4			8				1	
		3	1	4				7
	4		6		3			
6			3		5			
3				7			8	
9	2			8			3	
	6		1			5		

Sudoku Difficult

7				9				6
	5			2				1
	8							
	3			5				4
6			2	7				8
	6							9
	4			1				3
							5	
1		6						9

Chess

Black plays and wins in the 4th move

Solutions

Chess: Bc3+

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At the meeting, agents and representatives presented opinions and suggestions to enhance services provided by the company in order to attract more passengers and to prepare for the inauguration of international flights.

Felix Airways' Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Graham Henderson, said that the company plans to start online booking and to add other services.

He pointed out that the company is planning to improve its fleet, replacing some planes with Airbuses that accommodate 140 passengers to start international flights. He added that the company plans to inaugurate four new international flights by 2015.

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