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## Despite their different understanding of the war in Sa'ada, Most Lebanese want an end to the war

## By: Ali Saeed

BEIRUT, Dec 14 - Considering the strong sectarian component in Lebanese society, many Lebanese view the ongoing war in Sa'ada as a sectarian struggle between Sunnis and Shiites. Comments on some blogs such as bintjbeil.com express support of the Houthis in posts and comments. "May God support the muqawama 'resistance' in Yemen, the Lebanese Shiite blog reads.

However, many of the Sunnis here in Lebanon have a different understanding of the conflict. Mohammed Wahbi, a book seller and a Sunni Muslim from Beirut, is skeptical of the Houthis. He thinks they are just an extremist group that will harm the country.

"The way I understand it, is that Houthis are insurgents and have no justifications to continue the conflict," he said. "They probably are being supported from outside Yemen, and those who support them want to cause conflict among Muslims to forget the issue of Jerusalem."

He views the Houthis as a threat to national stability in Yemen, Mohammed approves of the Saudi intervention to clamp down on Houthis. "The solution for the conflict in Sa'ada is in the hands of the Yemeni government in coordination with the Saudi Arabia," he said.

Yemen Times surveyed a number of Lebanese in Beirut to get a gist of what they think of the conflict in Sa'ada and how they understand it, especially with rumors circulating that the militant Lebanese Shiite political party Hezbollah is supporting the Houthi rebellion in Sa'ada despite continuous denial of any involvement by the party's leader, Hassan Nasrallah. The rumors are based on the fact that both Hezbol-





Beirut downtown Café.

lah and the Houthi group belong to the same religious sect, which is also dominant in Iran.

Most of the interviewees said that the conflict in Sa'ada is a sectarian struggle and that foreign powers are involved in it.

"The conflict in Sa'ada is a political one. It is not merely a local issue and it is a regional subject," said Hayfa'a Zaiter, a journalist at the Al-Safir newspaper in Lebanon.

However, Nasrallah denied this accusation on more than one occasion. "We cannot interfere in the conflict in Sa'ada. We do not even want to offer



our services as mediators because the Yemeni president would accuse us then of supporting the Houthis. It is already rumored that we have some of our soldiers fighting alongside the Houthis and that we do not know what to do with the dead bodies, which if exposed would prove our indulgence. This is ridiculous. Hezbollah takes pride in its martyrs, and if we were involved we would have said so clearly. However, we have no business in Yemen, and are not going to be part of the conflict in any way," he insisted during the celebration of the party's new constitution a few weeks ago.

The Yemeni Ambassador to Lebanon, Faysl Abu Ras, said that all the Lebanese people are against the war in Sa'ada and hoping that the Yemeni political leadership to initiate the dialogue and stop the war.

"All the Lebanese are against the war in Sa'ada and are waiting for the state to stop the war and to resort to negotiations like it did before," said the ambassador stated to Yemen Times.

From the first moment you start the conversation with any person from Lebanon, he or she is very sad over the continuation of the conflict and hopes it will end very soon

"I'm against the current conflict strong religious influence.

Sa'ada and I wish it will be resolved in a peaceful way that maintains Yemen's unity, peace, stability and independence," said Dr. Abdurauf Al-Kaji from Beirut.

We are all Muslims, believe in one God, one religion and one holy book. There is definitely no need for war," he added.

However, some believe that the conflict in Saada has no purpose and that the Arab League should intervene to resolve the dispute.

"The conflict in Saada is senseless and there is nothing resulting from it other than damages and the death of innocent citizens," said Yousef Nakhla, a photographer with the Kuwaiti newspaper Ara'y in Beirut.

"Instead of directing the attention to the Palestinians plight and how Yemen could help them, now Yemen is burdened with our own internal conflicts that could have been avoided," he said. "The Arab League should form a committee to resolve the conflict and it is not difficult to do so."

"If the Houthis had legitimate rights then they should demand them and President Saleh is obliged to answer to their demands. But when it comes to the country's sovereignty Houthis should understand that they are a part of the country," he concluded.

Concerning Yemen's accusation against Hezbollah for allegedly meddling in the war, the Yemeni Ambassador to Lebanon said that the Yemeni Embassy in Beirut has been in contact with the party's leadership who denied any involvement with the Houthis and expressed their support for the Yemeni unity and the rule of the government.

An official from the Yemeni ministry of foreign affairs told the Swiss Radio in November that the conflict in Sa'ada does have a regional dimension and that foreign powers are fighting each other for their interests in the region at the expense of Yemen. Although the official did not say which regional power he was talking about, analysts believe he was talking about Iran since he spoke of a country with a

## Saleh calls for dialogue, opposition doubtful

## By: Mohammed Ben Salam

SANA'A, Dec. 16 - President Saleh invited all political parties, civil society organizations and community leaders to the dialogue table in order to reach solutions for the crises the country is going through currently.

He did so three days ago as a response to escalating conflicts on more than one front in Yemen, and yielding to pressure from international powers that have called on the Yemeni government to reach peace settlement with various rebellious movements.

Saleh urged Abdulaziz Abdulghani, chairman the Shoura Council to initiate a dialogue "on all issues that concerning the nation within the framework of the Yemeni constitution and commitment to the national fundamentals." The dialogue is literary supposed to take place on December 26, 2009 provided the parties concerned agree.

However, the invitation for dialogue does not extend to the Houthi rebellion or southern armed groups, although he said in his instructions that his invitation steams from the responsibility he feels for the nation. The dialogue invitation includes members of the Shoura [consultative] council, registered political parties, members of the parliament, members of the local councils, prominent civil society leaders, religious scholars, and a number of sheikhs from strong tribes.

Mohammad Al-Sarari, member of the political office of the opposition Joined Meeting Parties (JMP), stated to the Yemen Times that the opposition coalition are probably the first entity invited to this dialogue, despite that it remains doubtful of the ruling party's sincerity.

"JMP may refuse the invitation for many reasons, most importantly is that we feel that invitation is a direct threat. The ruling party wants us to take everything they will offer without questioning, especially issues concerning Sa'ada and the Southern Movement," he said.

"We will not come to the negotiation table unless the fulfillment of some conditions is guaranteed. The war in Sa'ada must end and the Southern Movement issue must be resolved and people of the Southern regions must be treated well," he added.



## **Political baggage**

Since 2004, Yemeni army has been fighting the Shiite rebellion in Sa'ada, northern Yemen. The conflict has extended to Saudi Arabia last month.

Yemenis from the South have conducted several sit-ins and demonstrations since 2007 to protest against what they call "a northern-dominated central government's discrimination."

Protests were escalated by 2008 as many southern Yemenis demanded secession and the restoration of an independent southern Yemeni state. As a consequence, the central government arrested among protestors, activists and journalists. Currently journalist Mohammad Al-Maqaleh who supported this movement in his writings, remains in prison after being kidnapped by security September 17, 2009.

The JMP says for any dialogue to happen, the government should first release Al-Maqaleh and others detained illegally.

Sons of Yemen opposition political party (RAY) welcomed the invitation but also with some reservations. Yemen Times got a copy of the party's comment to the invitation in which it also demanded the release of prisoners of political conscious.

The party also insisted that Saleh keeps his promises resulting from the discussions to be, which should not take longer than two months, and that an action plan agreed upon by all participants is to be created for things to happen.

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## **Around the Nation**



## Houthis accuses U.S. of joining the war alongside the Yemeni government

## By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

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SA'ADA, Dec. 16 - As fighting between the Yemeni-Saudi troops and the Houthis in the Sa'ada governorate enters its third month, US concern over the war appears to be mounting.

Meanwhile, the Houthis accused the U.S. air force on Tuesday of joining the Yemeni government in attacking them, and killing at least 120 people in a raid in the northwestern province of Sa'ada

Houthis claimed that the killed people where hostages the Houthis had taken in during earlier conflict without specifying whether the killed were war hostages or civilians. The U.S. has not commented on the alleged incident yet. But ameican officials previously told The Daily Telegraph newspaper that Washington has deployed special forces to build the capacity of the Yemeni army.

On Sunday, the rebels said at least 70 people were killed in a Saudi air raid on a market in the northern town of Razeh near Sa'ada

The U.S. recently announced concerns over the growing instability in Yemen which it says could turn into a major security threat for Saudi Arabia by allowing al Qaeda to gain a stronger foothold there.

The Sa'ada conflict also dominated the Gulf Cooperative Council's (GCC) summit, which ended on Tuesday in

Kuwait. The GCC has also considered in its concluding statement, the legitimacy of Yemen's accusations of Iran supporting Houthi rebels who are fighting the Yemeni and Saudi armies on both borders.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Mohammed Al-Sabah said that the crisis in Yemen constitutes a major threat to the GCC countries and called for "a combination of efforts to contain these risks for the sake of our national security."

The Yemeni Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr al-Qirbi, arrived in Kuwait with a message from President Saleh, to the summit.

The message focused on four issues: the rebellion in the north, the tense situation in the south, Al-Qaeda's presence in Yemen, and economic cooperation with the GCC. The council concluded its two day meeting with a statement in which it confirmed the full support of the GCC to the unity and stability of Yemen.

Certain areas of Harf Sofyan district in Amran governorate adjacent to Sa'ada are reported to be calmer these past few days. Confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Houthis is becoming especially difficult after Houthis claimed control of new areas along the Saudi border, according to tribal and media sources.

A press release from the office of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, the Field Commander of the Houthis, said that the Saudi Arabian army launched new attacks against Al-Modod Mountain on Sunday afternoon. This comes after Saudi Arabia failed to regain control of the Al-Jaberi area which the Houthis claim to have taken control of.

Saudi air forces launched around 70 rockets in raids against several areas along the Yemeni-Saudi border on Saturday, including Aljaberi, Gaberi, Shatha, and Jaza'a, according to the press release. Saudi air forces are also to have targeted Dhohian City near Sa'ada in addition to Tokya, Yasnam and Ashash. Three women and a child died in the raids, according to the Houthis

Houthis say they opened a new frontline to fight the Saudi army in Aljaberi area. This frontline aims at crippling the Saudi assault against Yemeni lands and unarmed civilians.

On the other hand, the Yemeni Armed Forces attacked many Houthi points during the last few days in Sa'ada, according to the Yemeni Army website

The Yemeni army was able to destroy many Houthi hideouts in Matrah area. They dens apparently contained arms as well as equipment for manufacturing land and human mines. The army could as well attack many Houthi centers in the mountains. "We could destroy three hideouts Houthis used to use," the army said.

The Yemeni army failed an attempt to infiltrate the Tebab area located in the west of Mount Alsam'a and Nofan area. The army also caused much human causalities among Houthi miltants and forced them to flee.

The army continues the cleansing of mines the Houthis left in some places, according to the Yemeni army.

August 11, 2009 marked the start of Yemen's sixth war with the Houthis, while last week marked the second month since Saudi Arabia joined the war alongside Yemen.

Meanwhile, civilians from the Sahar, Kholan Bin Amer, and Manbh tribes released a "Save Our Souls (SOS)" statement recently in which they called on the Yemeni people to stand by their sides in the Saudi assault, as they described it.

According to the statement, obtained by the Yemen Times, Saudi Arabia used internationally prohibited bombs against them, targeting their farms, mosques and schools for over a month.

"We have been under attack and the government, local and the international organizations are not moving a muscle. Although we fought against Houthis late at nights in the past, the government paid us back in a very bad way; it allowed the Saudi Army to attack us with every possible weapon such as missiles and air raids," read the statement.

Seven killed and six injured in shooting rampage



One of the critically injured men in Al-Thorah hostpital in Taiz.

## **Imad Al-Saqaf**

TAIZ, Dec.16 – Seven people were killed and six other were injured last Saturday when a soldier opened fire in brigade infantry No. 117, located in the Taiz National Museum.

In a statement to Yemen Times, Yehea Alhaisami, the General Security Director of Taiz, said the attacker's name is Mansoor Ali Aldo'ais.

"He is a soldier in brigade infantry No. 117 and has a criminal background. On Dec 3rd 2008, he threw a grenade on a group of people in Alebel Height, Aden road where 14 people were injured. He was taken to jail and was released on July 12th 2009," read the statement

Alhaisami did not reveal further information about the reasons behind Saturday's shooting or the former incident. Unconfirmed sources said Aldo'ais was upset over getting his salary suspended for several months. They suggested the salary suspension could be the motive behind the last incident.

It is not known whether Aldo'ais received any psychological therapy after the first incident.

Soldiers who witnessed Saturday's shooting said Aldo'ais was wearing his military uniform at the time of the incident. He first shot his mates who were guarding the back gate of the museum before moving to other buildings inside the museum, where he opened fire randomly at people.

Eye witnesses say museum visitors

were among those shot and that people were crying out for help from the museum windows overlooking the street.

Despite the instant arrival of security guards, the situation could not be controlled and the attacker continued his shooting rampage. Among others, the shooter killed one of the injured who was trying to jump out of the window before he ran out of bullets.

Injuries and causalities were taken to a hospital in the area. The gunman, meanwhile, disappeared for two and half an hour before being located in a deserted room in the museum where he was captured.

Soldiers who survived the shooting said they were suddenly attacked while on their break.

Hasan Ali, one of the injured soldiers who works in the museum cafeteria, recounted the day of horror to Yemen Times.

All of a sudden, said Ali, he stood face to face with the shooter who turned his machine gun against him and opened fire.

Several bullets pierced Ali's body. His friend, meanwhile, managed to escape through a nearby window.

"My friend jumped out of the window and three bullets of the attacker's hit me," said Ali.

Medical reports from Althorah hospital in Taiz say three of the casualties were shot in the head and four others in the chest. Two people are still in critical condition at the hospital's intensive care unit.

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## HRW calls for ending harsh repression in South

SANA'A, Dec. 15 - Yemeni authorities should stop using unjustified lethal force against protesters and end attacks on the media in southern Yemen, Human Rights Watch said in a report released on Tuesday.

The 73-page report, "In the Name of Unity: The Yemeni Government's Brutal Response to Southern Movement Protests," documents attacks by security forces on supporters of the so-called Southern Movement as well as on journalists, academics, and other opinion-makers. Based on over 80 interviews with victims in the southern Yemeni cities of Aden and Mukalla, the report finds that security forces used lethal force against unarmed demonstrators on at least six occasions. Over the past year the authorities arbitrarily arrested thousands of people for exercising their right to peaceful assembly, suspended independent media critical of government policies, and detained journalists and writers on spurious charges."Yemeni authorities are violating basic rights in the name of maintaining national unity," said Joe Stork, deputy director at Human Rights Watch's Middle East division. "Southern Yemenis should have the right to peacefully assemble and express their opinions, even on critical issues like secession." North and South Yemen united as one country in May 1990, but fought a brief civil war in 1994 in which the north prevailed. Southern Yemenis contend that central authorities then dismissed many southerners from the army and government employment and denied southern Yemen its fair share of national resources. Protests in 2007, initially led by retired military officers calling for increased pensions or reinstatement, quickly grew to encompass demands for more jobs, less corruption, and a greater share of oil revenues.



led by the Southern Movement, a loose gathering of protest leaders whose demands have escalated to include secession and formation of an independent state. On six occasions during 2008 and 2009, Human Rights Watch found in its investigation, security forces opened fire on unarmed protesters, often with-

leader, fought a pitched gun battle with security forces some distance from the protest site in which at least 12 died and 18 were wounded.

The southern protests often are planned for days of historical significance, such as the anniversary of independence from Great Britain in 1967.

Luzi, suspended distribution of eight newspapers in May. By July, some, but not all, were allowed to resume publication. On May 12, security forces fought an hour-long gun battle with guards at the Aden compound of Al-Ayyam, Yemen's oldest and largestcirculation independent newspaper, killing one bystander and severely wounding another.

Gha'id Nasr Ali, the Radfan correspondent for Al-Shari' and Al-Thawri newspapers, was arrested in April 2008 and again in January 2009 over coverage of protests. In May, and again in July, security forces prevented Al Jazeera satellite television station correspondents in Aden from leaving their hotel rooms to cover protests. Authorities also arrested website editors and writers covering protests.Trials have begun in 2009 against a few dissidents and opinion-makers based on charges that criminalize free expression. Oasim 'Askar, a former ambassador of the South Yemeni state, is on trial for "threatening national unity," as is Husain 'Aqil, an Aden university professor and Southern Move ment spokesperson. Salah al-Saqladi, a website editor, went on trial in mid-November, on charges of "insulting the president," "stirring up strife and inciting against unity," "being in contact with secessionists abroad." and "incitement of violence." In July, a court of first instance in Oubaita. Lahj province sentenced the local Al-Ayyam correspondent, Anis Mansur, to 14 months in prison for his coverage of southern protests."Yemen's reputation as a country where one can freely speak one's mind is being badly damaged," said Stork. "The government's recent attacks on the media and journalists are unprecedented and herald a dark chapter of state repression if they continue.

views peacefully. The information minister, Hasan al-

Subsequently, the protests have been

out warning and aiming at them from short range. At least 11 people were killed and dozens were wounded.

These protests occurred on May 31, 2009, in al-Dhali'; May 30, 2009, in Shahr; May 21, 2009, in Hashimi Square, Aden; April 15, 2009, in Habilain; July 4, 2008, in Mafraq al-Shu'aib, al-Dhali'; and January 13, 2008, also in Aden's Hashimi Square.

The Southern Movement is avowedly peaceful, though many civilians in the south have weapons. Since July there have been more reports of protesters bringing weapons to demonstrations. Following a Southern Movement protest on July 23, in Zanjibar, Abyan province, armed guards of Shaikh Tariq al-Fadhli, a Southern Movement

In its report, Human Rights Watch documents arbitrary arrests of scores of people, including children, before or during these protests. Some of those arrested were peaceful participants, while others were simply passers-by. Although the authorities released most within a matter of days, suspected protest leaders have been held for longer periods, resulting in subsequent demonstrations demanding their release, which have led to fresh police violence.

In a campaign that appeared to escalate in May, Yemeni authorities have also suspended newspapers, attacked media offices, and arrested - and in some cases charged and tried -journalists, apparently for expressing their

## Local government and non-government organizations trained on proposal righting

SANA'A, Dec. 15 – In cooperation and coordination with the Yemeni government, represented by Ministry of Local Administration, MoLA, and Dutch government, Partners-Yemen kicks off the second workshop entitled "Strategic Planning and Proposals Writing" Sunday December 6th. Under the program " Enhancing Local government and non-government organizations in the governorates of Mareb, Shabwa, Al-Baidha and Rada'a" the workshop will last for eight days starting from December 6th to 13th.

Partners-Yemen executive board

clarified that the program aims at em-

powering civil society organizations and social activists and enhancing their participation in the developmental process throughout monitoring, analyzing, identifying needs and priorities and setting up plans and concept papers for projects which will contribute to imparting modern planning skills and knowledge to the local communities as well as reducing the brunt of difficulties and obstacles hindering local communities from getting benefits from development projects in the targeted governorates.

The program also aims at involving these methods and techniques using

management and facilitation ways in the local councils and organizations leading to strengthening strategies of local monitoring on the process of projects implementation, not only that but also raising the volume of these organizations and activists in making development-related decisions. The targeted governorates were selected in coordination and consultation with MoLA and according to the document signed by Partners-Yemen and funded by Dutch government as well as guidance of successful programs of some active organizations such as Social Fund for Development, under the strategic initiatives of Yemeni government towards "Full Decentralized Local governance system".

Partners-Yemen will start, next January 2010, in coordination with trainers teams in the targeted governorates consisted of five trainers (male and female), the preparation for training workshops targeting 100 members from non-government organizations, local councils and social activists within each governorate. The training themes will mainly focus on proposal writing according to the modern standards and technical criteria "methodology of projects Design according to the logical frame".

activities and good liaison skills with Local Companies and Public Authorities.

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- Fluent in written and spoken Arabic and English
- Pleasing personality
- Good in computer

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Fluent in written and spoken Arabic and English

Knowledgeable in computer

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## **Around the Nation**

In Brief

## SANA'A

## US company reviews strategy to improve Yemeni ports

US company specialized in giving consultations on improving ports reviewed on Monday, in a meeting chaired by Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, a strategy to improve Yemeni ports.

Al-Arhabi affirmed keenness of Yemeni government on following up the best international practices to improve Yemeni ports according to competing trade methodology helps in enhancing roles of ports in supporting development.

Al-Arhabi, along with Transport Minister Khaled Al-Wazir, was acquainted with detailed review presented by the company on practical perspective to a strategy to improve Yemeni ports.

The review included affirmation on the importance of improving the ports' managements and boosting policies and practices needed to make the ports able to compete international ones, in addition to creating national law to ports and giving ports' authorities wider powers to issue decisions concerning improving the performance.

The review also included re-qualifying al-Ma'ala Port in Aden and improving the productivity as well as building three additional anchors in Aden Container Station, and deepening the channel and constructing three other additional anchors in Hudeida Port and deepening its channel.

Yemen, WB discuss Sana'a Basin Management project completion Yemen and World Bank (WB) discussed here on Monday arrangements for completing Sana'a Basin Water Management project scheduled to be ended in June 2010. This came in a meeting gathered Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mansour al-Hawshabi, Minister of Water and Environment Abdul-Rahman al-Ervani and the International Expert in water field at the WB Yochi Kobayachi.

The two sides dealt with the possibility of giving recommendations to the donors to support continuation of this project as it has achieved tangible successes as well as the required interventions by the two ministries of agriculture and irrigation and water and environment in this regard.

It was agreed in the meeting to form a joint committee, from the two ministries, to be concerned with setting a vision for continuing the project's activities as it is one of the most important projects contributing to feeding and the groundwater in Sana'a province and protecting it from depletion.

## Crude oil sales

for February 2010 approved The Supreme Committee on Crude Oil Marketing approved on Monday the crude oil sales for February 2010, with a total quantity of 4.25 million barrels.

The committee approved to sell about 2.05 million barrels produced in Hadramout province, al-Masila petroleum field, for the best offered price, 83 cent

increase per barrel and 2.2 million barrels of Marib crude oil for the best offered price, 31 cent increase per barrel.

Meanwhile, 1.6 million barrels out of the 2.2 million barrels produced in Marib were agreed to be sold to Aden Refinery Company for the official prices approved for February 2010.

During its meeting, the committee also reviewed the report of the technical committee on the technical procedures related to marketing the approved quantities of crude oil for the February round, 2010.

### Al-Qirbi meets German envoy

Foreign minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi met on Monday with German chancellor's envoy Juergen Chrobog.

The meeting dealt with the bilateral relationship and issues of mutual interest at the regional and international levels.

The topic of the Germans who were kidnapped while on a picnic in Saada in the far north in June, their condition and the efforts exerted by the two countries to find and release them, was raised as well.

On June 14, the Houthi rebels were accused of kidnapping a group of nine foreigners including Germans, Britons and a South Korean.

Two days after the kidnapping, three bodies were found and identified as two German nurses and a South Korean.

They were terribly slain, with German officials then saying the slaying bore the hallmarks of al-Qaeda.

Since then, the fate of the others, four

Germans, a family of two parents and their kids and a Briton couple, remained unclear. Chrobog arrived in Yemen on Sunday, as special envoy of Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor, carrying letter for President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The letter mainly focused on the bilateral relationship and means to forge cooperation between Yemen and the European state.

## ADEN

### Yemen, Russia talk on investment projects

Yemen and the Russian Global Business Club company, specialized in implementing international business projects, discussed Monday investment projects of Aden Free Zone.

The chairman of AFZ Abdul-Jalil al-Shuaibi and the company's representative Variksen Alexander reviewed a number of business projects which the company desires to implement within the free zone.

They also discussed the facilities, incentives and guarantees offered by Yemen's investment law to the investors.

The meeting also dealt with different activities and future plans of the Free Zone relating to providing the infrastructure and the basic needs attracting the foreign investments.

Aden and German Rostock Universities discuss cooperation areas Rector of Aden University Abdul-Aziz

bin Habtoor discussed here on Monday with former Rector of German Rostock the historical and distinct relations of scientific cooperation between the two universities. In the meeting, bin Habtoor praised the contributions of Rostock University to a number of developing program for Aden University including, documentation field and training a number of the teaching staff in Aden University.

He noted the benefits obtained by Aden University from the German university experiences, particularly in documenting its history during the forty years of activity. For his part, the German official expressed his comfort for the scientific activities and training programs of the university which have led to make a number of agreements with its counterparts in several courtiers.

### Yemen, Netherlands talk on supporting women at Aden university

Aden University and Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation (NOIC) held talks on Sunday on the Dutch support for Women Center for Research and Training at Aden university.

A meeting was held between rector of Aden university Abdul-Aziz bin Habtour and the executive director of Capacity-Building & Grants Management Program at NOIC discussing means of developing cooperation between the University and the Organization. Bin Habtour hailed the organization's support for the university topped by the support to the center.

He reviewed the center's tasks concerning developing the women role, expressing hope to continue the organization support for the center. For her part, the Dutch official expressed satisfaction for the development of the center's activities and missions. She noted the university's interest in developing women capacities in the academic and research fields.

## TAIZ

## **Toll rises in Taiz** museum rampage

The death toll from the shooting at the Taiz National Museum climbed to seven people on Sunday, according to the Almotamar website.

Officials in the Yemeni western province said guards were among the dead and four others were hurt when one of the guards at the museum opened fire this evening. Preliminary reports suggested that three guards were killed and six civilians wounded. Deputy police director in the province Abdul Halim Noman said the shooter was caught after troops besieged the museum. He was arrested while aiming his gun at the heads of his victims.

His name and age have not been disclosed yet. The hurt were rushed to a hospital, he noted. An investigation is underway to know motives for the terrible crime, a security source in the city said.

Such incidents are uncommon in Yemen, where guns in civilian hands, according to reliable figures, have more than doubled the population in recent years. Many campaigns were conducted to disarm the public, with authorities seizing tens of thousands of guns.

EU appoints Michele Cervone d'Urso as first resident Ambassador to Yemen Today, Ambassador Michele Cervone d'Urso presented his letters of credence as Head of Delegation and Ambassador of the European Union to Yemen to His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Yemen Ali Abdulah Saleh.

The European Union has now upgraded the level of representation to a full diplomatic mission with the nomination of an Ambassador based in Sana'a accredited to the Head of State and will be significantly expanding the number of diplomatic staff in Yemen and move to new premises in Sana'a in early 2010.

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Yemen is inviting applications as follows:

## Job Title : Specialist

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Research of Information on wide issues especially in energy field Liaison with Government private companies, etc

## **Oualifications**

- Knowledge and administrative working experiences in energy is required
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### Job status : Full-time

## Salary: 0000 USD per month

Application (CV including passport size photo & letter of Interest) should

Furthermore, as from 1st of December 2009, the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force and the European Commission Delegation has become the Delegation of the European Union under the authority of the High Representative and Vice President Baroness Catherine Ashton.

In his remarks, Ambassador Michele Cervone d'Urso underscored the commitment of the European Union to strengthen EU relations with Yemen in all fields and follow a comprehensive approach to address Yemen's challenges and support the Government of Yemen. The Ambassador emphasized the EU remains strongly committed to the democratic process in Yemen and to a unified, stable and prosperous country. He underscored the EU increased development cooperation to Yemen which reached EUR 55 million (USD 82 million) in 2009 alone. The EU has also been among the first WTO members to conclude in 2009 bilateral negotiations with Yemen for accession to the WTO. Furthermore the EU is deepening its cooperation in the areas of refugee and migration assistance, regional maritime security and counter terrorism. It also is Yemen's most important partner for humanitarian assistance and support to civil society.

Ambassador Cervone d'Urso said: "I will do my very best to further strengthen the partnership between the EU and Yemen. The stability of Yemen is crucial for the people of Yemen and the entire region."Prior to his appointment as Head of Delegation, Ambassador Cervone d'Urso served as the Chargé d' affaires of the European Commission Delegation to Yemen where he contributed to enhance EU engagement in Yemen. The Ambassador was previously responsible for EU relations with the Horn of Africa and EC negotiator for the Somali peace process. Mr Cervone d'Urso is a diplomat of the recently establish European External Action Service and has worked for the EU since 1994.

pected to have access to essential resources such as reference books and research publications, databases, and software: attend seminars and eventually courses; and

Candidates should be accepted or invited by a host institution which would desig-

### Fields of Research

Candidate's field of research should be related to development at the master's level, in fields such as economics, health, education, agriculture, environment, natural resource management, or other development related subject.

### **Fellowships Award**

Eligible candidates are evaluated by external reviewers based on three criteria: academic performance, teaching and research experience, and relevance of the proposed research program. The top candidates are submitted to the Selection Committee, which includes World Bank senior experts and Donors representatives, for final selection. In addition to the merit criteria, the Selection Committee takes into account other factors such as availability of budget, geographical di-

## **Felix Airways launches flights** to Dammam in Saudi Arabia

Felix airways launched its new business route from Aden Airport to the King Fahed Bin Abddul Aziz Airport in Al-Dammam of Saudi Arabia, end of last month.

Felix Airways aims at adding new routes, especially to Saudi Arabia.

The airways's first flight to Dammam was received by high ranked officials at the Airport.

Abdul Al-Muhsin Al- Sheik, General Director of Employment and Fare Services at the Airport, welcomed the inauguration of this new route; saying that the launch of Felix Airways flights will serve the Yemeni community living in Dammam.

He added that they will provide support for continuing the flights between all Yemeni regions with the Saudi cities.

For his part, Mohammed Al-Arashah, the Executive Director of the Felix Airways in Aden, said that the inauguration of this new route is in line with the company's long term strategy for expansion and covering the region. After the completion of the internal flights network, he stated that flights to Dammam will be every Thursday.



to benefit by interacting with peers. Host Institution

**Their News** 

nate an academic advisor to assist the fellow during his research period. Host institutions should also commit to provide the fellow with basic amenities such as office space and access to a computer, and to facilitate his/her research activities.

be sent by e-mail to <u>Yemen@mofat.go.kr</u> later than 25 Dec. 2009

# وسريت الدارية في الذي الذي والمراجعة

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر التعازى وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى الأستاذ/ فائز سيف عبده نائب المدير العام للهيئة العامة للبريد

لوفاة المغفور لها باذن الله تعالى/

## زوجته

سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع رحمته ومغفرته وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته ويُلهم أهلها و ذويها الصبر والسلوان ... إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

## المعزون:

عبداللطيف أبوغانم - مدير عام الهيئة العامة للبريد جميل محمد الدوله - مدير عام الشئون البريدية عبدالرحمن العليمي - مدير التسويق باسم محمد السقاف - نائب مدير التسويق كافة موطفى الهيئة العامة للبريد والتوفير البريدي وكافة موظفى صحيفة يمن تايمز

**RSM Fellowships Program** The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program provides support to young researchers working in academic and research institutions from eligible countries preparing a doctoral thesis. Research grants cover residence costs for a 5 to 10 month period in a renowned university or research center. Fellows are expected to advance their research work mainly by using the facilities and resources provided by the host institution and by interacting with peers.

## Who Can Apply?

Only lecturers and researchers from eligible countries working on their doctoral thesis can apply for the fellowship. Candidates should be under 45 years, and have completed any course work or exams required for their doctoral program.

## What Does the Program Support? The purpose of the grant is to help fellows advance their doctoral research work through a residency period of five to ten months in a host institution in a country other than their home country or country of residence. During the research period

at the host institution, the fellows are ex-

versity and gender balance.

## Grants

Candidates are requested to submit a budget for their fellowship covering the costs related to their research program: travel; insurance and living expenses; fees for courses and participation to seminars; and a books and software allowance. The grant amount to be awarded to each fellow will be decided by the Selection Committee. The maximum amount of the grant is US\$ 25,000.

## Fellow's Commitment

Fellows are required to issue two reports,

a mid-term report during the fellowship period and a final report containing the results of the research. The results of the McNamara fellows research work may be considered for publication by the World Bank. Fellows are expected to return to their home countries and resume their academic or research position upon completion of the fellowship. They are also

expected to mention the McNamara fellowship award in any publication related to their doctoral research work, including their thesis, and to provide the Program with a copy of their thesis upon graduation.

For more information go to: http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/ scholarships/





## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its Project "The Sustainable Natural Resources Management"

Post Title: National Project Manager Post Level: Service Contract (SC5) Duration: one year (renewable) Duty Station: Sana'a

### Responsibilities:

- Day to day management of the project and delivery of project results according to the project document
- Prepare and consolidate annual and quarter work plans, annual and quarter progress reports, quarterly financial reports, issue logs and risk logs and submit them to the UNDP and Project Board.
- Maintain records of the project deliverables, outputs and activities.
- Oversee the establishment of the Project Board and ensure organization of its guarterly meetings.
- Propose appropriate modifications to the scope of work, and accordingly budget revisions of the initial budget plan, to be agreed by the Project Board. Seek consensus over the proposed modifications from all partners e.g. the EPA
- and UNDP. However, any revisions proposed should not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the programme.
- Prepare for evaluation and review missions and annual audits. Initiate resources mobilization efforts to support project activities.

## **Qualification:**

- Post graduate degree in environmental management, public administration or relevant discipline
- At least five years working experience in environmental work and management of environmental projects
- Excellent English language and computer skills

## Only Online Applications will be accepted.

- For further details of the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org/
- Response will only be made to short listed candidates.
- The deadline for receiving applications is Monday, 28 December 2009.
- Note: The monthly Salary for this post is approximately \$1500

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its Project "The Sustainable Natural Resources Management"

Post Title: Project Accountant Post Level: Service Contract (SC4)

Duration: one year (renewable)

- Setup and manage a financial system in accordance with (UNDP) regulation; Control the expenditure and ensure accuracy of computation and completeness of supporting documentation; prepare cheques and bank transfer letters;
- Keep adequate and systematic records and accounts (hard and electronic forms)
- Implement the procurement activities of the project in accordance with UNDP regulation;
- Oversee and prepare financial transactions, payments and purchase orders, in accordance with UNDP procedures
- Prepare procurement, progress and financial records as and when required; Prepare requests for advances and financial reports according to the UNDP
- System: Participate with auditors in review of programme audits; prepare response on
- audit action plans and implement audit recommendations
- Advise project management on project financial and administrative issues; Carry out the preparation and follow up arrangements for project related workshops and meetings;
- Assist the NPM in preparation of quarterly Project Board meetings

## Qualification:

- Graduate degree in public administration, accountancy, social science or relevant discipline; specialized training in accounting.
- Minimum of five years experience in finance and accounting field; full proficiency in computerized accounting systems.
- Good knowledge of Arabic and English Languages.

## Only Online Applications will be accepted.

- For further details of the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org/
- Response will only be made to short listed candidates.
- The deadline for receiving applications is Monday, 28 December 2009.
- Note: The monthly Salary for this post is approximately \$800



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its Project "The Sustainable Natural Resources Management"

Post Title: Secretary/Project Assistant Post Level: Service Contract (SC4) Duration: one year (renewable) Duty Station: Sana'a

## Responsibilities:

- Assist the project team in preparation of reports, presentations and communication materials if needed
- Screening and administering all incoming and outgoing correspondence addressed to SNRM.
- Checking outgoing correspondence for conformity with established procedures and accuracy of statements before being signed by the NPM
- Office administration
- Preparing correspondence in Arabic/English related to protocol /administrative issues, translation of project related documents from English/Arabic and vice versa
- Maintaining a filing system on general operations matters, correspondence, meeting minutes and reports
- Screen telephone calls, answer routine queries with discretion, route phone calls to appropriate colleagues while applying services oriented approach.
- Preparing and maintaining SNRMP document templates and forms.

## Qualification:

- Graduate degree in public administration, social science or relevant discipline
- Minimum of five years experience in clerical, secretarial and administrative work.
- Excellent English language and computer skills

## Only Online Applications will be accepted.

- For further details of the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org/
- Response will only be made to short listed candidates.
- The deadline for receiving applications is Monday, 28 December 2009.
- Note: The monthly Salary for this post is approximately \$800





in respect of activities implemented for this project; Prepare budget revisions in coordination with the NPM;

Duty Station: Sana'a Responsibilities:



- نحمل عنك عناء البحث عن المواقع وهمَ البناء واستخراج التراخيص . - نضمن لك سلامة المخططات الإنشائية والمعمارية ودقة التنفيذ . - نوفر لك الجهد والوقت والمرونة في السداد .

سم اللهيئة إسم الفرح ، رقسم الهاتف (مباشير) رقم الهائف (الاستثمار) رقسم الهائف (الفاكس) للاستقسار <sub>عارس /</sub>حدة الرئيس : مــالك، ١٩/٢٠ مدلارا، مـاتك، ١١/٢٠ مــاتك، ١٠/١٠ مدلالا/، مــاتك، ٢٨ ت والحجز : التهطية الجامعات ، هنائف ، ١٢٨٠ و١/٢٠ - منائف ، ١/٢٥٢ ما / ١٠ - هنائف ، ١٢٨١ ما / ١٠ ۲۳ ماینسو جنبیده و مناقفان ۱۹ / ۱۲ / ۱۰ مناقفان ۱۱/۱۳۹۰ ماقفان ۱/۱۳۹۰ ۱۰ مناقفان ۱/۱۳۹۰ ۱۰ الأصبيحي القابسية ، عاتف ، ١٢٥٢٢ /١٠ عباتف ، ١٤٥٢ /١٠ عباتف ، ٢٥٥٢ /١٠

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أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نتقدم بها إلى إلى الشيخ / محمد بن يحيى الرويشان - رئيس مجلس الإدارة **The Banker** والاستاذ/ عايد المشنى - المدير العام والرئيس التنفيذي وإلى كافة أعضاء مجلس الإدارة وموظفي البنك التجاري اليمني بمناسبة حصول البنك التجاري اليمني وللسنة الثانية على التوالي على جائزة أفضل بنك في اليمن لعام ٢٠٠٩م The Banker وذلك لما حققه البنك من انجازات ريادية مستمرة ومتواصلة وتجديد وابتكَّار في خدماته المصرفية التي اكسبته ثقة عملاته. ومزيدا من التقدم والازدهار . Bank of the Year 2009 YEMEN مؤسسية «يمن تايمز» للصحافة والطباعة والنشير

## Socialist MP Sultan Al-Same'e to Yemen Times **"A thousand hours of dialogue are better that one hour of war."**

Sultan Al-Same'e, a member of the parliament representing the Yemeni Socialist party, and one of Taiz governorates' four million citizens, began last week, along with several of Taiz's other politicians and dignitaries, to establish a political movement called, 'The Public Movement for Justice and Change'.



Interviewed by: Mohammed Ben Salam

TEMEN

he fourteen members of the movement say that the main objective of the movement is to rehabilitate the Taiz governorate and to promote the idea of sharing resources and a sense of citizenship among Yemeni citizens. The movement calls for change considering it a necessary function in order to achieve justice and equality within Yemen's Unity.

The members, who represent all political parties in Yemen, and who work collectively as one team, have formed political, organizational and media-relations as well as a public-relations committee.

Sultan has been nominated to be the spokesman of the newly established movement. Yemen Times met with Sultan who answered all our questions and gave the journal an idea about this project and its objectives and expectations in terms of political, social and economic ameliorations.

Yemen Times: Let's first discuss the Public Movement for Justice and Change that was established a few weeks ago in the Taiz governorate: What are the motivations behind such a movement and what are its objectives?

Sultan: The primary reason for the founding of this movement is that we, the citizens of Taiz and other southern governorates, have been suffering from the marginalization of our rights, humiliation such as denying us from our least rights and our exclusion from political decisions, despite the fact that we make up more than a quarter of Yemen's population. Can you name a single military leader from Taiz, or any leaders in the country in general who come from Taiz? I can assure you that we have been suffering from a policy of neglect for several years now. We are citizens only in terms of paying tributes, taxes or alms, yet we are denied our most basic rights such as equal citizenship and dignity.

## YT: Do you have a certain view about the amendments process, or what you call "the rescue process"?

call "the rescue process"?S: Oh, yes. We have a view and a plan that we will announce in the near future.

### YT: What do you think about the latest vision the Rescue Assembly has announced?

**S:** We are working along with the dialogue committee in order to help everybody in Yemen understand it and we ask all political forces to discuss this vision. We will work together to reach a common vision which everyone can agree upon, so that we can move forward towards achieving our long-term vision and desired strategy.

## YT: How do you evaluate the country's current situation?

**S:** There are no positives in the real sense of the word, and I can certainly say that the present situation is getting worse. If nobody works collectively, whether they are politics or not, then the country will turn into something like Somalia, or even worse.

### YT: You called for dividing Yemen into federal states some time ago; do you still support that strategy? S: I have not changed my mind yet. I beliant that the citation is Yemen will get

lieve that the situation in Yemen will not settle down until it is divided into four or five districts. These districts should be given full authority over their own affairs; however, they must follow the united country of Yemen in terms of federal laws. We all know that Yemen used to be a powerful country in the past when it applied this kind of non-centralized system. When someone in particular or a specific group of people monopolize the power in their hands, a country is always badly affected.

### Revolution and the republic of Yemen. How many of the original objectives have come into existence?

**S:** After many years post Revolution, I do not think that anything has changed; there was an Imam and now we have one family controlling the wealth and people's lives.

The Revolution is an event of the past and there is nothing left but its slogan. Poverty and illiteracy are still problems the society suffers from and equality is dead. Things have gotten even worse and I think that the objectives of the Revolution have not come been achieved; the country is a kingdom in the guise of a republic.

### YT: But don't you agree that unity, one of the Revolution's objectives, came true?

**S:** I do not call this unity. There is a form of occupation in that one of the two halves has invaded the other half and cancelled the latter agreements.

## YT: But Taiz's citizens will not get benefit if the country is divided, will they?

S: We want the true meaning of the unity: unity in which we can feel we are part of the wealth and power. The unity of our nation will not be complete unless it is able to grant us the feeling that we live in a country that is united geographically as well as spiritually, not to mention other key factors such as fulfilling the needs of the country's citizens equitably.

### YT: you mentioned before that citizens of Taiz governorate among other places are especially discriminated against, can you tell us more about this?

S: Yes, people of Taiz government have been discriminated against since the revolution. As I told you in the beginning, the natives of Taiz suffer from being marginalized and are treated in the most uncivilized way. This is obvious if we consider cases either individually or collectively.

### YT: What do you think about the war in Sa'ada? How long is it going to last and what do you think of Saudi Arabia's interference?

S: Sa'ada's war has been orchestrated to last for some time. Power and force will not help stop the war. It can only be stopped by dialogue, but Saudi Arabia is sticking its nose into every single matter regarding the war.

All parties must compromise and get out of this dangerous bottleneck. The war may lead to very serious problems in the region outside Yemen and Saudi Arabia; it may extend to the Gulf countries.

## YT:What do you mean when you say that Sa'ada's war has been orchestrated to last?

S: I believe that the government started

**S:** I haven't changed my mind. Yemen should be united under the rule of federalism because separation will be beneficial neither to the north nor to the south. I think there may be many small, separate states or federations; that are why I insist on procuring a federal unification. I prefer four Yemeni federal provinces.

## YT: A few days ago, you declared that you were subjected to an assassination attempt by the regime. How true is that?

S: Of course, we have our own civilian and official sources. I was informed that there was an attempt to shut me up, so to speak. Many powerful officials hired more than twenty people from Taiz carry out this mission. I met some official leadership about what happened. Immediately, the large number of armed people in front of my house disappeared. I found out that the officials are arrogant. They cannot be responsible for taking care of their own homeland. I believe that assassination is the most debasing and damaging tool that can be used to quiet one's opponents and it certainly does nothing to serve powerful people.

## YT: What level has the Movement issue achieved?

**S:** We have completed everything. We will start our activities in the next few days. You will see God willing, a massive response from people.

## YT: It has been claimed that there is a big disagreement between you and the Islah Party and other groups; what is your response?

**S:** There is no such disagreement between us and the Islah Party as they stand with us within the Movement leadership. We will work together to help people join us.

### YT: What do you think about the subjects that the National Rescue Council discusses?

**S:** The vision of this council has not been presented by Hameed Al-Ahmar himself, but rather, it was initiated by the Dialogue Committee. This committee consists of 90 political members representing Yemen as a whole. We call on all political parties to use dialogue, this vision, after amending and eliminating some parts of it if needed, and finally the motivation, which helps all Yemeni people decide what will save Yemen.

YT: What do you think the outcome for Yemen will be? Is Saleh going to listen to people demands and improve the country, or is it going to implode? S: It is our duty NOT to keep silent about the recent situation. We should call on everybody to save Yemen. Our problem is that the present regime is deaf and blind; it is driving the country towards civil war such as the one in Somalia. In such a case no one would be left alive. The country would be torn into smaller countries and this would lead tribes to fighting each other for the sake of wealth and power. I imagine that Yemen would be even worse than Somalia.

### YT: Did you anticipate any other questions about anything you want to talk about?

S: I think that the most important issues have been discussed. To conclude this interview, I would like to send a message to President Saleh. I want him to be aware of the patriot within him. I want him to wake up and save the country from the disaster which may be surrounding him and from which nobody can save him. He can do much to save his people if he banishes all the fortune seekers and hypocrites around him. I call on him to end the war in Sa'ada and begin a dialogue with people in the south and all politicians to put an end to the ongoing crises. There is no harm in dialogue; dialogue is the best way to solve any problem.

In the end, the saying "A thousand hours of dialogue is better that an hour of war," is the key to solving almost all problems.





We call on the country to bring about equality of rights and duties. We also call on a national and equal distribution of wealth and authority.

We stand side by side with the Movement of the South because the citizens in the south are our brothers who have been denied their rights just as we have been denied ours.

## YT: What is your opinion regarding the amendments process? Do you want it to occur under the present regime or by changing the current regime?

S: I see no hope in the present governmental system because it has done nothing to carry out the amendments it claims to be performing. We, however, are struggling to achieve positive change through peaceful means. I can tell you that there is no chance, even five percent, for a better life if the present regime continues its way of controlling the country with an iron fist. The present regimes lives not to give, but to take, destroy and humiliate citizens; it lives to tell everyone directly and indirectly that the people are not their own masters, but rather the slaves of their government. TY: What do you think of the local governance system, which supposedly will have much delegated authority? S: As the expression goes, 'words butter no parsnips.' People in power often tell such lies. The word 'plenipotentiary' has many meanings. Is their definition the local elections of the governors? They delude people when they appoint someone without elections sometimes.

The elections must be run by the people themselves through polls during very honest elections under the supervision of a committee nominated by all political parties. The ruling party must not impose a committee on its own as is often the case nowadays.

## YT: How would be the election system be applied?

**S:** The relative list( a list consisting of candidates from everywhere in Yemen) is the best system because it enables smaller parties and women to gain seats in the parliament or on the local councils.

## YT: Which system do you prefer; the parliamentary or the presidential?

**S:** I prefer the parliamentary to the presidential one. I agree with what the community parties demand, which is the parliamentary system.

YT: Parties always speak about the

the war in order to draw neighboring countries into the conflict by convincing them that Yemen was under great threat from the followers of the Ja'farian doctrine.

We all know that there are many doctrines like the Ja'farian and the Zaidi doctrines. President Saleh himself belongs to the latter one. I think that Saleh has supported the Ja'farian doctrine's followers and he was the one who encouraged the Houthis to come forward so that he could use neighboring countries as he wants. Yet, the Houthis became more powerful and resistant than ever. The Houthis are willing to sacrifice many of their followers, thus they won't accept anything less than a power-sharing deal and this is going to happen very soon.

### YT: Do you share the perspective that the conflict in Yemen is an Iranian-Saudi one?

**S:** Before Saudi became involved in the war, there was no Iranian-Saudi conflict. This has turned into a regional conflict of sorts as a result of first, Saudi's involvement, which consequently has led to Iran's involvement.

## YT: Do you think that Iran is involved in the war?

**S:** Not as directly as the regime announces. I think that Iran shows some sympathy towards the Houthis. The coming days will certainly show us what has been hidden till now.

**YT:** What do you think has been achieved after Independence Day? How do you explain the present situation in the governorates of the Republic? Is there any possibility that a federal regime will come to some terms of agreement or that Yemen, from your point of view, will be divided?

## We made colour more common.....



## Opinion



## Take care of Yemen, **Gulf Council!**

## By: Dauo'od Al-Shirian

6

he official releases points that the 30th Gulf Summit, which is being held in Kuwait, since Thursday will get the International Federation of Stock and Exchange acknowledgment as a primarily step of releasing the united gulf currency. The summit is also discussing the issue of connecting the gulf currency with the USD.

17 December, 2009

The Gulf Council has not achieved or solved any significant problems since its establishment. People of gulf countries are not waiting for the united currency rather they seek security which is the number one objective of the Gulf Council. However, it has not been achieved yet. The other economical, social and cultural issues were not fulfilled even though they are said to be the main concern of the Gulf Council

Each summit claims to be the most outstanding and beneficial one, yet this claim does not surpass the titles. Yet in the end of every summit, we only hear clauses like "the summit has discussed", "the summit has looked forward to", "the summit has con-

tries should carefully select ambassa-

dors and political delegations repre-

One of the people talking was very

excited and surprised that Egypt and

Saudi Arabia in particular as well as

other Gulf countries, did not attend the

festival. He was pointing out to the

interest Israel showed by its early

attendance. He also noticed that Iran

started attending such functions, while

some Arab countries could not be both-

I told him that Egypt is supposed to

maintain the relations with the Horn of

Africa more than Yemen and Gulf

Council Countries because these coun-

tries already suffered from Horn of

Africa's piracy and sneaking into there

countries. I said that Egypt is supposed

Tel: +967 (1) 510306

Email: ads@yementimes.com

ered.

sented in this troubled region.

By: Abbass Al- Dailami

demned"...etc. eventually no decision is taken and bureaucrat would abort it if it were on the way of execution.

Since the establishment of Gulf Council, it has been discussing issues with no concrete results. Based on King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques's suggestion, the summit number 22, which was held in Oman, announced the joining of Yemen to the Gulf Council. However, some of the members of the summit allowed Yemen only to be a member of some of corporations in the gulf. The summit demanded Yemen to first rehabilitate itself according to the least level Gulf Countries has reached.

Unfortunately, we found out that Yemen is not to join Gulf Council and the "rehabilitation" issue is only an excuse not to help Yemen get joined Gulf Council. It is granted for sure that Yemen will not be able to rehabilitate itself before being a country of Gulf Council. Yemen needs to be given support in order not to be downed in poverty and insecurity. The question is: Would a time come when Yemen becomes a member in the summit's to come?

Source: Al-Hayah

## base for population policies success By: Amen Abdullah Ibraheem

o doubt that the population problem in our country with its different dimensions has become a subject of debate in the local arena. The real practical start of forming an actual vision about the population issue came into existence in the early nineties. This time defined the actual beginning of the process of analyzing the relation between the economic and the social development and population growth. The awareness of this issue led to searching solutions and the first national strategy was applied between 1990 and 2000. Two national

population strategies were conducted during 1991 and 1996.

In my point of view, I think that the importance of the preventive health care and family planning are the main steps that can be done through political decisions. Thus, the impact of these two issues is of great importance to the improvement of the country and society, health, economy and education would step into an advanced place. Consequently, the absence of family planning and preventive health care would result in many problems that badly affect the social and economical development.

There is no doubt, that the constant increase of family planning awareness is the key to open the door of the demographic change, which helps the fertility rates reach the sought level. However, this would not happen unless an educational and political environments are offered to citizens so that they feel the importance of preventive health care.

Worth mentioning is that the successful population policy must bear into mind the health and educational level of women. Certainly, Women should be given proper job opportunities and family planning education under the name of the comprehensive improvement that helps the economy of the country get to a better place.

All what has been discussed until this moment would not materialize unless there is a fair and justified distribution of social and economical resources. All levels of the population pyramid should equally get the fruits of the development the country attains. Yet, resources of the country are confined to specific governments. Some governorates suffer from economical problems such as unemployment and the absence of the investment environment compared to the few lucky ones that receive most of the attention.

In short, we can say that creating investment opportunities in every governorate would ease the uneven distribution of natural resources thus change the economical and social structure.

Source: Al-Thawra

## Yemen's ruling party subverts democracy

**Comprehensive development** 

### **By: Jane Novak**

ince Yemen's presidential election, the nation is experiencing several areas of instability. Crisis areas include the fourth recurrence of the Sa'ada war in North

Yemen, popular protests in the former South Yemen, hostile tribal posturing, and the resurgence of terror attacks directed at the state. One causal factor common to all these conflicts is institutionalized inequality or state discrimination.

This inequality is also the foundation of massive corruption that is destroying Yemen. With elitism so engrained and corruption so pervasive, structural reform is nearly impossible. One solution may be to dissolve the national mechanisms that function to perpetuate inequality and enable corruption, starting with Yemen's ruling party.

Hopes generated before Yemen's September presidential election were dashed in its wake. Oppositionists were disappointed that the election was a pantomime of democracy with state resources overwhelmingly supporting President Ali Abdullah Saleh. the victor and incumbent of 28 years. Saleh's supporters were disappointed when his expansive election platform produced few tangible results upon his re-election. In fact the situation

worsened for the average Yemeni with prices rocketing higher. After the election, Yemen's military

fought an intense war with Shi'a rebels in Yemen's northernmost Sa'ada region. Estimates are the war cost over a billion dollars since January. Thousands of soldiers, rebels and civilians have been killed and wounded. Cities and villages have been laid to waste. Internal refugees number over 50,000.

The ICRC has noted that food in the region is in critically short supply and the local population has been without medical facilities since the inception of the war. Yemen has fought the insurgents three times since 2004. Each time, mediation led to a cease fire which was then broken by both sides.

Renewal of tensions between Yemen's major northern tribal confederations was a predictable result of the tribalization of the Sa'ada war. The military inducted thousands of Hashid tribesmen, and reports of looting and indiscriminate violence emerged. Senior Bakil sheiks issued statements warning of the potential for the broadening of the conflict or years of localized retaliatory tribal warfare.

The National Solidarity Council was announced in July and consists of 1000 tribal sheiks and dignitaries primarily from the Hashid confederation. A hastily formed grouping of Bakil tribal leaders announced their opposition to the National Solidarity Council in August, accusing it of intending to foster conflicts and Libvan support.

unity between the former South Yemen and North Yemen was subverted by the dominance of the northern GPC party. In the south, state discrimination takes the form of massive land theft, targeted impoverishment, and the withholding of employment and educational opportunities. Geographic discrimination is not unusual

The withholding of water to Taiz is discrimination against a city. The politicized arrest of Editor Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani is discrimination against a person. The war in Sa'ada, primarily a political one, gained sectarian overtones when security forces began to target Zaidis by identity. The mass arrest of Zaidi preachers, students and villagers is state discrimination, as is the withholding of food and medicine to the region. The primacy of president Saleh's Hashid tribe is derived from its association with the tools of the state. The access to economic benefits based on tribal affiliation as well as the immunity of the Hashid from the judiciary is institutionalized inequality. The inequality among groups (political, regional, tribal, sectarian) is reinforced by state media incitement.

In response to these recurring areas of instability and violence, the regime and the opposition parties are reacting predictably and in the ways that fostered the conflicts initially. The government has responded with coercion, patronage and propaganda without addressing any of the underlying factors such as political exclusion. The Houthis remain "monarchists" and the southerners "separatists" according to the official media. Movement leaders are plied with funds and accommodations while the bulk of Yemenis face brutal security forces and a well armed military. The Yemeni opposition blames and criticizes the GPC, however it is just as elitist. Some opposition leaders have also been co-opted by the GPC and work toward the best interest of the ruling party, not the opposition or the people. The opposition coalition, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), hopes to wrest control away from the powerful ruling party in Yemen's 2009 parliamentary elections. The JMP operates in a limited political space with the threat of violence never far away. The constraints on the JMP do not preclude it from operating democratically.

For the JMP's promises to ring true, the coalition would need to demonstrate the ability to reform itself and engage in internal democratic practices

Yemen is facing dramatic times which require new and dramatic solutions. One way to disentangle corrupt relationships and encourage a merit based hierarchy is to dissolve the ruling party. The General People's Congress party functions similarly to the Syrian Ba'ath party and the former Iraqi Ba'ath party, as a party of access, influence and patronage. The party merged with state institutions and bureaucracies which have become politicized. The party operates in its own self interest and has grown to dominate public space.

Dissolving the GPC would enable space for authentic reform by removing the structure which determines inclusion and exclusion. The GPC is a primary mechanism of discrimination. It discriminates against all Yemenis but does so by identity, thereby reinforcing social divisions. Party affiliation is a factor in education, employment, judicial rulings and public services where they exist. Through GPC control of the bureaucracy, the oligarchy absorbs the benefits of donor aid and natural resources while clean water, electricity, educational and medical facilities are largely unavailable to the bulk of Yemenis. Yemen's elite routinely deploy state institutions including security forces and the judiciary for personal ends as well as to stifle dissent, criticism and efforts toward reform. Those within the GPC with the foresight and courage to press for real reform can only go so far before the interests of "influential people" are threatened. Another solution may be to create a new party that models equality and therefore democracy. A party committed to egalitarian principles would abide by its own charter, model financial transparency, hold fair internal elections, make leadership positions available to all members, and follow the expressed will of the majority. Yemen has yet to see a party that uniformly follows those prescriptions. And such a party needs to exist, to give political access to ordinary citizens and hope to its ten million youth. Democracy is the choice of the Yemeni people and therefore so is equality.

of The Nail River's origin. Egypt is to lead the rest Arab countries in their n the Cairo Arab Media Festival, a side conversation took a place interaction with the African countries between some Egyptians in the and help Arabs be presence in the cenmedia about the importance of tral and southern part of Africa. Egypt the Horn of Africa to Egypt and has an advantage of being an African Yemen. They discussed the responsicountry as well as being a neighbor bilities of Yemen and Egypt toward the with friendly relations with most of the Horn of Africa and that the two councountries in Africa.

Our brothers in the Horn of Africa need investments and help from the Arabs especially the rich countries. They need Arabs to support them in many ways, educationally, culturally and politically so that relations prosper and the historic links across the red sea are not disconnected.

Nominalization with Israel has led Arabs away from Horn of Africa and allowed for differences and disputes with the African horn countries.

I tried to ease the tension by joking that interest in Africa should be limited to positive support, "as long as we stay away from football craze!" I said. Referring to the huge disputes that took place between Egypt and Algeria that almost turned bloody between the two countries.

No, this is not a Zionist,

## **Arabs and Horn of Africa** to maintain good relation for the sake



With war tapering off in the north, in the south long suppressed tensions have come to the surface. Popular protests are expressing the grievances of tens of thousands of southern military officers who were punitively discharged after Yemen's 1994 civil war. Despite regime assurances of reconciliation, the southern officers remained unemployed and living on below sustenance pensions for over a decade.

In August, Yemeni security forces banned "unauthorized" demonstrations in Aden after a series of increasingly large protest marches began in May. Hundreds of demonstrators were arrested. Others were beaten on the street. One died. Regime efforts to quell the movement included promoting about 600 former officers, creating a clone of the pensioners' organization and promising to increase the pensions to legally required levels. Each of these conflicts has its roots

in intentional inequality. The 1990

Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

However, the JMP's lack of commitment in practice to equality, transition of power, transparency and free speech work to limit its credibility.

A state or a party that discriminates by identity is inherently undemocratic.

Source:www.worldpress.org

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17 December, 2009

## **UNICEF YEMEN**

P.O. BOX 725 SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN TEL: (967.1) 211 400 FAX: (967.1) 206 092

## **EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 017/09**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following positions:

**Title: Project Assistant** Level: GS-5 Type of Contract: Fixed Term Duty station: Ibb , Republic of Yemen

Under the supervision of the Project Officer, (NOB), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

- Assist the Project Officer for continued advocacy and planning to strengthen the capacities of government offices, local institutions and communities to understand the rights and needs of children and women. Assisting in the mobilization of communities to manage their own social services and projects and assist the communities in establishing committees to manage their own services such as school parent-teacher - associations, health facility committees, water management committees...
- Assist in organizing training workshops and meetings in the area of basic social services especially in basic education (enrolment and completion), child protection, child rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, birth registration, WASH and improved water supply is equitably made available to the target communities
- Assist in monitoring and reporting on the distribution and utilization of all supplies provided including end user monitoring, also monitoring utilization of cash assistance to government and liquidated within the agreed period.
- Assist the field officer to collect key progress and impact indicator at governorate level on agreed intervals and maintains project documents, records, logs, files and as required.
- In close collaboration with the project officer will provide hand-on monitoring of implementation of community based projects and initiative such as child friendly schools, sponsor a child initiative, school hygiene and birth registration including the rehabilitation of health centres, construction of classrooms, construction of sanitation facilities and wells
- Perform other duties as required as assigned by the Project Officer.

## **Qualifications and Skills Required:**

- University Degree in Business Administration or related field is desirable.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required
- Six years progressively responsible clerical or administrative work, of which at least one year is closely \_ related to support of programme activities.
- Ability to research, analyzes, evaluate and synthesize information.
- Ability to express clearly and concisely, ideas and concepts in written and oral form.
- Proven skills in communication, networking, advocacy and negotiation, especially at the community \_ level

Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae. Please send your applications to the yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after 30 December 2009 will not be considered.

UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment

## **UNICEF YEMEN**

P.O. BOX 725 SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN TEL: (967.1) 211 400 FAX: (967.1) 206 092

## **EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 018/09**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from gualified Yemeni Nationals for the following position:

**Title: Nutrition Officer** Type of contract: Fixed-Term IMIS#: 13159

Level: NOB Duty station: Sana'a

Under the supervision of the Nutrition Manager (L-4), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

### Responsibilities:

- Assists in the development of situation analysis, strategies and Annual work plans related to Micronutrients' control and to the promotion of breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices' and in the preparation of emergency preparedness and response plans related to nutrition interventions in emergency settings
- 2. Undertakes ongoing field visits to UNICEF project sites to follow on the implementation and monitoring of project activities and local conditions. Prepares routine reports on results of visits, project progress and make recommendations for improvement.
- Assists in the development of basic information system for UNICEF supported nutrition Programme components 3. with focus on Micronutrients' control, breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices; Collects and assembles data and background information with regard to Child malnutrition and provides updated information on project financial and administrative status for analysis and report purposes. Analyzes Programme/ project status and recommends appropriate adjustments. Prepares tables, graphs or other statistical data for technical review/monitoring purposes.
- Monitors the flow of supply and non-supply assistance to local authorities. Draft supply and financial documentation Collects and records information on supply and non-supply inventory, distribution and utilization.
- Ensures raising cash payment & supply requisitions (PROMS) and follow up on CAG to ensure timely liquidations 5. by the counterparts. Investigates queries regarding payments and follow-up with finance, admin, supply and programme staff on processing of payments, CAGs and liquidation of accounts. Ensures that activities are in accordance with plans of action.
- 6. Communicates with counterpart local authorities on project details. Contributes to national capacity building. Recommends courses of action to the supervisor.
- 7. Undertakes arrangements for visits to project sites (industry, market, laboratories for government and other partners, which include providing information and briefing on project activities and status
- Drafts sections of donor, annual and other reports as 8 reauired

## Qualifications

- Master degree in Nutrition and or Public health, or related technical field.
- At least three years of professional work experience in project administration, including data collection and analysis related to health and nutrition
- Fluency in English and Arabic language is required.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation and various office applications required

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to the yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after December 30, 2009 will not be considered.

UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment



## **Job** vacancy

The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate job opening within its organization:

"Shipping Clerk/Secretary"

FRENCH RED CROSS, in cooperation with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, is koking for:

-) A Malianal Administrator to be based at its Sam'a office;

croix-rouge français

<del>Jak panena ani dalim.</del> The papers of the job is to pa wile administrative support to the FRIC projects (WASH and Food Security) Sheffe will support the Head of Waston with the accountancy, administration and togetics mallers. Sheffe will be assisted during the 3 fluct months on FRC internal procedures and Donor's clausteris. Alter this baining period, ultractory will be required

## <u>Technical competencies menical.</u> - Administration studies or similar degree.

- - Minimum 3 years' experience in a similar job.



This position will provide receptionist service, maintain office files, type and translate documents, etc. Collect and track all information about incoming and outgoing shipments; coordinate with the shipping supervisor and office personnel in scheduling and distributing tasks and assignments.

## **Qualifications Required**

## A. Education:

Completion of secondary school is required.

B. Prior Work Experience: 1 year experience in secretarial/ office management required.

C. Language Proficiency: Level 4 Arabic, Level 3 English.

## D. Job Knowledge:

Must have a solid understanding of FAM, FAH, A/LM websites, DoS websites, post policy. Must have a solid knowledge of host government organization, structure, responsibilities, and laws. Must have knowledge of database management, reporting, filing, typing, and office organization.

## E. Skills and Abilities:

Arabic and English typing (40/wpm) required. Must have computer skills.

Grade/Salary: \*Ordinarily Resident: FSN-5 (Full Performance Level) US \$7, 251 Starting Salary per annum.

Detailed Position Description is available at http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html

## How to apply:

Interested applicants should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the qualifications and requirements of the position, as listed above, and send it to the Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa or via Fax No 303-182 or through e-mail address: hrosanaa@state.gov no later than December 30, 2009.

\*NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND/ OR RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

- High English level.
- Computer sidis (Mord, Excel, Saga)
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### -) A radional Yemeni Foot Security Project Hamager to be based at its Ohuman office,

### the paragram and define

The purpose of the job is to implement and coordinate a Food Security Program in Diramar Governmate Sherke will work under the supervision of FRC Head of Wileson and in tight exoperation with the FRC Food Security Coordinator.

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- Arabic naive speaker High English level. Computer skills (Word, Excel, AUTOCAD).
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## Training course to work safety inspectors

### By: Mahmoud Assamiee

training course to work inspectors of occupational health and safety who are affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MSAL) concluded activities here on Thursday.

Up to 30 participants from inspectors of the ministry and its offices in five governorates, Aden, Taiz, Hadramout, Ebb and Hodeidah attended the five-day workshop.

Organized by International Labor Organization (ILO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the workshop aimed at teaching the ministry's inspectors new technical skills in field of work inspection, occupational health and safety as well as making use of other countries' expertise in this field.

In the conclusion ceremony, Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Amat al-Razaq Hommad delivered a speech in which she affirmed the significance of the workshop in teaching participants technical skills to deal with issues of inspections and occupational health and safety.

"Our aim (through this workshop) is to enhance capabilities of inspectors and performance of companies in issues of health and professional safety and work injuries,» said Hommad.

"This course is considered the first specialized and technical training to inspectors and a foundation stone to improve inspection process and realizing the aims of the Decent Work Country Program (DWCP) in Yemen."

She admitted that there is weakness in field of inspection in Yemen because of scarcity of inspectors working in the ministry and the so many facilities which their number is estimated at thousands.» We hope the number of inspectors be increased to achieve communication and relations between social partners."

"We hope to realize the aims of the DWCP, which this course is part of it, via cooperation between ILO and MSAL. There is a gap in legislations (in field of work inspection) and so that the workshop will work on giving you benefits from experts who have important expertise in this field,» the minister concluded.

For his part, Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Ali Ahmad reviewed aims of the training course which he described as «the foundation stone for cooperation between the ministry and the organization."

Meanwhile, Advisor of the MSAL Ali Shinan said the participants received awareness on relations linking the three parts of work, laborers- work owners- government, in addition to difficulties and obstacles facing inspection process and health and occupational safety.

On his Part, ILO's representative in Yemen Raidan Al-Saqqaf, indicated that this workshop falls under the Decent Work Country Program, which is a holistic set of

interventions aiming at helping the government and social partners build their capacity, improve labor governance, and help create employment opportunities in the country.

"This training program is technical and specialized to enhance capabilities of work inspectors and promote their skills in this field,» said ILO's Project Manager of Enhancing Work Inspection Capabilities Ali al-Waridan.

Al-Waridan, who was also one of the trainers in the workshop, said the project aims at improving inspection measures to be able to play active role in improving good environment between it and work parties as well as realizing aims of the Decent Work Country Program signed between the Yemeni government and ILO.

In the training course, the participants received training from local and Arab experts working with ILO on the process of inspecting facilities and their commitments to national legislations and laws, in addition to training on making confirm of health and occupational safety in every institution.

Participants expressed their pleasure for the benefits they had through the training course in which they got new skills and knowledge would help them while performing their duties.

"I got many benefits from the training course in legislation field and process of inspection. These skills and knowledge I gained in the course will help me perform my duty better,» said Taifa al-Jaradi, female participant.



Yemeni workers carry loads of medical aid coming from the capital at Sayon airport, Yemen, following a massive tropical storm which slammed into the impoverished country Saturday Oct.25, 2008 killing at least 49 people.

## Yemen's natural gas: Who benefits?

### By: Jane Novak

reedom House recently noted Yemen as among the world's most corrupt developing nations. With the personal interests of the ruling elite taking priority over national development, nearly half Yemeni children are malnourished and out of school. Unemployment is high and medical services scarce. A looming water crisis threatens to destabilize the country. Claims of development are little more than government propaganda with the gap between the extremely rich and the extremely poor widening and infant mortality remaining high year after year.

Atop the existing national crisis, experts predict Yemen's oil reserves- which provide nearly 70% of governmental revenue- will substantially deplete within a decade. A natural gas project is under development. Yemen LNG (YLNG), the company responsible for producing and marketing Yemen's natural gas, will produce 6.7 million tons of natural gas annually for twenty years. Although the gas liquefaction plant and pipeline is 23% complete, concerns exist about sale prices, domestic allocation, and the project's local impact.

### Sales prices

France's energy giant, Total SA is the major shareholder in YLNG with 39.6% and is in the lead on the project. Total has

a third of proven reserves.

Korean Gas Company (Kogas) purchased a 6% share of YLNG for \$104 million in a transaction negotiated by Yemen's Oil Ministry. Currently Kogas owns 8.88% of YLNG. Kogas (like Total) is also a customer, buying between 1.3-2 million tons a year. The remaining third of export production (2.5 million tons) was sold to Suez. Deliveries begin in 2008.

Yemeni parliamentarians have voiced concerns that the sales prices were under market levels. Joel Fort, the general manager of YLNG, dismissed those claims as a legend. Mr. Fort at a press conference said Suez and Total Gas purchased the gas in accordance with international prices and the gas is intended for distribution in the US market.

Fears of collusion by YLNG, Total, its subsidiary Total Gas and the Yemeni regime are not unfounded in light of the high level of regime corruption and Total's involvement in Iraq's massive oil for food scandal. Activists have charged Total uses forced labor in Burma and has wrought environmental devastation in the construction of Burma's Yadana pipeline.

Total's corporate policy considers financial transparency an absolutely fundamental issue in developing countries. In keeping with this policy, Total notes on its website, We disclose information on our activities in different countries. Yet Total has not addressed the conflict of interest created by YLNG's sale to Total Gas nor has it disclosed the purchase price. Another entity withholding information is the Yemeni government, which did not fully inform Parliament of the terms of the transactions. One member of the Parliaments Committee on Oil and Minerals said in a media statement that parliamentary members of President Saleh's ruling party, the GPC, were pressured to vote in support of the LNG sales without having full knowledge of the terms.

Times, Total did not find us the best possible markets and prices as it is supposed to. It is said also that Total has bought also a share of our gas. How can it be a buyer and marketer at the same time? The Oil and Development Committee in Parliament has written to the Oil Ministry warning of the consequences of reaching any decisions regarding the gas project without Parliament being acquainted with the details.

While the sales to Total Gas and Suez are shrouded in mystery, Kogas has been much more transparent. International media have reported the purchase price to be just above \$3.00/MMBtu ex-ship. The price for natural gas in the US is around \$11/MMbtu for delivery January 2008. Current spot prices are near \$7/MMbtu according to the Henry Hub Index.

The South Korean Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Energy noted the contract is 35-40% lower than existing contracts, with pricing at \$197-218 per ton, while current Korean contracts averaged \$322 per ton. Members of Parliament have also raised concerns about whether the contract's adjustments for exchange rate fluctuations are adequate.

While a few other LNG producers have sold their product at similar levels, Total's Gas Market Strategy prepared for stockholders in April 2006 predicts that demand for gas will increase at a rate of more than 2% a year through 2030. In fact, global demand for LNG rose 9% in 2005. Total's report predicts sharp increase in gas prices, noting average spot gas prices multiplied by 3 since 2000. With Total predicting higher prices through two decades, YLNG's low price to Kogas is, at a minimum, poor marketing. The government of Malta posted an article on its website calling the transaction extremely favorable to Kogas. The article noted the deal was struck at a time when oil prices were rising and Kogas's price is less than 30% indexed to the price of oil. Historically, the price of natural gas has been strictly indexed to the price of oil. It is a sorry state of affairs when the government of Malta has more details about

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the sale of Yemeni gas than the Yemeni Parliament or public.

## Domestic consumption

Much of the gas being exported is needed for local consumption. Yemen's electric generating and distribution capacity is currently vastly deficient in meeting the Yemeni public's electrical needs. Less than one-third of households in Yemen have access to electricity from the national power grid. In rural areas, only 13% of the population does. Most cities have regular rolling blackouts. Yemen's electricity shortage, in addition to impacting quality of life, has a negative impact on economic development and foreign investment. Yemen's electrical requirements will grow substantially as Yemen's population of twenty million is expected to double in less than 25 years.

The Yemeni government estimated gas reserves were over 16 trillion cubic feet (tcf) and this figure has been widely reported. Yemen's proven reserves of natural gas are only 10.3 tcf, produced by Hunt Oil during oil production in oil block 18, Marib. In 2005, the Yemeni government failed to renew Hunt's agreements on block 18, and Hunt subsequently charged Yemen with expropriation. Block 18 is now operated by a state run concern. Of the 10.3 tcf of certified proven reserves, 9.1 tcf has been sold and 1 tcf has been allocated for the local market.

However, the nation requires three times that amount to satisfy its needs for electricity through 2020. According to the Ministry of Electricity and Water, 1650 megawatts of new electricity generating capacity are needed to satisfy demand by 2020. This would require 3 tcf of natural gas. Other estimates which include energy needed for desalination of water have placed Yemen's gas needs through 2020 at 5 tcf. With the regime selling its 90% of its proven natural gas reserves, Yemen will have to buy energy internationally for domestic consumption. Prime Minster Bajammal had assured Parliament that sufficient reserves remained after the export sales to satisfy local needs.

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Local impact

YLNG's Yemenization program will create only about 600 permanent jobs for Yemenis over twenty years. Some temporary jobs will be available during the two years of pipeline construction. Media reports have stated that the LNG project will create 10,000-15,000 jobs for Yemenis while YLNG uses the term several thousand on its website. Mr. Fort in an interview with the Yemen Times said that many jobs would be created during the pipeline construction period and several hundred permanent positions were available for Yemeni citizens. YLNG has selected 650 trainees from 16,000 applicants and less than 200 are in training currently.

The Balhaf plant and pipeline will be large by international standards and may result in the destruction of some archeological sites. YLNG has begun constructing a new 320 KM pipeline that runs from the processing centers in Marib to the liquefaction plant at Balhaf harbor. A pipeline already exists but according to YLNG, using the existing pipeline would require expanding the security zone. The route of the new pipeline runs through 171 sites of archeological importance, most of them dating back to the Bronze Age. YLNG's experts have deemed two sites scientifically significant. YLNG may divert the pipeline around the two sites but if that is not practical, the two sites

a breakwater, and YLNG is building a breakwater in another location for the displaced fishermen.

The long term effects on the marine ecosystem and Yemen's fishing industry are unclear. The ESIA classified the large corral reef as regionally significant and endangered. The ESIA noted Balhaf's corral reef is a nursery for commercial fish. YLNG has stated a small amount of corral will be destroyed during construction but has not provided estimates. The harbor and pipeline have been designed to run through less sensitive corral areas. The ESIA noted the presence of sea turtles in Balhaf harbor but did not observe any turtle eggs. The plant will discharge heated water into sea but the ESIA maintains that it will not have a significantimpact on water temperature in the highly sensitive Balhaf region. A proposed Coastal Zone Management Plan included part of Balhaf as protected marine zone. The ESIA noted that in discussions with YLNG, the Environmental Protection Agency has indicated that Balhaf will be designated a general use zone.

YLNG plans to make a financial contribution toward the implementation of the Coast Zone Management Plan. It says it plans to implement some much needed community development programs, but the extent to which YLNG will put some real muscle into working with the local communities remains to be seen.

### onclusion

notes it as a main component of Total's future growth.

Yemen owns 21.73% of YLNG which estimates Yemen's profits to be \$10-20 billion over the twenty year span. US based Hunt Oil has a 17.22% ownership stake in YLNG. Assorted South Korean companies own 21.43% of YLNG.

Total SA had the concession to develop and market Yemen's gas since 1997 but was unable to find any customers for nearly a decade. IN 2005 with worldwide demand for LNG surging, Total Gas and Power purchased two million tons of natural gas per year for twenty years, about

In a 2005 interview, Mr. Ali Ashal, Member of Parliament on the Oil and Minerals Committee, told the Yemen have been surveyed and photographed in the event they are damaged or destroyed by the pipeline construction.

Local fishermen who harvested large quantities of fish in Balhaf harbor will be displaced by the liquefaction plant. YLNG is providing some compensation to both residents and fishermen who will be impacted by construction, although there is some confusion. YLNG's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) notes, All of the data obtained to date on livelihoods in the Project affected regions is difficult to reconcile. Balhaf was selected in part because a substantial corral reef eliminated the need for

**Diabetes Herbs (2)** 

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elders diabetes

### Conclusion

Yemen's natural gas project is central to Yemen's economic development, but only if strict corruption controls are implemented and transactions are made with transparency and in the best interest of the Yemeni people.

The Yemeni regime repetitively under reports the projected revenue of oil sales in the annual budgets, often by 30% or more. The actual revenue is not publicly known and there is no end of year reconciliation. The differential is allocated to a special account and effectively vanishes. Twenty years of oil production in Yemen have done little to raise the standard of living for the Yemeni people. The coming 20 years of gas production may do little more.

Like some developing resource-rich countries, the Yemeni regime maintains authority through bribery and military might, rather than through growth-oriented economic policies. Typical of this resource curse syndrome, Yemen has high corruption and low investment in education. Economic diversification is stunted by governmental neglect, other industries are largely uncompetitive, and the regime is content with its dependency on the export of natural resources. One way economists suggest the syndrome can be avoided is to distribute the profits from the sales of natural resources directly every citizen, which - beyond being inherently just - would assist in developing private enterprise and diversifying the economy. With regard to Yemen's natural gas reserves, it remains to be seen if President Saleh's regime is operating in the best interests of the Yemeni people or based on the personal interests of regime key players. Early indications are not good.



P. Shareefuddin Abdulla & family Jumira General Trading & Consulting Co



# Happy New Year 2010



شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج Safer Exploration and Production **Operations Company (SEPOC)** 

## **Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company (SEPOC)**

Extend its best wishes to

H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

And to the people and government of Yemen

On the occasion of the advent of the

شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والانتاج تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية وإلى الشعب اليمني الكريم مناسبة السنة الميلادية الجديدة ۲. ۱.

**New Year** 2010

المدير التنفيذي ونائبه وكافة منتسبي شركة صافر لعمليات الإستكشاف والإنتاج

**Executive Manager, Deputy Executive Manager and all staff** of Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company

## **Readers View**



## By: Salwa Yehia Aleryani salway2008@yahoo.com

hether you open your eyes in life and realize that you belong to the lucky people in earth or to the unlucky people on earth is a matter of luck and destiny. The baby who finds himself the child of a rich family is a lucky person. Definitely this is not a reward for him for something good he has done because he has just arrived to life's harbor and hasn't done anything at all. It is just his destiny. The baby who finds himself the child of a poor family is certainly an unlucky person. Eventually, this is not a punishment for anything bad or evil he has done because he is too young to do anything at all. It is just his portion of luck and his destiny. Who chooses "who" goes "where"? Who decides who will be lucky and who won't? I guess people like my self, who believe in Allah the creator of all creatures and earth, believe that it is God who chooses fates. Yet, it is also true that people struggle and strive to change and improve their reality and many of them succeed. Many of them don't. Also it is God who allows this one to succeed and makes that one fail. It is true too that a fact being so, makes the other fact an obvious result. For example: bad nutrition is a result of poverty and bad nutrition leads to poor health. So, a person can reach many goals but certainly not all he wants!

All these thoughts were passing through my mind when I was on my way to the rehabilitation house for prostitutes. I was going to make interviews with a few girls from there to write about their experience and sufferance. I was a little nervous. These are young girls that I will meet. How much have they seen in their lives? How bitter was it? What are their worries? I remembered the bouquet of nieces and female cousins that I have in my society and I thought about their worries. Those girls I remembered were happy with superficial concerns. Their disturbances in life were issues such as: "My best friend in school misunderstood me."," That boy is harassing me and must be stopped.', "The pants I bought were too tight, I need a bigger size."," I need a list of things, when will I go shopping?", "I have a pimple under my evebrow, I hate it."," I have gained 3 kilos and I need to go on diet." These were a bunch of worries that these teenagers panic and maximize for no other reason except being well provided with all essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and acceptable education. (As I find no "good" education in our country what so ever.) No other reason other than being pampered. I was feeling more and more nervous as I was coming closer to the house. The idea of interviewing teen-agers who were rejected by their families due to their practicing prostitution in an Islamic society like ours and in a country like Yemen was a challenge. I felt that I will interview children who are unfortunately adults in the same time! I arrived at the rehabilitation house. My heart was beating. I entered and saw the guards on both sides sitting and standing. They were there to protect the girls from any possible, expected attack from their families to take revenge and kill them for making such a disastrous scandal in their family's history. The principal, if I may call her so, stood up and welcomed me with a strong hand shake. She ordered a woman to serve me juice. Then she automatically started telling me about the various activities which take place in this house and how many handcrafts the girls learn. She told me about the qualified teachers who teach here and some of them were European volunteers. She showed me albums of different occasions they celebrated. She told me that the girls were the ones who did the decoration and cooked the cookies, cakes and sang, clapped and danced. She showed me an album of photos of a wedding of one of the girls here. She told me that one day a delegation, from the Unicef, visited the house and an Algerian photographer came with

# **Destiny or punishment?**

in love with one of the girls. He then proposed to marry her. She agreed and after the marriage ceremony he took her back to his country. The principal told me that the bride's dress was designed, sewed by her house mates. The food served in the wedding party was made by them too. All the guests were them only!! The bride's make up and hair style was done by the fingers of her loving friends. They all helped her and expressed their care despite their envy. I then remembered that outside this house the bride's gown was about 2000\$ and the food served to the guests costs 1500\$ and the make up and hair style costs about 400 \$. I sighed. I then congratulated the principal as the person in charge for all those beautiful achievements. I was starting to run out of patience. I wanted to meet one of the girls now but the principal was so proud of her house and wanted to advertise more. She told me that this house also includes very gifted poets and talented painters. She brought some drawings to show me. One of the drawings attracted me. I took it and put it on my lap to examine it. The principal noticed my interest so she said. "This is Nayda's imagination about the outside world." It was a drawing of a windy day. The trees were swaying to the left and so was the grass and flowers. Even the birds she drew their wings slanted to the left. There was a house in the middle of the drawing and a girl standing behind its closed window. Its door was closed with a huge lock. It was her expression of being safe in this rehabilitation house. Outside the house she drew men and wolves scattered all over the area surrounding the house. I was amazed how Nayda gave the wolves humane features and how she gave the men wolfish features. It was like she believed that men were originally wolves and wolves were actually men! It was a scary drawing. I put my head up and said, "Can I meet Nayda in specific?" The principal answered, "Nayda? She is too young though. She might not be able to tell you what you need to hear." I said, "There is nothing in particular I need to hear other than her personal experience and sufferance. Kindly ask her to come in." She went and came back with her. Nayda! The principal then left the office and closed the door. Nayda was a short and chubby girl. Her eyes and hair were brown. She seemed to be scared. I stood up and stretched out my hand to shake hands with her. She hid her hands behind her back. I told her, "You shouldn't be afraid of me. I am only a writer who wants to write about you and your friends and tell people that you are victims. I want to show that you are not bad. I want to tell your families that they are frankly sinful and criminals when they abandon you. Help me please. Tell me about your story." Her face showed that what she was hearing from me, was like Chinese to her! I took out the chocolate that I had brought with me to help me ease her. She refused to take it. So, I continued comforting her that I don't consider her as guilty but rather as a victim. I gave her the excuses of being young and not well aware. I told her that we all make mistakes but the biggest mistake was not overcoming it. I told her that the life or game was not "OVER" and one should rebuild and mend and heal. I told her that her white earrings shaped like the new moon looked wonderful. Her eves smiled. It was like 15 minutes and she was eating the chocolate and telling me her story. I noticed her fingers braiding each other on her lap. She started talking by telling me," My father is a governor officer. My mom is a regular illiterate woman. I used to go to a school ten minutes away from my home. I always went with my neighbor by foot. There was a young and very handsome man who always walked after us every morning to school and every noon when we went back home. I called him "My Shadow." His smile made my heart glitter. I don't know why. I think I really liked him a lot. But I never talked to him." I asked her because I was sure the answer will

them. He took pictures and quickly fell like?" A big smile appeared on her face. She replied," He was tall and had big shoulders. He had beautiful eyes and hair. He had a very light beard showing the curve of his jaw. He looked like those who come in magazines advertising for razors. I always wondered how it felt to touch that beard. He was and still is the most handsome man I ever saw in life. Even his teeth were so white and nice especially when I compared them with my father's who was a heavy smoker." I smiled. I then asked her, "And then? What happened?" She sighed and said," I guess that then my fate walked its way. No one can stop a fate from proceeding. It is sent and guided by Allah, how can a person stop it? It was a day when my neighbor had flu and fever. She was absent. I went to school alone. He wasn't there. When I came out of the school to go home I saw him at the opposite street smiling. I smiled too. My heart was beating so loud that I put my palm on it to calm it down. I discovered that it was "love" that I felt towards that young man. I started my way back home and he rushed behind me. It was the first time I heard his voice. He asked me why I was alone and I didn't answer. He said he was lucky because that neighbor was absent and he wished she would be absent for the rest of the year. I giggled. We were raised that we shouldn't answer or react to any stranger but he was inside my heart and no stranger. He told me that this was his opportunity to tell me how much he loves me. He said he wanted to send his family to ask for my hand. He told me that he loves me so much. He asked me to give him 5 minutes to just explain how much he loved me. He said he can't speak freely in the street with many eyes staring at him. He told me that he will wait for me in a building under construction at the left side of the street. All builders were out for lunch and the building was vacant. He kept repeating 5 minutes only. Honestly I didn't mind him taking more time. I was in love. He headed towards the empty building and after 2 minutes I did too. In the building there was little light entering from the openings of the windows. He stood there in the middle smiling a magical smile. I stood silent and his smile did what a spell does to a butterfly. It can no longer flatter its wings to fly. He told me that he has loved me since 2 years. He told me I have a beautiful face. He said that he wants to marry me so I can be beside him for the rest of his life. He came closer to me and put his hand on my white scarf and pulled it gently off...He saw my hair. Thanks God I had nice and straight hair. He put his hand on my hair and I didn't intend to close my eyes but I just did. He came closer to me and I felt his breath on my cheeks. I was not aware of what happened after that. Then I suddenly became conscious when I felt that I was bleeding and saw my school uniform stained with blood. I bit my lips with terror and started weeping. I realized only one dreadful fact which was that I was no longer a virgin. This was a disaster and a sentence of death in our religion and society. A single girl must not lose her virginity except with one man which must be her husband! He started comforting me, "Don't worry. My parents will visit you tomorrow and ask for your hand. I want you to be my wife." I don't know why I didn't blame him that much. It was me who accepted and I was just as guilty. When one loves one gives excuses. When one loves one becomes a fool. I loved him. Here Nayda was so exhausted and I saw drips of sweat shine on her forehead. I gave her my juice to drink. She said," But it's yours." I answered, "I don't want it. Drink it all if you like." She drank it all in one mouth. She wiped her sweat with her sleeve. She then added," I didn't know where and how I can wash the blood from my school uniform. He had left after giving me a bottle of mineral water. I tried to wet, clean the coat but it still showed blood in the back. I was terrified and decided not to go home. I imagined my father, today or after one year, discovering that I am no longer a virgin and shooting me. I imagined that my beloved was fooling me and that he will not send his parents like I always saw on TV. So, I just decided to run away and I did. I ran away until I reached Sana'a city as we were living in the Sheraton area which was like the suburbs. I arrived to a very crowded street I thought it would be the safest as it was full of people. It was in

the center. I chose a place behind a corner of a street and slept there half dead of fear and exhaustion. In the morning I saw boys and girls begging so I covered my face with my white scarf and begged too. I bought biscuit and juice like I used to buy for my school snack. I stared at every police car waiting to be shot dead by my father in one of these cars. He was certainly looking for me. Or maybe he would be too shameful to tell anyone about his tragedy. I slept there for 3 nights. I was bothered by some men but I protected my self like a wild tiger does when a hunter tries to shoot him. Until that forth night when a fat old lady came and put her hand on my shoulder. She told me," It is not appropriate that a pretty girl like you should sleep in the street. Come with me, I have an apartment where many girls like you are living with me. I provide them with food and shelter and they live with me because I am a lonely old woman." I listened to her and half believed her. The part I believed was that she was an old lady and the part I didn't believe was that all she takes from those girls was their company. I went with her after I concluded that any gutter is better than the street. At least the gutter is closed. I went there and I was told since the first night that the old lady was actually hiring the girls to men who want to have sex for a certain price per hour. She also takes money for the room and bed. She then gives the girl the crumbs and tips of money which was not enough for any girl to escape. That night I felt scared but the number of girls with me in this trap comforted me. Who can I expect to end up being, when I am no longer a virgin, A Queen?" She laughed a very bitter laugh. She then continued, "I stayed there following the schedule for three years, until the sun of that bright day shone. The police attacked the apartment. Allah sent me the key for my rescue. I was free that day ,as it wasn't my turn and I enjoyed seeing the men yelling and the girls covering their bodies with bed sheets. The police man grabbed my collar and I kissed his hand and thanked him. He was shocked. I was put in jail. That man afterwards helped me and moved me to this heaven house. In the prison many older women tried to seduce me. I remember that I kicked and bit them and scratched them. It was disgusting what they wanted. I couldn't figure out how they can do that. It was no common sense, neither logical nor sensible that a female would have desire towards another female. Those women were filthy. That police man chose me and other girls who were causing fuss in prison to move to this house. He was an angel and this house was a gift. Here I am safe and sound. I am fin-

ishing my education and drawing and sewing. I rarely remember my parents. I rarely remember my beloved. I rarely remember anything other than....that one day maybe... maybe... maybe , a man would come from the "soonisef" (like she called the Unicef) He will be from outside Yemen to take photos or write about us and that he would fall in love with me. Then he would marry me and take me to his country. Maybe Maybe.. MAYBE?



**By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy** majed\_thabet@hotmail.com

## Driving-car women, a new fashion! (Part 1)

ave you ever expected to take a bus or hire a taxi driven by a women in Yemen? Recently it became a common phenomenon to see women driving various kinds of cars especially in the main cities of Sana'a, Aden and Taiz. Actually I am not against or for the idea of women to drive cars. However, I do really find some positive as well as negative aspects of this phenomenon. To start with, I will shed light on the negative aspects of this phenomenon, while the positive aspects will be spotlighted in part 2 next week.

In my point of view, I think some, if not a lot, of women have cars not as a need, but as a matter of showing off. Only some women use cars for real serious errands in their daily lives. They, for example, have jobs in places far away from their homes, which are sometimes not covered by buses or other public transportations. Some women need cars because they do not have any relative men like brothers. husbands etc. Because of this, they become the main driver of the family and take the cars as the only means of transporting especially in emergencies. Others, on the other hand, drive cars only to take tours in the city. They drive cars in order to show that they are doing so to feel proud in front of others especially men. For such women, the cars are superfluous. Economically, the second group of women spends a lot of money for the cars without any real benefit. Therefore, they waste money for nothing and this is negative not only for them as individuals but also for the society as a whole

The second negative aspect of the women driving cars is how women react to some bad situations that take place when they are driving. Women, as they claim, are soft creatures. This is can be obviously seen in any situation in which a women driving a car has an accident even if it is a small one. About three months ago, a similar situation took place in Al-Zubairi street in Sana'a when I was walking there. The car was brand new with a bright color and attractive design style. The driver was a young lady who had fainted in the car immediately after an accident. When I came closer to the accident site. I found that it was a slight accident, nobody was injured and none of the cars was really damaged.

the middle of the street. They were looking for another woman to drag her out of the car so that somebody else can drive it. For about half an hour, traffic was stopped and this is not because the accident was critical but because the driver was a woman with a weak heart. Such a story reflects how sometimes it is really a negative aspect if women drive cars.

Another negative aspect of women driving is how they react and behave in difficult situation like breakdowns of the car. If the car suddenly breakdowns in the street, men themselves face troubles to solve the problem. For women, sudden breakdowns of the cars paralyze not only their movements but also their minds. They can do nothing for the cars even if the breakdown results from a little defect or problem in the car. In such situations, women can not solve the problem, they also can not leave the cars and go, so, they do find themselves unable to do anything so that they leave whatever they want to do such as work, study etc. Only in such cases, we find such women wish if they had not cars.

One more negative aspect of this phenomenon is actually not the cars' or women's fault, but rather the society's fault. This aspect is how people especially men react when they see women driving cars. Since it is a new phenomenon, many people look negatively at women who drive cars. I think, the reason behind this is men's sensitive feeling when they see women can do as men do. Such point, I think, will disappear when the number of women driving increases to the extent that it becomes something normal to see women driving cars as it happened in many other Arab countries.

To conclude, the phenomenon of having driving women is a matter of argument especially in conservative societies like Yemen. Though it has native aspects like the women's weakness to overcome some difficult situations like accidents and breakdowns and how sometimes it is economically and socially utilized in a negative manner, it spreads widely because it also maintains many other positive aspects, which will be discussed in the part 2 of the article next week. Readers are really welcomed to add or comment on the topic either to the newspaper's website or my personal email.

Because of this accident, the traffic was stopped in Al-Zubairi street because the girl was not conscious so that no one of the people there could do any thing either to take the lady to the hospital or to drive the car out of

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

## The facts behind our disappointing failures

clearly".

ity".

## By: Salim Ageel Al-Kelali anoors-salim@hotmail.com

am one of many people who are wondering and asking "Why don't we develop like other countries? Don't we have minds as they have?" Or there may be something else led them to this great success. I finally discovered that knowing the answer is by going through some facts about us.

First one is "We lost the great legacy of our Islamic civilization and the scientists the history certified to them. While the others benefited from it by teaching and using it as a reference. In other words, they really realized how to obtain the true knowledge regardless of where it comes from".

Second one is "We are interested in education theoretically more than practically and our curricula reflect this, so you see that our graduates aren't so competent enough to create very good generations because he will give nothing who doesn't have anything. While the others supported education with effort and money, and developed their curricula to be more practical and beneficial. So you can see the difference

Third one is "Unfortunately the majority of our leaders aren't so educated people to promote their countries to better and their future views are as limited as their knowledge. While the others' are so literate, so they can practice their modern views and ideas on real-

Fourth one is "We didn't care of many of our creative scientists who were prominent and weren't given the chance to create and develop their countries, immigrating to anyplace in which at least they can practice what they have. While the others seized this opportunity and received them with open arms, supplying them with all needs, only to benefit from their clever minds, so you see - as a proof - some of them heading some international associations and in high positions".

Fifth one is "The bad economy situations from which most of our countries are suffering as well as the difficulties of living make people only think of how to live and this situations are because of the corruption and misusing what our countries have. While the others' strong economy enabled them to use their minds in inventing and creating".

Sixth one is "We are always used to saying more than to doing, and we hardly do. This gets clear as you see the addresses of our authority people taking one hour or more, mentioning what they achieved and promising the citizens to do and do. While the others are accustomed to doing more than to saying; for they know that being talkative without actions means staying at a low position".

Seventh one is "most of them fully exploit their time in increasing their knowledge, so we always see them reading, even during waiting at airports or traveling etc.., and we rarely find them free. While the majority of us rejoice as soon as we hear that there's a vacation coming soon, planning how to enjoy and kill the time, forgetting that the first word revealed to our prophet in Qura'an is "read", that's to say "get knowledge".

Now, I think it's somehow clear if it isn't totally clear, and you may know some other facts I don't know. But the matter is how long will we stay like this? It's about time we woke up to what is happening around us and forgot the disappointing failures because "It is no use crying over spilt milk"!!

This story was published earlier in a series of three parts, however because of mistakes in the publication order we are publishing it again as a whole.

make her happier," How does he look

# إعلانات مبوبة

## **17 December 2009**



11

## وظائف شاغرة

 مدرسة أهلية في تعز لديهاوظائف شاغرة في المجالات التالبة: – مُدرسة لغة انجليزية عدد ١ - مُدرسة موسيقى عدد ٢

وذلك للعمل في قسم البنات

للتواصل: ٧٧١٦٦٦٧٧

## باحثون عن وظيفة

 فيصل الصفواني – يبحث عن عمل في مجال العلاقات العامة - خبرة لاتقل عن اربعة أعوام – دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية – علوم حاسوب

للتواصل: ٥٠٥٨٥٧٥٧ •عفيف عبدالوهاب – دبلوم تحكم الكتروني - ميكانيك نيوماتيك - يجيد العمل على برنامج PNC/CNC. – لديه دورات في مجال الكمبيوتر واللغة الإنجليزية- يبحث

عن عمل لدى أى مصنع أو شركة للتواصل: ١٤٠ ٧٧١٦٠٧٧ – ٧١٣٢٠٧٢٧٢ • بكالوريوس هندسة نظم القدرة الكهربائية – جامعة حلب – سوريا– حاصل على الترتيب الأول بتقدير جيدجدا – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر -خبرة سنة في التدريس

للتواصل: ٥٨ ٧٣٤٩١٤ – ٧٨٧٢٨٨٢ ٧٧ • على على جيد - بكالوريوس (موانئ + ثروة سمكية) روسيا - خبرة في (المحاسبة – المناقصات – شؤون ادارية – ادارة عامة–اعتمادات بنكية – التنسيق بين



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 على – بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية – خبرة سنتين في التدريس – يجيد استخدام الحاسوب والمراسلة عبر الانترنيت – برغب في العمل في أي شركة

للتواصل: ٧١١٨٦٠٨٦٤ • فلسطيني الجنسية - بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر – دبلوم برمجة – خبرة عشر سنوات في تدريس دورات الكمبيوتر – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وقادر على تدريس مواد الرياضيات – يرغب في العمل في أي مكان كمدرس أو مهندس صيانة

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤ • ماثيور جوفيد-هندى الجنسية – ماجستير تجارة – خبرة أكثر من عشرين سنة في مجال التجارة – الإدارة – تسويق

– مشاريع

للتواصل: ٥٤ ٥٢١٤٧ •عبد الرحمن العامري - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية – خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر والمراسلات الخارجية – يريد العمل في احدى الشركات النفطية أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٤٠٤٨٧٢

• فهد على – بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية (آداب) - دبلوم حاسوب (الهند) - خبرة في الأعمال الادارية وأعمال الإدارة التجارية للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٢٣٢٢

 فائز الحميرى – بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية الحاسب الآلى – يجيد التعامل مع الانترنيت والكمبيوتر والمراسلات الخارجية والعلاقات العامة

للتواصل: ٧١٦٢٠٧٢٧٢ – ٧١٣٢٠٧٢٧ • معتصم - بكالوريوس كمبيوتر- يجيد استخدام الانترنيت والمراسلة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - حاصل على دبلوم لغة انجليزية من الهند - خبرة لمدة سنة واحدة في مجال العلاقات العامة للتواصل: ١٤١٤١٥٥٥٧ •ابراهيم عبدالعزيز - بكالوريوس هندسة ميكانيكا - جامعة عدن - دورة اتوكاد للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٤٣٠٢٢

• علاء محسن – بكالوريوس هندسة ميكانيكا - جامعة عدن - دورة اتوكاد للتواصل: ٧١٢٦٩٩٦٣٥

 بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – خبرة ٣ سنوات في مجال المراسلات التجارية والتدريس – يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٥٩٥ ٧٧٧٧٩ • بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء -

دبلوم كمبيوتر – دورة النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) – خبرة في مجال الحسابات لمدة عامين للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩٨٨٢

•بخيت علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية -خبرة فى التدريس والسكرتارية والمحاسبة

وجميع الأعمال الإدارية – يجيد استخدام للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٨٦٢٦٠ – ٢٥٥٢٣١٧٧

## عقارات

• للبيع: سيارة هونداى سنتافى - موديل ٢٠٠٦ - اللون اسود - قطعت مسافة ۱۹،۵۰۰ كم – دفع رباعي – الحلة ممتازة السعر: ١٢،٥٠٠ دولار (قَابِل للتفاوض)

• للبيع: منزل مكون من ثلاثة أدوار (مسلح،حر) - سبع غرف - ثلاث حمامات - المساحة لبنه ونصف - الموقع في وسط العاصمة صنعاء

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤١٤١٤٠ •للبيع: قطعة أرض في قلب العاصمة صنعاء بالقرب من شارع الزبيري – المساحة: ١٤٣ متر مربع – السعر: عشرين مليون ريال

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٨٠٨٧

## سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس ارنب – في حالة جيدة – موديل ٨٩ – ٩٠ – السعر جيد للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٢٨٤٢٠



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باسم محمد عبده الشيباني Basem M.A. ALshaibani صنعا *--*شار**ع** حده أمام مركز الكميم التجاري Sana'a-Hadah St. Infront of AL-komaim Center P.O.Box: 5465 Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375 Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290 Office : +967 1 505 277 Fax : +967 1 267 619 E-mail : shaibani\_super@yemen.net.ye WebSite :www.alshaibani.com.ve

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> للبيع: سيارة جيب شيروكى – موديل للتواصل: ٧٧١٢١٦٧٨٦ ۲۰۰۸ - قراءة العداد ۸۸۰۰ -اللون: أبيض. للتواصل: ٧١١٧١٦٦٠٦ • للبيع: سيارة تويوتا هاي لاندر – موديل ٢٠٠٣م – الحالة جيدة. السعر: ۱٤،۰۰۰ \$

## مواد ومعدات • للبيع: صوداكاوية

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٣٨٧٨٧

DHL :441099/8/7/6

شحن وتوصيل

ت: ۲۹۰۵

مستشفيات

ت: ۲۰۱۵ ع۲۰، ۵۰ م ع ع ۲ – ۱

ت: ۱۸۹۲۱ع – ۱ -

فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦



الهجرة ٢٥٠٧٦١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٢٥٠٢٢٢٥٧، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١ ، التلفزيون ٢٣٢٠٠١/٢ مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٢/٢/١/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصلب الاحمر ٢٠٣١/٣١/٣، تليمن ٥٢٢٢٢٧

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

ت: ۲ /۱/ ۲۰۹۷۰ –۱ فندق فرساي ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ –۰۱ ت: ٤٦٦٦٦ – ١ .

فاکس: ٤٦٠٠٠ ٥ فندق موفمبيك ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ –۱ . فندق سبأ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ –٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي 1- 1.7500 - 1.7150/1

البنوك فنق شيراتون يمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ – ١ – ٩٦٧ للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٩٧٩٦١



فرع عدن :ت/ ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - ٢. فاكس/٢٣٧٨٢٤ بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦ البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠

\$

ت: ٤٠٧٠٣٠ –٠١ ب - ي -البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۲/۵۸۵/۲۱ –۰ ت : ۱۳۸۱۳ه–۱۰ ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ –۱۰

## تأجير سيارات

زاویه ( Budget ) ت: ۱۳۷۲ م ۳۰۹۱۱۸۰ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ يورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩-٠١ فرع شیراتون ت: ۵۸۵۵۵۵ عدن ت :۲٤٥٦٢٥ – ۲۰

## مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة	أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز
	لكترونية) شىهادة ايزو ١.
صنعاء ت: ٤٦٨٣٠٥–٠١	
فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ – ٠١	
عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹–۲۰	
تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳–۰٤	
المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲–۰۰	

Infinit Education T :444553 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ۸/۷-٤٤۲۰۷۳ ت

مدريع	يد الد	البر	
		Federal Express	C
ت: ۲۲۸/۲۳۰ ٤٠١٧٠	صنعاء		
ت ۲٤٥٦٢٦	عدن		
ت: ۲۲۲۹۷۵/٤	الحديده		
ت: ٤١١٩٨٨	إب		
ت: ۳۰۲٦٤١	المكلا		
ت: ۲۰۲۳۲۱	شيوه		
ت: ٤٠٧٢١٩	سيئون		
ت: ۵۰۰۰۲	تعز		
ت: ۷۷۷۷۸۸۱۱۰	بلحاف		

سقطری ت: ۲۲۰۶۹۸

## مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي– إنجليزي)(إنجليزي – عربي) تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۱۲۲۰۲ أو ۷۳۳۰۰۸٦۸۱ – فاكس:۱/٤۲۰٦ إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

## معاهد

معهد یالی ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩–٢/٤/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاکس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ معهد اللغة الألمانيه ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاکس: ٥٥٧٤٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤ فاکس : ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ۲٤٠٨٣٣ – ١٠٦١٣ فاکس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

## شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :٢٧٢٩٢٣/٢٧٢٨٧٣ فاكس:٢٧٢٩٢٤ صنعاءت: ۲۰۲۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠ تعز ت: ۲۵۸۸۸۱ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاءت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعزت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

## مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس:--٤٧٠٢٥ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥ ت: ٤١٤–٠٢٦/٤٢٤–٤٣٣ درسة رينبو مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۲۷۰۱۹۱۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ ت: ۹/۸۰۶۶۶۶ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰٦١٥٩ ية الماجد البمنية Yot-سفريات النسيم للسفريات

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ ت: ۲۰/۹۸۵/۱۱غ العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

## مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲۲۱۳۷۵ – ۲۹۰۰، فاکس : ۲۱۷۲۱۹

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276





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## Facing a Changing World: Women, Population and Climate Empowering women key to combating climate

nternational climate change agreements and national policies are more likely to succeed in the long run if they take into account population dynamics, relations between the sexes, and women's well-being and access to services and opportunities, according to The State of World Population 2009, launched today by the United Nations in Viet Nam and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).

"The whole world has been talking about carbon credits, carbon trading and emissions targets, but hardly anyone has been talking about the people whose activities contribute to those emissions or about those affected by climate change. It is important that the climate change debate is reframed, putting people at the centre. Climate policies that fail to take people, especially women, into account will neither make climate change manageable nor shield anyone from the potentially disastrous impacts," says Bruce Campbell, United Nations Population Fund Representative in Viet Nam. Over the past 100 years, the temperature of the earth's surface has risen 0.74 degrees Celsius. This seemingly small increase has already been linked to more severe and frequent storms, extended droughts, melting glaciers and rising sea levels, all of which are taking a toll on lives and livelihoods, especially in developing countries. Southeast Asia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change with its extensive, heavily populated coastlines, large agricultural sectors and large numbers of people living in poverty.

"According to climate change scenarios for Viet Nam, which were recently launched by MONRE, the average temperature in Viet Nam will rise 2.3 degrees Celsius above the average level of the 1980-1999 period, and the sea level will rise by at least 0.75 meters by the end of the 21st century. Also according to these scenarios, about 76,000 km2 of the Mekong Delta, which makes up more than 20 percent of the total delta area, will be flooded. The consequences of climate change are very serious and will have negative impacts on the country's poverty reduction goals as well as the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development," states Mr Nguyen Van Duc, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).

The impacts of climate change, which include rising sea levels in low-lying coastal areas as well as severe droughts and floods, also suggest that an increasing number of people will migrate in the future for mainly environmental reasons. While no reliable figure exists, it is estimated that 25 million people worldwide are already displaced by environmental changes. By the middle of the century, population movements will present an even greater challenge, with estimates ranging from 50 million to one billion people, either within their countries or across the borders on a permanent or temporary basis.

Besides endangering lives and undermining livelihoods, climate change will also exacerbate the inequities between women and men. Women, especially in poor countries, already bear more of



Climate change threatens to worsen poverty or burden marginalized and vulnerable groups with additional hardships. In Southeast Asia, for example, about 221 million people already live below the \$2-a-day poverty line.

the brunt of environmental change. They manage households and care for family members, which often limits their mobility and increases their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disasters. Women's unequal access to decision-making, formal financial systems, land ownership, sexual and reproductive health care, and education and information not only has a negative impact on human well-being but also hinders countries' resilience to climate change.

Even though women are sometimes seen only as victims, they are well positioned to be agents of change through mitigation, management and adaptive activities in their households, workplaces, communities and countries.

"Where women have access to education, livelihoods, voluntary family planning and other health services, they have healthier families and are empowered to better cope with the impacts of climate change", concludes Campbell. However, the advantages of increasing women's educational attainment go well beyond influencing the climate, since investing in women also contributes to development and the eradication of poverty.

Source : www.unfpa.org www.un.org s



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Iden: Tel. + 967 2 244295, Fax. + 967 2 246237, Mukalla: Tel. + 967 5 350997, Fax. + 967 5 350629,





Women — particularly those in poor countries — will be affected differently than men. They are among the most vulnerable to climate change, partly because in many countries they make up the larger share of the agricultural work force and partly because they tend to have access to fewer income-earning opportunities.



Women die in greater numbers in disasters than men, and they tend to die at younger ages, but there are few reliable data to document these phenomena, largely because there has so far been little focus by the international community on the gender impact of natural disasters.

As the earth's surface warms, weather patterns shift. Unreliable rains hamper food production. Melting ice in the Arctic is contributing to rising sea levels, endangering the lives of millions of people living in low-lying coastal areas around the world.

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# **National Bank Of Yemen**



# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

## Dahman & Co.

RSM

2908 WR:000

9,933,260

25.612.567

46,280,049

10,350,000

8,409,302

205,826

1,738,911

2,176,637

2,076,627

2,735,996

024,041

8,500,000

639,762

2,013,678

45,809

NOPPONENT MUNICIPALS REVIEW REPORT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

A 1987 1 24 20

REPORT ON THE INTERNE PHANCIAL STATEMENTS. the task concerning and the accompanying interim francisia statements of the National Bank of Tennen (the Dank), comparison has balances sheet as at 25 September 2008, the nativel' recomp interements of changes in equil can from the time membra particle than energic, and a summary of particular accounting paties and other equiliti

NUMACE BENT'S RESPONSEDUTY FOR THE BITSRIE FRANCIAL STATISMENTS

Monogeneral to responsible to the proposition, and the prostentiate of these believes for avail at the mean temperature of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition. This responsitivity includes designing, implementing and maintaining interest overal whereas to the proposition and teir presentation of interest designing, implementing and maintaining interest overal whereas to the proposition and teir presentation of interest designing distances that are been to the westwood maintement, whether the to find or entry, interfacing and approving appropriate assumpting policies, and autoing accounting estimates that are measurable in the characterization.

### ALCITOR'S ACREAMENTY

responsibility is to issue a sport or these interim financial statements issued on-our review. We conducted our reviews conduces with the international Dancker's manufactory applicable to welve engagements. This Dancker's requires the seat particular the velocity of administration as a control welver the free interimination and the of installed assement. A review is a limited primarity to trapities of the Dancke parameter and the procedures applied to the red of status or low privide loss assumed them annual.

makes involves seriorning limited procedures which do not provide all the evidence that would be requ use, depend on The auditors' judgment, requirements of the international Standards on Auditry applicable to generate, requirements of professional bodies, legislations and regulations and where appropriate. The terms toview engagements, inquinements of pad of the review encadement and recording re-

The have not performent an audit and, accordingly, me do not express an audit opinion OPINION

desi, suhleg has some to au altertian hal ouses us to totimi hul the assimpsive assesses are not presented tary, in all material respects, in accordance with the significal preparing these interim financial statements applied an a consistent basis. We also not Based on our re drug policies followed in preparing these interim financial statements are the sail the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008.



For Bohman & Co. A sweeter first of RSM indemational

18 October 3009 Ader, Republic d'Yemon

an officia of released NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN BALANCE SHEET As at 30 September 2009 30 September 31 December 500 YR-000 ASSETS Note Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen 10,182,647 Due from banks 19,249,857 Treasury bills, net 52,103,178 Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen Loans and advances to customers, net of provision 9,417,575 Available for sale investments, net 10 288,908 Debit balances and other assets 11 1,546,871 Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation 12 2,149,008 TOTAL ASSETS 94,858,020 104,707,552 LIADILITIES AND EQUITY LIAGUNES 579,363 Due to banks 13 Customers' depesits 14 79.033.689 87,871,641 Credit balances and other labilities 15 2,033,788 income tax payable 15 704,177 TOTAL LIMBILITIES 82,351,015 98,508,305 EQUITY 8,530,000 Capital Surplus on revaluation of property reserve 609,762 Reserves 17 2,013,675 Canulative changes in the fair value reserve 17 45,809 1,307,758 Profit for the period

	R	STATEMENT or The Nine Mont	of Changes IN he Ended 30 Se		0		
	Capital VP180	Surples On Aevoluation Of Property Reserve 18 100	Sintutory Reserve NP/000	General Abserve VR 100	Completive Changes in Pair Value Reserve VR 1000	Retained Earnings VR 100	Tata/ 197100
Balance at 31 December 2087	7,500,000	639,762	1411,772	148,058	21,315		9,720,809
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-		24,494	-	34,494
Profit for the year						1,530,382	1,830,362
hanafer to statutory reserve	-	-	123,554			(228,554)	-
Transferrits general reserve Sovernment's share in profit transferrer.	-			228,554		(228,554)	-
o sapital	894,736	-	-			(994,736)	-
hansler from general reserve to supilal	5,264			(5,284)			
imployees' share in profit	-		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	(76,518)	(76,518)
Salaroe at 31 December 2008	8,800,800	\$39,762	1.641.329	372,350	45,809		11,199,247
Profit for the period	-					1,301,798	1,307,758
Salance at 30 September 2009	8,900,000	639,762	1,641,329	372,356	45,809	1301.798	12,607,005

No transfer has been made to the share capital and reserves from the profit of the period as the same is done at the end of the year

The attached notes 1 to 38 form on integral part of those interim/finamial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CASE FLOWS For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2009

	30 September	30 September
CASH FLORIS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2909 YR 500	2008 YR 000
Profit for the period before the zakat and provision for income tax	2.075.005	1,963,967
Adjustments for:	1.0.000	1,000,000
Provision for losses on loans and advances and on contra accounts made during the period	547,495	841,330
Provision for losses on loans and advances and conits accounts written back during the period	(238,152)	(596,259)
Amount utilized during the period from provision for losses on loans and advances	(5,895)	(2,152)
Revaluation of balances of provision for losses on losns and advances and on contra accounts	27,630	1,454
Revoluation of available for sale investments	13,0800	(108)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment.	interest in	891
Income tax paid	(824,041)	(1.260,109)
Zakat paid	(83,750)	(56,750)
Depresiation of property, plant and equipment	67,291	59:827
Not operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities (f)	1,583,382	952,901
Changes in banking assets and labilities:		
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yernen	457,398	2,457,353
Treasury bills maturing after three months, net of unamortized discount	(10.582,185)	(360, 322)
Due from banks maturing after three months	(682,780)	(144,130)
Loans and advances to customers before provision but after suspended interest.	(1,380,423)	(516,012)
Debit balances and other assets	193,040	(778,109)
Net (increase) / decrease in assets (2)	(11,954,910)	670,780
Due to banks	(1,487,284)	(4,557)
Customens' deposits	(8,837,962)	3,804,229
Credit balances and other liabilities	(681,337)	1,067,369
Net (decresse)/ incresse in Kabilities (2)	(11.016.553)	4,867,041
CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Pwishase of property, plant and equipment	(39,662)	(236,049)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		6,483
Purchase of available for sale investments	B	(34,377)
Net cash flews (used in) investing activities (4)	(29,682)	(263,943)
Not increase in cash and cash equivalents (1+2+3+4)	(21,427,743)	6,226,379
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	00,545,464	63,540,438
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 SEPTEMBER	58,917,741	70,155,817
Represented by:		
Cash an hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	11,182,647	9,547,327
Due from banks	15,248,837	26,827,166
Treasury bits and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	52, 103, 115	50,353,499
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(8,421,142)	(8,729,081)
Treasury bills maturing after three months, net of unamortized discount	(11,113,345)	(4.526,170)
Due from banks maturing after three months	(2.883,432)	(3.295.984)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 SEPTEMBER	58,117,741	70.166.817

### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2-2 Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to make adjustments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of the financial assets and liabilities at the date of the interim financial statements and the reported amounts of reserve and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates considered by the management of the Dank to have a significant risk of material adjustment in subsequent periods primarily comprise provisions for impairment of bans and advence The Bank takes into consideration the following factors when determining the provisions for loans and advances and contingent

**labilities**:

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

The estimates and associated assumptions 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 that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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 estimate is 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.

2-3 Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

The Dark has applied the following accounting policies, consistently, in dealing with significant items of the interim financial statements

### Trade And Settlement Date Accounting

	All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised 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
5	the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

## Foreign Currencies

- The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Rivala which are the Bank's functional and presentation currency. - 10-
- Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange 10 ruling at the value date of the transactions. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Yemeni Riyals 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 income statement. 68 The Bank does not deal in forward foreign exchange contrasts.

## Revenue Recognition

- interest income is recognized in the income statement on the accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The 肝 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 Yernen dircular no. 6 of 1996, the Bank does not acoue interest income on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is classified as non-performing, all uncalleded 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 notification of entitlement. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established
- In accordance with the Central Bank of Yerren circular no. 2 of 2000, any provisions written back are included under 同 'other operating income'

10 Commission and fee income on banking services are recognized when earned.

### 61 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks, treasury bills and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yernen maturing within three months from the date of accusition.

Due from Banks and other Money Market Placements

Deposits and balances due from barries are presented at cost after declucting any amount that has been written off and any impairment in their value. All money market and customer deposits are carried at amortised cost.

Treesury Bills Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yernen on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are stated at their nominal value, adjusted

for any unemortised discount outstanding at the belance sheet date.

## Certificates of Deposits

Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Yerren are stated at cost. The acoust interest on certificates of deposit is included under "debit balances and other assets"

Provision for Losses on Loans and Contingent Liabilities 17

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yernen circular no. 6 of 1996 and circular no. 5 of 1998, provision is made for specific

From or the period			1,001,100	-
TOTAL EQUITY			12,507,005	11,199,247
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND	EQUITY		94,858,020	104,707,952
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMIT	HENTS, HET	18	18,741,490	19,686,131
Independent Auditor's Review Report attached	(page 1).			
The attached notes 1	to 36 form an integral part of these	e inderim finan	cial statements.	
	_		. <	2
- 9	1		1	
Arva Al Sulainan Al-Roeri Mayager Statistic & Rawarch Manager Statistic & Hesearch	Sani Abdul Hamid Mackadh Finit Deputy General Manage Hrist Deputy General Wanage	× , -	Abdul Rahman Moham Chairman and Gener Unarman and Gener	al Manager
	NATIONAL BANK OF YEMDN			
Farl	INCOME STATEMENT The Nine Months Ended 3D Septem	nber 2009		
			January/ September 2009	Jacuary Siptember 2008
OPERATING INCOME		Niche	AU6, 080	YR 000
interest on loans and advances and due from be	rika	19	1.001,689	1,473,581
interest on treasury bills			5,628,995	4,159,885
interest on certificates of deposit with the Centra	Eank of Yemon		175,785	1,090,812
Total interest incom	10		6,836,400	6,724,259
Cast of deposits		23	(3,916,859)	(4,057,629)
Net interest income			2,919,541	2,686,830
Commissions and fee income on banking service	E3	21	607,997	622,804
income on available for sale investments			17,592	13,452
Gain on foreign currency transactions		22	12,761	8,296
Other operating income		23	243,832	681,325
NET OPERATING INC	OME		3,801,723	3,962,667
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Commissions and fee expenses on banking sen	icas		43,790	\$3,674
General and administration expenses		24	1,134,753	1,103,696
Provisions		25	547,495	841,330
TOTAL OPERATING EXI	PENSES		1,726,038	1,988,700
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE 2A	KAT AND INCOME TAX		2,075,885	1,963,967
Zakat		25	(63,750)	(58,250)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER ZAVAT A	ND BEFORE INCOME TAX		2,011,805	1,907,717
		15	(704, 177)	(967,70%)
Provision for income tax				
Provision for income tax PROFIT FOR THE PE	RICO		1,307,758	1,240,018

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these interim financial statements

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERNA FAMACIAL STATEMENTS.

### INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITY

National Bank of Yomen (the Bank) was incorporated in Aden in 1998. It is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The underbales all banking activities through its head office and 28 boundnes spread all over the Southern and Eletiem monotes and through two boundnes in Sonolo, and one branch in soch of Hobididah and Toix. The Bank is registered under andal registration number 1748 and its Head Office is at Queen Arwa Street, and its postal address is P. O. Box 5, Outer Republic of Yemen.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Interim Pinancial Statements

interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34: Interim Financial Reporting.

nterim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, eccept for the available for sale investments, cal assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and that have been measured at fair value. The In thrancial statements are presented in Yamen Hysis and all values are rounded to the nearest cre thousand Yamen Hysis is here attended in biodistics in those of the same statement of the same statement of the same statement is the same statement in the same statement is the same statement of the t when otherwise is indicated

### nent of Compliance

nterim thendal statements are prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Preparing tents (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (ASE) in force as at 30 September 2009 and the relations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRC) of the IABB in force as at 30 September the requirements of the current local prevailing laws and regulations and the sules and instructions issued by the Central Bank men including these covered by the Central Bank of Yerren circular no. 2 of 2002 regarding the format of the financial

Standards and interpretations mandatorily applicable but out early adopted last year

e preparation of these interim financial statements, the following new standards and integretations became mandatorily able and were not early adopted last year

- IFRS 8: Operating Segments, effective from 1 January 2009, IAG 1: Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2007), effective from 1 January 2009;
- IAS 23: Borrowing Costs (as revised in 2007), effective from 1 January 2009;
- IFRS 1: First time adaption of IFRS and IAS 27: Consolidated and Separate Financial Easterments (as re-ised in 2008). effective from 1 January 2009;
- IFRS 2: Share based payment (as revised in 2008), effective from 1 January 2008, IFRS 3: Business combinations (as revised in 2008), effective from 1 January 2009;
- VIS 32: Rinancial Instruments: Presentation and VIS 1: Presentation of financial statements (as revised in 2008), effective from 1 January 2009
- IFRID 15 Accessments for Constructions of Real Estates, effective from 1 January 2009; IAS 27: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2008), effective from 1 July 2009;
- IAS 32: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as revised in 2008), effective from 1 July 2009; IASB samual improvements project (revisions to various standards issued in 2008);
- IFRIC 17: Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners, effective from 1 July 2008;
- IFRIC 18: Transfer of Assets from Customers, effective from 1 July 2009.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective:

e avoidance of doubt, there are no standards and interpretations, which were issued by the VASB before 30 September 2009 e not yet in effect, that have been adopted early

explore to International Pinancial Reporting Standards in compliance with local laws and regulations issued by the Central 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. 8 of 1996 and circular no. 5 of 1996, and
- The inclusion 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 interim financial statements of the Bank as at 30 September 2009.

cens, overdrafts, advances and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other icans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees.

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

•	Performing loans including watch loans	2%
	Performing contingencies including watch accounts	1%
	Non-performing loans and contingencies:	
	Substantiant debts     Doubth/ dobts     Bad debts	15% 45% 100%

When a loan is known to be uncollectible, after all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the final loss has been datermined, or if directed by the Central Bank of Yamen upon review of the portificio, it will be written off by dabiting the provision Loans to customers are presented in the balance sheet net of provision and uncollected interest. Proceeds from icens and advances previously written off in prior years are credited to "other operating income"

### investments

i)

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given including acquisition costs.

As of the interim financial statements date, non trading investments are classified either as available for sale investments or held for maturity investments

Available for sale investments:

Alter initial recognition, investments, which are classified as "available for sale", are re-measured at fair value. Fair value changes are induded in equity in the period in which they artse, except for changes in impairment losses and in the case of monetary items foreign exchange gains and losses. When these investments are do-recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in the income statement.

Held to maturity investments:

Where the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold financial assets to maturity, they are stated at annoticed cost less impairment losses. Premiums and discounts on held to maturity investments are amortized using the effective interest rate method and taken to interest income.

### Property, Plant and Egulgment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

Property comprising land and buildings are recorded at their revalued amounts. Other plant and equipment are recorded at cost on the date of purchase. Cost includes the purchase price and related expenses

Freehold land is not depredated. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation

### Property, Plant and Equipment, Not of Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or alued amount, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition, of each asset over its especied useful life using the straight-line method at the rates shown below.

- Buildings on freehold land 2% 20%
- Vehicles
- 10% Fumiture and equipment
- Computers and software programs 20% 2%
- Security vauits Improvements to leasehold property
  - Years of lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower.



# **National Bank Of Yemen**



# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

	I									
(CONTINUED) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES										
Real Estate Properties Acquired from Customers in Settlement of Loans Pending Sale /Collateral Pending Sale	42 Liquidity Risk							4-5 Capital Nanagement The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank con	mplies with external	imposed capital
The Bank occasionally acquires real estate in settlement of certain loans and advances. In accordance with the Banks Law No. 38 of 1996 and the Central Bank of Yerner instructions, assets acquired from castamens in settlement of loans are included in the balance short under 'dubit balances and other assets' using the value at which these assets were acquired less any decline in their value. Any decline is charget to the statement of income.	Init bis risk, the Bark's management in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, monitors luture cash flows and liquidity on a dely basis and hes arranged diversitient funding sources.					n mind, monit	requirements and that the Bank maintains strong oredit ratings and healthy capital ratios. The capital adequacy is monitored on quarterly basis by the management of the Bank employing techniques based on the guidelines as implemented by the Central Bank of Yernen for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Yernen on a quarterly basis.			
Social Security Provision	The table below shows the maturity analysis for at 30 Surgements 2000	for financial liabil	ities that shows 1	-	onitactual matu som 6	unities:		The Central Bank of Yerren requires each bank in Yerren to meintain a ratio of total capital to the internationally agreed minimum of 8%. In addition, the Bank is required to maintain a		
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 1901. The Bank's annual contribution is charged to the income statement.	As at 30 September 2009	Less than 3 months		to non	ths to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	deposits at or above 5%. The tatal capital of the Bank is divided in two tiers:		
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	LIABILITIES Due to borks	WR000			R300	AL6000	MR000 579,363	Ter 1 capital: which comprises the share capital, statutory reserve and general reserve.		
Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bark is a party, are presented off balance sheet, not of margins, under "contra accounts and other commitments" as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.	Customent' deposits Income tax payable	50,345,439			9,042	843,684	79,033,689 704,177	Tier 2 capital: which comprises the revoluation reserves and unvasized gains arising from any sale investments.	y changes in fair valu	e of meilable for
Acceptances	Total liabilities	50,924,802	8,715,5			843,684	80,317,229	Investment in any local bank or finance company is deducted from the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. loans and advances is added to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.	. The balance of gen	eral provision for
Under I/G 38 (revised), acceptances are disclosed on the balance sheet under 'ciebit balances and other assets' with corresponding liability disclosed under "credit balances and other liabilities". As a result, there is no off balance sheet commitment for acceptances.	As at 31 December 2008	Loso than 3 rounths		Sto mon	From 6 office to 1 year	Over 7 year	Total	The risk - weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of four risk weights class reflecting an estimate of credit, mariet and other risks associated with each asset and counter colleters) or guarantees. A similar interment is adopted for off beinne sheet exposure, with	rparty, taking into acc	count any eligible
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Income Statement This category includes those investments, which are initially recognized at cost and re-measured at fair value. All related realized	LIABILITIES	YROOD	) WR		19000	WFRODO	WR000	confingent nature of potential losses.	and a select of the select of	
and unrealized gains or losses are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Interest earned or dividends received are included in the interest and dividend income respectively.	Duo to bonks Customens' deposits Income tax payable	2,076,627 57,851,751			8,272	127,224	2,076,827 67,671,641 834,041	The Bank complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject	et.	
Income Tax	Total liabilities	66,028,376			0,272	127,224	90,772,309	The capital adequacy is calculated as follows:	30 September	31 December
Taxation for the period is provided for in accordance with the Income Tax Law No. 31 of 1991 as amended by the Republican Decree Law No. 12 of 1999 and the provision of article no. 85 of the Banks Law No. 38 of 1998.	In addition to the above, note no. 29 shows 1	ie maturity analy	sis of assets and	liabilities and t	he net gap bets	tween the two	1.		2009 1/R* million	2008 1991 million
Zakat	4-3 Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises from the possibility :	het changes in i	interest rates will	lafect the futu	re cash flows	or the value	of the financial	Tier 1 capital Capital	8,500	8,500
The Bank pays zakat, in accordance with the Zakat Law No. 2 of 1999 to the Zakat General Directorate that decides on its allocation.	instruments. The Bank performs a number of correlating interest rates on berrow	/ procedures to li	init the effect of s	such risk to the r				Statutory reserve General reserve	1,641 372	1,641 372
Related Party Transactions	considering the discount rates for a				es;			Profit for the period before taxation Total Tier 1 capital	2,012 12,525	10,513
Disclosures are made in the interim financial statements of loans and advances and confingent liabilities to related parties and in particular, to members of the board of directors, senior management and their families and companies in which they own 25% or	<ul> <li>controlling the matching of maturi</li> </ul>	y dates of financ	cial assets and lie	abilitiea.				Tier 2 capitol		
more of its capital. Fiduciary Assets								Property revailuation reserve Fair naise reserve	640 46 686	640 48 686
Assets held in trust or in a flowlary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these interim financial statements	The table bolowshows the Bank's exposure	lo interest rate ris	alex.					Total Ter 2 capital Investment In local banks or financial companies Consel emission between ex el existed i unor cost	(63)	(62) 87
THE SECTION AND A SECTION AND	As at 30 September 2009	Less that 3 costfe	Priore 31a El mantes	Figm 6 mesthe lo	Dear	Non interest Service		General provision balance as at period I year end Total qualifying capital	13,243	11,224
Impointent of Assets	A59ET5	MROOK	49000	1 year VRISCO	1 jear 198009	MROOM		Fisk weighted assets:		
The Bank, at each belance sheet date, assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication axisits, or when annual impairment tasting for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.	Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yersen			-		10,182,647	10 212 202	On belance sheet Off balance sheet	12,996 4,006	14,303 4,625
An assel's recriverable amount is the higher of an assel's fair value less costs to sell or cash generation unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and determined for an individual assets, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely	Que tran banks Treasury bills, net	15,625,657 43,989,631	1,353,538	1,447,070		2,794,700	82,100,176	Total risk - weighted assets	17,002	18,928
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	Certificates of deposit with Central Bank of Yemen Loans-and-advances to randomers, net of provision	2,481,541	325,612	4,408,188	2,212,284	-	9,417,575	Capital adequacy ratios Tier 1 capital	74%	56%
recoverable amount. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement consistent with the function of the impaired asset.	Available for sale Investments, net Dabit balances and other assets	10,204	1,173	1,255		208,908 1,634,290 2,140,008	0 1,546,871	Total capital	78%	59%
An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exits, the recoverable amount is estimated.	Property, plant and equipment. Total assets	57.115.232	1,680,315	16.970.658	2212234	16,860,580		5 CASH ON HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YE	30 September	31 December
A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assofs	LINBILITIES AND EQUITY								2009 YR 000	2008 YR 000
recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot enceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciators, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income	Due to banks Custamen' deposits	27.306.812	12,448,686	16.291.982		\$79,303 22,996,399		Cash on hand: In local currency	750,393	510,068
statement unless the asset is carried at revolued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revoluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation drarge is adjusted in future portical to allocate the asset's revised conving amount, less any residual	Credit balances and other liabilities Income tax, payable	490,885	200,963	274,088		1,090,447 704,117		In foreign currencies Cheques purchased, net	963,780 8,332	523,307 21,327
value, on a systemic basis over its remaining useful life.	Equity				<u> </u>	12,507,005		Total cash on hand	1,761,505	1,054,720
Offsetting the Financial Assets and Liabilities Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the resultant net balance is reported in the balance sheet when there is a	Total labilities and equity Interest rate sensitivity gap	21,765,292	12,858,349	414,573	2,212,234	37,817,391 (21,007,811		Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen: In local currency	3,657,134	3,908,953
legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Bank intends to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the fiability simultaneously.	Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	29,340,838	18,371,004	91,718,527	21,007,011		<u> </u>	In foreign currencies Total reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	4,764,008	4,969,587
3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and labilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current	As at 31 December 2008	Less flow	From 3 to	Fran 6 months to	Over	Non interest		Total cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	10,182,647	9,903,260
accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bits, cartificates of deposit with the Cantral Bank of Yernen, investments, and leares and advences to customers and banks. Prinencial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial	ASSETS	3/manifes VR0000	6 months VFR000	1 jaar 149000	1 year VRI000	Seculive HRXXX		In accordance with the Yemeni Banka Law No. 38 of 1998, the Bank is required to maintain site of Yemen at stipulated percentages on local currency and foreign currencies of its demand, time		
instruments include rights and obligations stated in "contingent liabilities and commitments". 3-1 Fair value of financial instruments	Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yernen		-			9,833,260		6 DUE FRON BANKS	e are cele deposa.	
Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities as stated in the notes to the interim financial statements, the fair-value of the	Due from banks Treasury bills, net Certificates of deposit with Central Bank of Yemen	18,967,022 45,748,869 10,353,000	100,000	260, (29	110,402	4,824,875	25,612,567 - 45,250,049 - 10,358,000		30 September 2009	31 December 2006
Inancial instruments do not differ fundementally from their lain values at the balance sheet date. 4 RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	Loans and advances to customers, net of provision Available for sale Investments, net	2,304,108	521,750	2,407,732	3,085,720	205.839	- 8,408,302	Due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks Current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen:	1781000	VI7000
Risk is interest in the Bank's activities but it is managed through a process of orgoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing preliability and each	Debit belances and other assets Property, plant and equipment	240,668	1,925	720	2,999	1,490,580 2,176,537		In local ourrency In foreign currencies	1,375,403 225,311	3,314,510 794,190
individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.	Total assets LAMBILITIES AND EQUITY	17,213,656	1,292,785	3,318,758	4,251,091	16,631,265	108,707,552	Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen	1,600,714	4,108,670
The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. 4-1 Credit Risk	Due to banks Customent' deposits	1,900,000	10.020.628	15,725,324	:	576.527 25.990.001		Current accounts with other local banks Islamic investment deposits with two local banks	3,674 430,121	1,974 400,000
Loans and credit lacilities to customers and banks, sument accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inshifty of these parties to must their chilgations when	Ored! belances and other liabilities Income tax payable	456,883	154/689	222,534	:	1,899,800	2,738,998	Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks	2,034,509	4,510,644
they fall due.	Equity Total lubities and equity		11.084.287	15,948,858	<u> </u>	11,189,247	11,198,347	Due hom foreign banks and other financial institutions Current and demand account balancies Provision for outstanding econding items	2,577,784 (20,966)	4,816,558 (20,272)
In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 10 of 1997 petakining to the menagement of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to centain minimum standants in order to properly manage its credit risk.	Interest rate sensitivity gap	37,254,571	(0.791.522)	(12.630.103)	4,251,091			Time deposits	14,658,510	16,305,637
In addition to the standards stated in the above-mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the oredit risk exposure are:	Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	39,959,085		17,537,460		-		Total due from fonsign banks and other financial institutions Total due from banks	17,215,328	25,612,967
<ul> <li>preparing credit studies on customers and barks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates;</li> <li>citizining sufficient critizioni to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers.</li> </ul>	In addition to the above, note no. 30 show September 2006 and the year ended 31 Dep		terest rates on a	assets and liabl	ittes applied d	during the pe	med ended 30	Current accounts and time deposits with foreign barries carry variable interest rates while current		
or banks;								Yemen and local banks do not carry any interest. 7 TREASURY BILLS. NET		
<ul> <li>follow-up and period reviews of outlomers and barries in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans;</li> </ul>									30 September	31 December
<ul> <li>distributing oredit portfutio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of oredit risk.</li> </ul>	Due to the nature of the Dank's activities, the	Bank deals in d	illerent foreign o	urrencies; hence	e it is exposed	disectange	enaterisk. The	Treasury bils due within:	2009 1/R*000	2006 VIR1000
	Bank strives to maintain a balanced foreign requirements of the Central Bank of Yerror	Groular No. 6 c	d 1996 which sp	ocifies that indi	vidual foreign	currency pcc	sitions shall not	49 days 62 days 71 days	4.611.579	101,902 2,150,474
The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of miligation by the use of collateral agreements	exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and rese Bank's capital and reserves. In order to com	ply with the Cen	ital Bank of Yerr	ren Orcular No.	6 of 1998, the	e Bark regula	arly monitors its	90 deps 182 deps	28,659,943 8,492,870	38,411,030 537,410
30 September 31 December 2009 2008	foreign currency positions and sells the exce date of sale. The significant foreign currency				nk of Yernen a	at the prevails	ng rates on the	162 keps 364 daps Total nominal value of treasury bills	11,648,300	6,343,870
Assets: YR 000 YR 000	The Bank had the following significant net e	aposures to forei	ign currencies:					Unamortized discount due within:		
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yennen (excluding cash on hand) 8,429,475 8,899,867	As at 30 September 2009 United State Dol		und	Euro Sau	di Riyal d	Other	Total	49 Days 62 days 14 days	-	(43,308) (43,308)
Due from Benk 19,249,837 25,612,567 Treasury bills 52,103,176 46,260,049	170	10 YR	000 10	R000	YR1000	YR'000	1000	71 days 90 days 182 daws	(62,170) (456,160) (256,231)	(707.312) (777.747)
Cartificates of deposit with Cantral Bank of Yeman - 10,350,000	Assets 40,602,35 Liabilities (41,763,31				42,343 52,788)	573,824 (541,087)	48,548,959 (40,375,202)	182 Gapti 364 days	(256,231) (734,955)	(27,747) (484,751)
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision 9,417,575 8,409,302 Available for sale investments, net 208,906 205,826	Net currency position (1.160.95	<u>n</u> 6;	234 1	6,189 2	79,575	32,737	(826,243)	Net book value of increasing bills The transmit bills and some orthogon transmit bills norm interest extent of form 12.5.6% to 15	52,103,176	46,200,049
Dabit belances and other assets	As at 31 December 2008 United State Dol		und ring	Euro Sau	di Riyal d	Other	Total	The treasury bills and repurchased treasury bills carry interest rates ranging from 12.54% to 15 15.92%. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yenron, treasury bill exceeding three months, are considered as part of cash and cash equivalent assets.	is, which mature w	thin a period not
Contro accounts and other commitments 22,535,126 26,749,246	170	0 YR	1000 10	R000	VR1000	YR1000	17000	exceeding their match, are considered as part of cash and cash equivalent assess. 8 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN		
Tatal credit risk exposure	Assets 45,681,00 Liabilities (45,249,29				33,005 32,273)	499,277 (474,631)	55,949,879 (54,988,101)		30 September 2005	S1 December 2005
The Bank manages concentration of risk by distributing the particlio over diversified economic sectors and geographical locations. Note no. 31 shows the distribution of financial instruments over different economic sectors and note no. 32 shows the distribution of financial	Net currency position 431,77	279;	579 (14	4,952) 2	40,732	24,646	961,778	Certificates of deposit - 91 days	YR 660	YR 900 10,350,000
instruments based on geographical locations.								In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yeman, certificates of deposit are	considered as part	

0 Saptweber 2009 1971 million 8,500 1,641 372 2,012 12,525 640 46	31 December 2008 YR' xillion 8,500 1,841 372 
2009 1/R* million 1,841 3/72 2,012 12,525 640	197 / xellice 8,500 1,641 372 10,513
8,500 1,841 372 2,012 12,525 640	8,500 1,641 372 
1,641 372 2,012 12,525 640	1,841 372 10,513
1,641 372 2,012 12,525 640	1,841 372 10,513
372 2,012 12,525 640	372
2,012 12,525 640	10,513
12,525	
640	
	640
	640
48	
	48
686	688
(63)	(62)
96	
13,243	11,224
12,996	14,303
4,006	4,625
17,002	18,928
74%	56%
78%	59%
N	
0 September	31 December
	2008
MB-000	YR-000
	510,068
	523,307
8,332	21,327
1,761,505	1,054,720
3,657,134	3,908,953
4,764,008	4,969,587
8,421,142	8,878,540
10,182,647	9,933,260
	(63) 96 13,243 12,966 4,006 17,052 74% 76% 0 September 2009 9R 000 750,303 960,780 8,332 1,761,505 3,687,134 4,764,008 8,421,142

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen, certificates of deposit are considered as part of cash and cash equivalent assets.



# **National Bank Of Yemen**



# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN NOTES TO THE INTERIM PRANCAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUES) 30 September 2009

### LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, NET OF PROVISION

Loans and advances to customers in the private sector:	30 September 2009 YR 1000	31 December 2008 VR2000
Overdraft facilities Short term loans	6,684,205 5,560,076	5,654,901 5,112,777
Total loans and advances to customers in the private sector Provision for losses on non performing loans and advances (note 3-e) Suspended interest (note 9-b)	12,244,281 (2,541,218) (265,468)	10,767,378 (2,189,068) (109,008)
Total provision for losses on non performing loans and advances and suspended interest	(2,826,706)	(2,358,076)
Net loans and advances to customers	9,417,575	8,409,302
Gross new performing loans and advances as at 30 September 2009 amounted to YR 3,384,04 2,769,807 thousand). The breakup of the above amount is as follows:	0 thousand (31 Dee	cember 2008: YR

30 September 31 December 2009 2008 YR 1000 VE000 Substandard debts 59,625 489.331 Doubtful debts 1,125,633 336,241 Bad debts 2,197,802 1,984,235 3,384,060 Total cross non performing loans and advances 2,789,807

### B-a) Provision For Losses On Non-Performing Loans And Advances

In accordance with article no. (5 of the Banks Law No. 38 of 1998, which came into effect on 27 December 1998, and Article 9 - (j) of the Income Tax Law No. 31 of 1991 as arrended by Republican Decree Law No. 12 of 1999, any provision for losses on loans and advances made by a bank in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Yomen in this respect, are not subject to the provisions of any income tax law and are allowable as a deduction in anilying at the taxable income.

Details of movements in the provision for possible losses on loans and advances during the period / year were as follows:

	Specific N91000	General VRI000	Total YF7000	Specific VR000	General VRISOD	Total VFR000	
Balance at 1 January Revailuation of opening balances. In foreign	2,101,868	87,415	2,189,068	1,673,383	121,616	1,804,548	
surransies	24,444	619	24,968	1,922	199	2,881	
Amount utilized during the period year.	(5,896)	(1)	(5,896)	(2,152)	-	(2,152)	
Adjusted opening balances Amounts recovered of loans previously written	2.120.201	87.994	2,208.135	1,673,108	131,775	1,804,878	
sfl (note 23)	(171.102)	(3.852)	1174,7540	1405.890	(61,868)	471,799)	
Provision for the period / year (note 25)	495,/943	11,584	507,837	635,443	17,505	855,949	
Charged to the income statement	324,741	8,342	233,083	428,550	(44,360)	384,190	
Falance at end of period J year	2,444,942	96,276	2,541,218	2,101,053	87,415	2,109,068	

Management has decided to provide for the general provision for performing loans and confingencies including watch loans at the rate of 2% (2008: 2%).

The Baris has, during the pariod, witten-off fully provided loans and advances errounting to YR 5,806 the sends (2008: YR 2,152 the sends) against impairment provisions where all possible actions for recoveries have been enhanted and the Barit's management believes the possibility of recoveries is remote. The Barit's management believes the possibility of recoveries is remote. The Barit's management, however, continues to pursue the recovery of these leans through all possible means and any tubure recovery from these writen-off leans will be recognised in the income intervent. statement.

### 9-b) Suspended Interest

This represents interest on non-performing kans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yerren regulations and which is recognised as revenue only when collected.

NATIONAL BRIK OF YEARN NOTES TO THE INTERNA FRANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUES)

30 September 2009

## LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, NET OF PROVISION (CONTINUED)

### 9-54 Suspended Interest (Continued)

	rest (Contribud)					Current accounts	16,102,425 16,951,278	20 COST OF DEPOSITS
			30	September	31 December	Savings accounts	26,902,480 26,456,386	
				2009	2998	Term deposits	31,762,656 37,961,229	
				WFR000	YR000	Other deposit margins	472,491 419,636	
Balance at 1 January				199.008	89.988	Cash deposits for documentary letters of credit, guarantees and others	3,793,637 6,063,114	
Eschange differences for t	he seried / year			1,298	373	Total customers' deposits	79,033,689 87,871,641	Interest on current and saving accounts
Amounts written-off during				(435)	(\$17)		10,000,000 07,001,041	Interest on time deposits
Recovered during the period				(-)	(5.900)	15 CREDIT BALANCES AND OTHER LIABILITIES		Total cost of deposits
Suspended during the peri	lod / year			115,617	85,464		30 September 31 December	
Balance at end of period /	197			285.488	169.008		2009 2008	
			_		1997,999		48-000 A6000	NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
10 AVAILABLE PO	IR SALE INVESTMENTS, NET					Accrued interest payable	943,339 876,076	Notes To THE INTERIM FRANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT
These comprise investment	is, available for sale, in the following bank	ks and financial in	stitution:			Unclaimed balances (note 15-e) Provision for employees' isave pay	199,363 190,442 41,711 59,541	30 September 2000
			Mc of			Provision for off-balance sheet items (note 15-b)	93,612 114,485	
			shares of			Employees' share in profit	15.300 90.613	21 COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES
		Oenurship	USD 90	30 September	31 December		4,960 28,000	
		Percentage %	each	2009	2088	Provision for contrigent hadrons (note 34)	59,024 58,201	
Unquoted investments in share	es al UBAF Graup			101.980	141060	Customa acceptinos	506,230 1,057,029	Commissions an:
UBAF - Curacao - A. Sha	res of US \$ 1 each	0.788	29,944	307,046	17,982	Sundry credit balances	170,218 258,609	Documentary letters of predits
UBAF - Curacao - 8 Sha UBAF - Curacao - C Sha		0.782	4,693	48,122 108.334	2,818 6,344	Total credit balances and other liabilities	2,033,786 2,735,996	Letters of guarantee Transfer of funds
		1441						Acceptances
Total investme	ent is shares in UBAF Gicup		45,202	463,582	27,144		distant de la dista Malance infe	Onques
Other unqualed investments:						This amount represents balances that are over 15 years old and have not been amount is due to the revolution of the balances in foreign currencies at the per-		Fees on:
ALUEAF Anto Internation	ral Bank (BSC) - Bahrain (note 19-a)	0.344		62,680	61,673	likelhood of these arrounts being daired and based on the outcome of such		Banking services Other services
	Campony - Bohrain (nota 18-6)	0.167		21,388	21,388	transferred to the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the relevant article in the		
	is Company - Yemen (refo: 18-c) for Telecommunication - Yemen (ricke 18-d)	10.000		63,718 61,290	62,165 61,200	15-b) Provision for Off-Balance Sheet items		Tatal cammissions and fee income an banking services
						1940 Provision for otheatance allex name	Million and America	22 GAIN ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS
	her unquolad investments lable for sale investments			672,400	205,828		30 September 31 December 2009 2008	
Prevision for impoirment, (note				1488,902)	(27,144)		YR 000 MR000	
Bot hank when a	if invostments available for sale			208,986	205.828		114,485 281,403	
				200,080	100,010	Reveluation of opening balance in foreign currencies	2.867 460	Revaluation differences on fansion summery transactions
	rternational Bank (BSC) - Bahrain					Provision charged during the period / year (note 25)	39,658 82,903	Gain on foreign exchange trading transactions
	estment in AJ UBAF Arab International Ba						(83,398) (250,281)	Total gain on familian currence transactions
	nancial statement (i.e. for the year ender						93,612 114,485	23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME
	d financial statements for the year ended	131 Departuer 21	08 is US\$ 51.26	per share. The ac	gustment for the	and a second a second second second	00010 110,000	23 GINER OPERATING INCOME
difference will be done at th								
difference will be done at th						NATIONAL BANK OF YEARS		
difference will be done at th 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve	a year end. Services Company - Bahrain strrent in Arab Financial Services Com					NOTES TO THE INTERNA FRANCIAL STATEMENTS	rs (Continues)	
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The tair value of the inve- company's latest audited th	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nordal statement ().e. for the year ender	d 31 December 2	007) which arrou	nted to US\$ 10.68	9 per share. The	Norea To Tee Israeun Frances, Stratement 30 September 2009	ts (Continues)	Provision for losses on loses to longer required (role 3-4)
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the invest company's latest audited the fair value as per the auditor	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nancial statement ().e. for the year ender d financial statements for the year ender	d 31 December 2	007) which arrou	nted to US\$ 10.69	9 per share. The	Nores To Tve Innerson Foundau, Stratement 30 September 2009	rs (Continues)	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (note 15-b)
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The tair value of the inve- company's latest audited th	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nancial statement ().e. for the year ender d financial statements for the year ender	d 31 December 2	007) which arrou	nted to US\$ 10.69	9 per share. The	Norea To Tee Israeun Frances, Stratement 30 September 2009	rs (Covrav.es)	
difference will be done at the 1946) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve- company's latest audited the fair value as per the audited difference will be done at the	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nancial statement ().e. for the year ender d financial statements for the year ender	d 31 December 2	007) which arrou	nted to US\$ 10.69	9 per share. The	Nores To Tve Innerson Foundau, Stratement 30 September 2009	rs (Cowneuse) 20 September 31 December	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (note 15-6) Provision for other assets no longer required
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve- company's latest auchied if fair value as per the outlies difference will be done at the 10-c) Yerren Financia	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain ennet in Arab Financial Services Com nancial statement (i.e. for the year ender d financial statements for the year ended in year end.	d 31 December 2 I 31 December 20	007) which amou 08 is US\$ 10.77	nted to US\$ 10.68 per share. The ad	9 per share. The gustment for the	Nores To The Innersh Pavacas, Statement 30 September 2009 16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE	30 September 31 December 2009 2003	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (lote 15-4) Provision for other assets no longer required Provision for outstanding recording item no longer required (ISCD- under liquidation)
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve- company's latest audited if fair value as per the audited difference will be done at the 10-c) Yernen Financia The Bark has contributed Statesholding Company, a	e year end. Services Company - Bahnain ennent in Arab Financial Services Com nancial statement (J.e. for the year ender d financial statements for the year ended in year end. al Services Company - Yemen	d 31 December 2 31 December 20 e capital of Yem	007) which arrou 08 is US\$ 10.77) en Financial Sar	nted to US\$ 10.6 per share. The ad	Ppersitiarie. The glustment for the (Obsect Yerneni	Nores To The Inners Financial Stratement 30 September 2009 16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE Amounts due to the Tax Authority	30 September 31 December 2009 2009 YR 000 VR000	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (liote 15-k) Provision for other assets no longer required Provision for substanting recording item no longer required (ISCD- under liquidation) Sandry income Total other operating income
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The tair value of the inve- company's latest audited if farmore with the done at the filterence will be done at the 10-c) Yerran Financia The Bank has contributed.	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain stment in Arab Financial Services Com nancial statement (e. for the year endes difinancial statements for the year ended w year end. al Bervices Company - Yemen dia sum of USD 310 thousends to the	d 31 December 2 31 December 20 e capital of Yem	007) which arrou 08 is US\$ 10.77) en Financial Sar	nted to US\$ 10.6 per share. The ad	Ppersitiarie. The glustment for the (Obsect Yerneni	Nores To The Innexes Founday, Statement 30 September 2009 18 INCOME TAX PAYABLE Amounts due to the Tax Authority Belance at 1 January	20 September 31 December 2009 2008 YR 100 YR1000 824,041 1,280,109	Provision for off-balance sheet items to longer required (liote 15-k) Provision for other assets no longer required Provision for substanting recording item na longer required (RCCI- under liquidation) Sandry income
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The tair value of the inve- company's latest audited in fair value as per the audited difference will be done at the 10-c) Yemen Financia The Bark has contributed Shareholding Company), w USD 3 million.	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain stment in Arab Financial Services Com nancial statement (e. for the year endes difinancial statements for the year ended w year end. al Bervices Company - Yemen dia sum of USD 310 thousends to the	d 31 December 2 31 December 20 a capital of Yem re with a number	007) which arrou 08 is US\$ 10.77) en Financial Sar	nted to US\$ 10.6 per share. The ad	Ppersitiarie. The glustment for the (Obsect Yerneni	Nores To Tve Innexes Foundau, Stratement 30 September 2009 16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE Amounts due to the Tax Authority Balance at 1 January Charged for the period / year in the income statement (note 16-e)	20 September 21 December 2009 2008 YR 1000 YR 2000 824,041 1,280,100 704,177 824,041	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (liote 15-k) Provision for other assets no longer required Provision for substanting recording item no longer required (ISCD- under liquidation) Sandry income Total other operating income
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve- company's latest audited if fair value as per the audited difference will be done at the 10-c) Yemen Financia The Bark has contributed Statesholding Company, w USD 3 million. 10-d) Yemen Mobile 6	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nancial statements for the year endes difinancial statements for the year ended in year end. di Services Company - Yemen di a sum of USD 310 thousends to the shich had been established in joint vertur	d 31 December 20 31 December 20 a capital of Yern re with a number smen	007) which arrou 08 is US\$ 10.77 an Financial Sar of other local bar	nted to US\$ 10.69 per share. The ad vices Company ( vices The share co	9 per share. The Gastment for the (Closed Yerneni pital of YESC is	Nores To The Innerse Powercas, Stratement 30 September 2009 16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE Amounts due to the Tax Authority Balance at 1 January Charged for the period / year in the income statement (note 18-a) Total amounts due to the Tax Authority	30 September         31 December           2009         2008           YR 1000         VR7000           834,041         1,280,109           704,177         E34,041           1,528,218         2,084,150	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (liote 15-k) Provision for other assets no longer required Provision for substanting recording item no longer required (ISCD- under liquidation) Sandry income Total other operating income
difference will be done at the 10-b) Arab Financial 3 The fair value of the inve- company's latest audited fi- fair value as per the audited difference will be done at the 10-c) Yernen Financia The Bank has contributed Statesholding Company), w USD 3 million. 10-d) Yernen Mobile ( The Bank has purchase	e year end. Services Company - Bahrain etment in Arab Finencial Services Com nancial statements (e. for the year ended of financial statements for the year ended in year end. If Services Company - Yemen d a sum of USD 310 thousands to the which had been established in just vertur Company for Telecommunication - Ye	d 31 December 20 31 December 20 a capital of Yerr with a number winen for a sum of 1	007) which arrou 08 is US\$ 10.77) en Financial Sar of other local bar VR 60 million o	nted to US\$ 10.6 per share. The av vices Company ( vice Company ) vice Company ( vice Company )	9 per share. The gustment for the (Oceaed Yernani spital of YFSC is e Company for	Nores To The Innerse Powercas, Strateseen 30 September 2009 16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE Amounts due to the Tax Authority Belance at 1 January Charged for the period / year in the income statement (note 16-a) Total amounts due to the Tax Authority Amount paid during the period / year	30 September         31 December           2009         2008           YR 1000         YR2000           834,041         1,280,109           704,177         824,041           1,528,218         2,084,150           (\$24,041]         (1,260,109)	Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (liote 15-4) Provision for offer assets no longer required Provision for utstanding seconding item no longer required (ISCCI- under liquidation) Sandry income Tatal other operating income 34 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES
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1 DEBIT BALANCES AND OTHER ASSETS		
	30 September 2009 YR 1000	31 December 2008 19700
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	10,318	10,940
nterest receivable	12,703	249,222
Capital costs of new branches under construction	276,082	199,093
Real estate properties acquired from customers, net of provision	162,674	162,674
Sovemment share of profit	500,000	-
U Amail Bank for Microfinance -Yemen	10,000	10,000
U Tadhamon Microfinance - Yemen	1,000	1,000
Customer acceptances	505,239	1,057,029
Sundry debit balances, net of prevision	67,857	49,953
Total debit balances and other assets	1.548.871	1,739,911

The balance of real estate properties acquired from customers is net of a provision of YR 480 thousand (2008: YR 480 thousand). The valuation of these properties is in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yerneri.

The shareholdings in Al Arrel Bank for Morofinance - Yemen and Al Tachemon Morofinance - Yemen have been included in the 'debit balance and other assets' rather than 'available for sale investments' as management is of the opinion that these amounts would be fully refundable in the future.

In accordance with IAS 39 (revised), accordances are disclosed on the belance sheet under "debt belances and other assets" and the corresponding liability is disclosed under "credit balances and other liabilities".

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

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- Al

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	Freebold land and buildings VR000	Leasebold improvements W2000	Funiture & equipment VR2050	Mator wehicles YR2000	Swift & computerar VRY000	Tabe/ YR1000
Cost or valuation:						
At 31 December 2008 Additions during the period	1,907,081	78,129 6,029	341,153 24,582	121,518 443	221,172 8,608	2,687,081 39,682
At 30 September 2009	1,907,081	82,158	365,735	121,959	229,780	2,706,713
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 31 December 2008 Charge for the period	77,502 11,244	34,032 5,345	162,850 21,179	72,612 13,353	143,418 16,170	490,414 67,291
Al 30 September 2009	88,748	59,577	184,029	85,965	150,588	567,705
Net book value:						
At 30 September 2009	1,818,335	42,781	181,708	35,994	70,192	2,149,008
At 31 December 2008	1,829,579	42,097	178,303	48.904	77,754	2,176,637

Property, plant and equipment depreciation is calculated on the basis of the roles set out in the Council of Ministers' Resolution no. 144 of 1669 in that regard. Freehold land, land leased from the Government and buildings on freehold and leasehold were revalued at their open market value for existing use on 1 December 1999, effective from 31 December 1999, by an independent protessional real estate firm. In accordance with IAS 16, the cost and stated accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 1999 were eliminated and the revalued amount has been considered to be the new gross book carrying amount.

### NATIONAL BANK OF YONEY Notes To Two Interne Financial Statements (Continued) 30 September 2009 13 DUE TO BANKS 30 September 31 December 2009 2008 YR 000 WR000 Current and demand accounts: Local banks 1,501,408 579,363 Foreign banks 575,219 Total due to banks 579,363 2,076,627 14 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS 30 Saatambor 31 December 2009 2008 WR000 YR-000

### 17-c) Profit Distribution

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations, Extublishments and Companies Law No. 35 of 1991, the annual profit of the Bank shall be allocated as follows:

- 15% to statutory reserve;
- 15% to general reserve:
- 65% to the Government for its share of profit, 2% to employee's incentives; and
- . 3% to employees' social fund.
- 17-c) Surplus On Revaluation Of Property Reserve

The difference between the revalued arrounts of the treehold land and the buildings and their book value as at 31 December 1999 had been credited to this account and included in equity.

17-e) Camulative Changes in Fair Value Reserve

In accordance with the provisions of IKS 38: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement, the differences between the fair values and the book values of the "available for sole" investments are recognized in the outsulative-changes in fair value until they are sold, collected, disposed off, or until they are determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is included in the income statement.

### 15 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET

Credit related commitments include commitments to extend oradit, standby letters of oradit and guarantees, which are designed to well the requirements of the Bank's costomers.

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make barrs and reactiving credits. Commitments generally have faced explosition dates or other termination davates and require the payment of a fee. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Standby letters of credit and quarantees commit the Dark to make payments on being of quatomers' contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of the contract.

## NATIONAL BRANCOF YEARS NOTES TO THE INTERN FIRMINGAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUES) 30 September 2009

### CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET (CONTINUED) 18

The commitments on behalf of customers for which there were conseponding customer liabilities, as of the belance sheet dete, consisted of the following:

As at 30 September 2008	Convertienents VIT 100C	Covered by rearger VR-000	Alet commitments VRPC000
Documentary letters of predit Letters of guarantee - costomers Letters of guarantee - correspondent banks Credit cants Cheques punchased	8,057,822 5,451,361 7,738,902 66,856 222,085	2,113,452 1,586,410 11,521 11,543	6,874,459 3,884,952 7,735,902 54,905 211,242
Total contra accounts and other commitments	22,536,126	3,793,636	18,741,490
Aa at 31 December 2005	Cross commitments VR1080	Covered by rearger VR*000	Net convertementic VR000
Documentary letters of smolt Letters of guarantee - convergiondent banks Credit canto Cheque guarantee	12,494,505 5,824,769 7,241,521 06,827 21,744	4,571,414 1,491,482 18,957 3,262	7,923,171 4,433,287 7,341,521 40,670 18,482
Total contra accounts and other commitments	25,745,248	6.083,115	19,686,131

### 19 INTEREST ON LOANS AND ADVANCES AND DUE FROM BANKS

		19008/91	2800MV
		September	Septembe
		2089	200
		YF1090	YR100
	on loans and advances to customer and banks:		
	s and advances to sustomers	896,331	877,473
Othe	r facilities	1,361	10,10
	Total interest on loans and advances to customers and banks	897,892	667,57
interest o	on accounts with foreign banks:		
Carre	mit accounts	2,692	47,99
Calla	eccounte	341	74
Depe	sits	130,544	390,69
interest o	Total interest on accounts with foreign banks on accounts with local banks:	138,577	439,37
	rives balances with the Central Bank of Yemen		145,52
	Total interest on accounts with banks	133,977	\$96,00
	Total interest on loans and advances and due fram banks	1,031,669	1,473,58
20	COST OF DEPOSITS		
Loans and all Other facilitie interest on account Deposits Interest on account Reserves ball 20 COST (		January/	Jacuary
		September	Septembe
		2099	200
		797080	VR100
Interest o	on current and saving accounts	1,210,041	1,495,51
		2,706,818	2.571.81
magness c			

≁

1,10,696

Januaryv Sapturniber 3089 VR-080

136,899 158,122 23,153 6,908 239,876

5,248

37,891

667,997

Jenuary/ September 2089 YR109C

(40,740) 53,501

12,781

January/ September

2009

1971080

174,754 63,398

5,680

243,832

January/ September 2009 1971-0820

757,345 67,291 26,605 36,105

20,600 17,473 21,811 13,423 399 26,565 30,327

10.328

18,364 13,720 62,485

1,134,753 mbor 2008: 657 employees).

September 2008 VR 906

131,994 148,034 26,052 10,854 265,346

4,321

35,600

622,804

Anuny i September 2008 VR 1000

0(7,412) 58,858

8,258

January I September 2008

YR 1000

348,200 248,059 40,000 2,395

22.671

661,325

January I September 2008 YR 1000

659, 524 68,927 28,407 28,221

24,102 21,039 27,258 31,379 6,054 12,950 12,031

9,980 16,479 56,708 71,858



# **National Bank Of Yemen**



# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

Nores To The Ares	Notes To The Instance Research (Controlet)												
20 September 2009 25 PROVISIONS					30 September 2009								
				way/	January /	31 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS As at 30 Sectomber 2009	, LIABILITIES, CO	NTINGENT LIABI	UTIES AND CO	MM/TMENTS B	BASED ON EC	ONOMIC SE	TORS;
				2009	September 2008	433673	Menufecturing VP000	Apriculture VR000	Duck-	Services VR000	Financing VR000	Personal	
Provision for losses on losns and advances (note S-e)				R 1960 17,831	YR-800 772,009	Asserts Each on hand and meanw balances with the	with	8470	196000	96000		1940.00	3410
Provision for off-balance sheet items (note 15-b)				19,050	69,321	Dentral Bank of Yemen Due from banks	-	-		-	10,152,947		10,102,54
Total provisions			54	17,495	841,380	Treasury bills, nel Conflicates al deposit will the Control Bank	-	-	-	-	52,100,176		52,105,17
26 ZAKAT						of Venes Loans and advances to customers, net of							
				owegy/ omber	January / September	provision Invaluable for sale Investments, net	\$74,00		5,027,119	20,588	73,832	3,125,215	8,417,5 208,9
			'n	2009 R 1007	2000 YH 000	Total assets	671,812		6827,119	29,912	81,817,588	8,125,215	91,162,5
Zakat paid for the period				11,750	55,250	Due to Ineria					579,000		579.3
27 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE						Dustoment' deposits	600,825	155,880	10,758,556	2/524,364	109,885	64,778,389	78,635,6
				nsary / Iember	January i September	Tatal labilities	600,025	155,380	10,758,555	2624,384	689,228	04,778,309	
Professional and a second	10.00			2909	2008	Contra accounts and other commitments	441,523	158,080	15:305,740	154,08	1,951,81	3,340,634	22,535.1
Profit for the period Weighted average number of shares	YR 00 Shan			07,758 00.000	1,240,018	Ac at 21 December 2008	Monufacturity	Aakutun	Tipde	Senior	Financing	Personal	To
Basic earnings per ahare	YR			(R 154	YR 165	ASSETS	14000	H7020	VEXX	M7000	VR000	VF2000	
28 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS						Dash on hand and reserve balances with the Centrol Bank of Yomen	-		-		9,903,260		9,977,3
In the ordinary course of business, the Bank conducts the						Due from banks Texesury bills, set		:		:	25,512,957 65,298,849		25,510,5 46,280,0
and companies in which they own 25% or more of its ca these transactions are approved by the Bank's managem		de claidres o	A PACIDARY, GUIN	g reperce.	neioneo	Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	-				10.258,800		10,351,0
The period / year-end balances included in the interim fin	ioncial statement	ts are as follow:	22.2			Lears and advances to customers, rel of provision	150,332		4,481,525	22,623	38,479	3,110,142	848.3
			30 Sipt	2009	31 December 2008	Auslighte for sale investments, net	-				205,826		285,6
Board members and parties related to them:				R 1990	¥72000	Total assets LIAGILITIES	120,312		4,81,826	22,623	\$2,47,181	1,110,142	100,791,00
Loans and advances, gross Customent' deposits				14,800 12,598	19,722 12,761	Duo to banks Customen' decosts	155,770	H5 158	9,307,497	4.095.012	2.078,627 635,180	72,330,108	
				nuev/	January/	Total labilities	135,770	145,158	9,807,497	4,090,012	2,711,707	72,330,108	
				2009	September 2008	Contre accounts and other commitments	1305.914	76/01	18.107.768	\$35,218	1,354,530	1.339.578	25741.3
			Y	R100	YR000								
Interest income for the period Interest expense for the period				40T 288	577 668	12 DISTRIBUTION OF A		LITES, CONT	NGENT LIA	BUTTES AN	D COMMIT	MENTS E	ASED ON
						GEOGRAPHICAL LOCA As at 30 September 2009	ATIONS						
29 MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES						Hard of paper par who		United	r				
			From 6				Republic of Yerner				Asia )	Africa	Tota/
Aa xii 30 September 2009	Less than	Filter 3 to	menths ib	Over	Tered	ASSETS	YR100					R'980	VR1000
ASSETS	3 months MR1080	6 months VF7000	1 jean 1673000	1 jaar 147000	Xaliel VEX000	Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	10.182.640						10.182.647
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Canital Bank of			110000			Due from banks	2,034,508	1,346,284	9,558,3	6,223	062 80	6,622	19,249,837
Yenten Due from banks	10,182,647 16,368,405	1,353,530	1,447,870	82.082	10.182,647 19.249,837	Treasury bills, net Certificates of deposit with Central	52,103,176			-	-		52,103,176
Treasury bills, net	40,959,831	1,202,500	11,113,345		52,103,176	Bank of Yemen Loans and advances to customers.				-	1	-	-
Centificaties of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen Loans and advances to customers, nat of provision	2,461,541	325,612	4,408,188	2,222,234	9,417,575	net of provision Available for sale investments, net	9,417,575			-	.988	-	9,417,575
Available for sale Investments, net				238,935	200,905	Total assets	124,918		9.558.3			8.622	288,906 91,162,141
Tetal assets LIABILITIES	70,000,434	1,679,142	16,969,403	2,513,172	91,162,141	LIABILITIES	10,000,000	1,010,001					P1, P84, P91
Deelto benks	579.363				579.383	Due to banks				- 579	363		579,363
Castomers' deposits	50,345,439	9,715,524	18,129,042	841,684	79,033,689	Customers' deposits	79.033.695	·					79.033.669
Tatal liabilities	50,924,802	9,715,524	18,129,042	841,684	79,613,052	Total lobilities	79,033,685			- 579	363	<u> </u>	79,613,052
Net Gap	19,075,622	(8,036,382)	(1,159,535)	1,889,488	11,549,089	As at 31 December 2008							
4 + 34 P			From 6				Republi	i: State					
As at 31 December 2008	Less than 3 months	Aram 3 ib 6 months	months to 1 year	Over Typer	Tabl	ASSETS	of Terrie VR100					Athica R1000	Tota/ VR1000
ASSETS	¥97000	WROOD	YRODO	WR000	WROOD	Cash on hand and reserve balancer							
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Cantral Bank of						with the Central Bank of Yemen Due from banks	9,903,28 4,510,84		8 10,714,4	485 7,780	434	5,428	9,903,260 25,612,567
Yamen Due from banks	\$,\$35,260 23,391,895	789.090	289.120	1,182,482	9,933,280 25,612,587	Treasury bills, net Certificates of deposit with Central	46,290,04				-		45,250,045
Treasury bills, not Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	45,748,869 10,250,000	-	531,180	-	48,280,049	Bank of Yemen	10,350,00	0	-		-		10,350,000
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	2,304,100	621,750	2,497,732	3,085,720	8,409,302	Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	8,409,30	0	-		-		8,409,302
Avsibible for sale investments, net				205,828	205,828	Available for sale investments, net	123,36				2,401		205,826
Total assets LIABIL/TIES	91,728,124	1,290,840	3,316,032	4,454,088	100,791,004	Total assets	79,636,62	2,601,57	6 10,714,4	185 7,863	2.885	5,428 1	100,791,004
Due to banks	2,176,827				2,076,627	LIABILITIEB	1.501.40			670	1219		2.076.627
Customers' deposite	57,851,751	12,174,394	17,618,272	127,224	87,871,841	Due to banks Customers' deposits	87,871,64		·	. 0/1			87.871.641
Total Rabilities	60,828,378	12,174,394	17,818,272	127,224	89,948,268	Total liabilities	68,373,04	8		- 673	5,219		69,948,266
Met Gap	31,899,746	[10,883,554]	(14,300,240)	4,326,784	10,842,735	33 TRUST ACTIVITIES							
						The Bank does not hold nor many behalf of the Covernment.	age assets for or	on behalf of ot	her parties on	cept for the he	using project	, which is m	anaged on
						34 CONTINGENT ASSETS	AND LIABILITIE	8					
30 AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS A As at 30 Sectember 2009	NU LIABILITES	,				The Bank has filed a number of employees and outcomers of the B							
10 0.00 JB/8188 200	Verne	eni U	S Saud	Starting		are legal cases filed against the Ba financial statements. In some of the	ank at the respect	live courts, mana	agement fully a	and/or partly p	rovided for si	uch cases in	the interim
		yel Dole	ar Riyal	Paund	Euro	been effected, whereas the other of				e in tavour or	THE BATK, TH	x 660100	is nave not
ASSETS		76 5	% %										
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen Due from banks:		-				35 SIGNIFICANT FOREIGH			inthe free possible	iner in individual	t al famine a	- mandar i	a uni ar sa
Current accounts Time deposits		: 14	4 0.46			The Central Bank of Yerren circ aggregate limitation for all curre	ncies. These li	mits are 10% a					
Treasury bills	12.			9.06		significant net exposures denomin	rated in foreign c	arrencies:		omber 2009	-	31 Decembr	er 2008
Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	17.	50 8.5	0						96	10170	90	%	VF1000
LIABILITIES						United States Dollar Pound Sterling			(10.37) 0.06	(1.160.95		3.86 2.05	431,773 279,579
Customens' deposits	10.	.00 0.4	1 0.33	0.33	0.33	Eiro Saudi Rivel			0.14	16,10	19 (1	0.13) 2.15	(14,952) 240,732
						Swiss Franc			0.16	18,06	6	0.11	12,884
						Japan Yen United Arab Emirates Dirham			0.10 0.03	10,85 3,80	0	0.06	7,057 4,689
As at 31 December 2008						Other			0.00			0.00	16
	Yerre					Aggregate foreign o			(7.38)	(826,24		8.50	961,778
ASSETS	Ray	yal Dole	er Riyal % %			The US Dollar exchange rate as a		2009 was 205.0	s YR/USD (31	December 20	08: 200.06 Y	R/USD).	
Reserve belances with the Cantral Bank of Yeman						36 CAPITAL COMMITMEN Capital commitments at 30 Septer		nind to VP 441	nilier (31 De-	arther 2008-	YR 540 - 8	m).	
Due from banks:						37 PROGRAMME FOR TH							
Current accounts Time deposits		- 0.5		6.00		The Bank has signed, on 20 De	center 2006, a	contract with o	ne of the inte	mational cons			
Treasury bills Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	14.					improvement of the Bank. The p operations and banking fields and							
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	17.					that would enhance the efficiency is 17 months. During 2007, the	, competitivenese	and meetinize	the profession	y of the Bank	The total da	unition of the	e propramme
LIABILITIES						program from its own financial res		program mas di	annericet. 1	the Lengt We	and the rise of	Las de tiden	percit of the
Customers' deposits	13.	.00 1.9	5 1.14	2.20	1.45	38 COMPARATIVE FIGUR							
						Cartain of the prior year amounts h	terre been reclase	med to conform t	o the presents	ean in the cur	sent period.		





# National Bank Of Yemen





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