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**50 Years of the EU**

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**Yemenia: A new milestone**

**Readers' Voice**

**Last edition's question:**  
 Do you think that new Sa'ada governor will help bring an end to the war?

No (35%) No (40%) I don't know (8%)

**This edition's question:**  
 Do you think Yemen has a chance to save Zabid's title as a world heritage site within one month?

- Yes  
 - No  
 - I don't know

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 yementimes.com/#poll  
 and have your voice heard

## UNESCO threatens to drop Zabid from World Heritage list

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANAA, May 8 — UNESCO has given Yemen one final chance to avoid a decision to remove the city of Zabid from the World Heritage list.

Abdullah Zaid Issa, chairman of the Yemeni Culture Ministry's General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities, stated that UNESCO has extended another time period wherein Yemen must prepare a comprehensive strategy aimed to protect Zabid from deterioration and remove distortions affecting its heritage city nature.

The chairman indicated that UNESCO has identified two programs to save the city and keep it on the World Heritage list, if the Yemeni government implements them.

He explained that the first program will be implemented within a one-year period, while the second will be implemented during a two-year period, under direct supervision of UNESCO, which will send representative experts every six months to ensure the planned imple-

mentation.

Issa warned that noncompliance with these programs will lead to Zabid's removal from the World Heritage list.

He noted that a group of experts from the World Heritage Committee who visited Zabid recently submitted a negative report about the city. Issa further stated that the General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities has submitted a status report to Yemen's culture minister in preparation for presenting the issue to the Council of Ministers for discussion in light of the UNESCO report.

Hamid Al-Awadhi, Yemen's permanent delegate to the Paris-based UNESCO, said, "The World Heritage Committee's report on Zabid affirms that the city is in a very sad situation and that there's clear sabotage of many of its parts and features."

Al-Awadhi also expressed his fear regarding the risk of Zabid falling off the World Heritage list that it will extend to other Yemeni cities already on the list, namely Sana'a and Shibam, as

well as 11 archeological candidate sites for entry onto the list, including Socotra, Marib and Jibla.

He confirmed that a report on Zabid will be discussed at a July meeting in New Zealand and that the Yemeni delegation participating will submit a report on actions taken by the Yemeni government and its commitment to implementation, provided such actions are logical and convincing to the World Heritage Committee, in order to conclude keeping Zabid on the list.

Zabid was included on the World Heritage list in 1996, which was quite a conquest for Yemen because it already had two cities on the list — Sana'a and Shibam Hadramout. Yemen is the only Arabian Peninsula nation with three sites on the list.

Al-Awadhi concluded by noting, "Those responsible for Yemeni heritage should appreciate that it isn't easy for a site to lose its position on the World Heritage list. Other countries spend hundreds of millions of dollars in order to attain this significant position."



Unless the Yemeni government shows sincere commitment to preserve Zabid as a historical site, UNESCO will drop it from world heritage list. Picture: The historical wall surrounding old city of Zabid.

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## Qatari leader mediates in Sa'ada fighting

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, May 9 — As the bloody clashes between the army and Al-Houthi-led rebellion continue in the restive province of Sa'ada, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani played the role of a mediator between the Yemeni authorities and rebels aiming to stopping bloodshed, sources in the ministry of interior said last Wednesday.

It is worth-mentioning that Sana'a renewed its readiness to stop the fighting if Al-Houthi supporters surrender and hand their arms to the authorities. This came one day before the Emir's visit.

The Defense Ministry's Website quoted a security source as saying, "The state is reluctant to be engaged in a war with rebels, but this is its responsibility to maintain security and stability, settle the sedition, and end the killings and acts of vandalism, which the extremists exercise against innocent citizens and government troops."

With regard to the bloody confrontations, local sources in Sa'ada affirmed that the army is advancing in some areas where the Al-Houthi aides are positioned, and the clashes are continuing in other areas. They added that the rebels are fiercely resisting the progress of governmental troops in 12 districts in the governorate, which comprises 15 districts.

Currently, the fiercest clashes are taking place in Razeh mountains and



Dhehian city under bombardment.

Saqain and Ghamr areas where the number of casualties on both sides increased. Until this past Tuesday, the fighting jets, backed by mortar forces, waged intensive strikes on the rebels' strongholds after the troops withdrew from some areas including Ghamr Al-Qala'a and She'ara city.

In the central highlands of the governorate, the military forces continued firing missiles at the rebels' strongholds in the areas of Qahlalah, Al-Safra, Kattfa, Jebal Al-Adhal, Al-Ghail, Al-Qafil, and Barrash. Other government troops are clashing with Al-Houthi gunmen to clear the areas of the rebels, who assault the troops in the evening.

In Dhehian city, Al-Houthi followers' main stronghold, units of the special forces and the central security continued attacking Al-Houthi loyalists after other government troops withdrew to the suburbs. The air strikes against the rebel groups continued in the areas of Bani Muadh, Suq Al-Talh, Majaz, Al Mazrou, and Al Al-Saifi.

Continued on page 2

## EC Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner: "Yemen needs a government that works for the people, not for itself"

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, May 8 — Until the very last minute Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner was taking questions from the press and activists and posing for photos even on her way to the airport. "We want to make an album for her, she wants her visit to Yemen to be memorable" explained her assistant. She commented on the negative publicity Yemen often gets because of the rea-

sons why Yemen hits the news in Europe. However, she found hospitality and kindness in Yemen, which, she decided to convey to Europe, especially that Yemen is now celebrating the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the expanded cooperation agreement with the EC. This is Ferrero-Waldner's first visit to Yemen, which was a stopping point on her way from Sharm Al-Sheikh in Egypt to Riyadh in KSA.

More on page 4

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANAA, May 9 — Yemeni parliamentarians, experts and analysts say Yemen needs real political will to fight corruption because establishing anti-corruption committees and issuing laws won't work without serious will on the part of the current regime.

This came during a Wednesday meeting in Sana'a of Arab Region Parliamentarians Against Corruption. The two-day meeting, entitled Parliamentary Ethics and Contradiction of Interests, was organized by Yemeni Parliamentarians Against Corruption. Members of Parliament from Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco and Algeria participated.

Shoura Council member Mohammed Al-Afandi said political reform is necessary for successful economic reform, as well as upholding social and economic development levels.

"Stopping and preventing corruption can be achieved only by real political reform. Peaceful transfer of power is the bridge to guarantee eradicating corruption and the way to achieve high development growth and eradicate poverty, unemployment and misuse of state wealth," Al-Afandi said, warning that without these measures, corruption will lead to devastating consequences for the state and society alike.



Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner

## Yemen needs political will to fight corruption, experts say

Economists and analysts say corruption is a large obstacle to Yemen's development and responsible for deterring 50 percent of development projects. Transparency International's annual Corruption Perception Index for 2006 placed Yemen at 111 out of 163 countries. MP Sakhr Al-Wajeeh, chief of YPAC, said corruption deters development in all fields, especially in Third World coun-

tries, including Yemen. He noted that although the Yemeni government has issued two laws on financial liability and corruption, there's a need for a political will to implement them. "Establishing anti-corruption authorities and committees isn't enough without the political will that urges eradicating corruption," he added.

Continued on page 2

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## In brief

## SANA'A

**The 3rd Arab School Championship**

May 8 — Minister of Education Abdul Salam al-Jawfi discussed preparations for the 3rd Arab School Football Championship to be hosted by Yemen next August with the participation of more than 15 Arab states. Al-Jawfi declared during his meeting with a delegation from the Arab Union for Physical Education and School Sport that such activities would strengthen ties among Arab youths and promote sport sense. He affirmed the ministry's readiness for making all facilities to bring this event into success.

**Horse high jumping competition**

May 9 — The General Union for Horse Riding is arranging a national competition for horse jumping on the 15th of this month. The competition will take place in Al-Forsia Club in Sana'a where the riders will have to leap over barriers successfully in order to win. Participants from the military and police academies as well as from the Yemeni economic foundation, the presidential wing, and many other horse loving individuals will compete for the first five positions.

## ADEN

**Traffic Department concerned about traffic accidents**

May 9 — Lieut. Col. Abduljabbar Shamhan, Deputy Director of Aden Traffic Department, expressed his sorrow over the traffic accidents resulted from indifference of drivers and lack of car maintenance. According to Shamhan, the road accidents constitute an unannounced war. This came during a lecture, which Shamhan gave at the Faculty of Law's Hall, as part of the Traffic Week activities. The activities aim to increase awareness of locals about abiding by traffic laws and safety regulations.

## AL-BEIDHA

**Locals protest judge's behavior**  
May 9 — Locals of Mukaires City, Al-Beidha governorate, carried a demonstration in protest against the oppressive conducts, which they attributed to the judge of Mukaires Preliminary Court. Police vehicles drove fast to the city's main street in order to maintain security. However, several protestors were arrested. At the local authority premises, Mohammed Jahlan, Director of Mukaires District met the marchers and informed them that such demonstrations can never tackle citizens' issues.

## TAIZ

**Teachers to receive hardship allowances**

May 9 — Minister of Education Abdussalam Al-Jawfi announced that his ministry is due to give teachers of Taiz and Ibb governorates the hardship allowances in the coming days and then shift to other governorates where educators have not yet received their hardship allowances. Al-Jawfi told Almotamar.net that his ministry works according to a plan agreed by the Ministry of Civil Service. The plan reviewed the registers of male and female teachers nationwide who number up to 256 thousands.

## HUDEIDAH

**Red Sea Port demand \$2.5 million in compensation**

May 7 — The General Foundation for the Red Sea Ports demanded 2.5 million dollars in compensation from a local company for the damage caused by their contracted ship YICK-ZAO when it hit the shore April 2006. The ship, which was carrying 35 tons of wheat, caused a deep 190 meters wide indentation in the pavement. Consequently, the ship was confiscated until the company fixes the damages.

## AL-MAHWAIT

**Recovering three mummies**

May 9 — Three mummies were recovered by the general authority for historical monuments in Al-Mahwait on Tuesday. They were confiscated from smugglers who attempted to transport them out of the country after raiding a historical site of one of the rock grave yards in Bait Maneen of Al-Tawila district. Unfortunately, the criminals damaged parts of the mummies which need to be restored by experts in order to put the bones and pieces together. It is worth mentioning that the mummies date back to the 3 century BC.

## Court rules in favor of defamed journalist

SANA'A, May 8 — The verdict against Al-Dustor newspaper and its editor in chief Mohammad Al-Ashamli finally came out in favor of journalist Samia Al-Aghbari last Tuesday. Al-Aghbari had raised a case against the newspaper to the South East Capital Court in Sana'a. The case was raised on grounds of defamation in Al-Dustor's issue published July 2006 in relation to her criticism of president's Saleh's running for elections after he had announced not to. The court ordered a compensation of 130,000 Yemeni Riyals (around 660\$) for the trial expenses. Also, it ordered publishing an apology in Al-Dustor for Al-Aghbari, who is a journalist in the opposition newspaper, Al-Wihdawi. Muneer Al-Mawri who is Al-Aghbari's lawyer commented on the verdict by saying: "The court neglected to compensate my client for moral and emotional damages. This should have been taken into consideration especially that these are real damages stimulated in the



Al-Aghbari discussing the verdict with friends," i did this in order to teach yellow journalism a lesson"

penalty law." He added that his client has the right to appeal the verdict if she decided so.

Al-Aghbari, prior to the statement, demanded through her column in Al-

Wihdawi newspaper that she raised this case against Al-Ashamli in attempt to teach yellow journalism a lesson and convey to the whole community that only the righteous prevail.

## Association seeks cooperation between African and Arab people

SANA'A, May 9 — The second conference of the Senate and Shoura Councils Association, including other similar councils in Africa and the Arab world, was hosted by Yemen May 7-9 with the participation of 19 African and Arab countries.

Yemeni Vice President Abdurabu Mansour Hadi said Yemen is interested in the association's role in order to build good Arab-African relations. He stressed that the coming stage will witness a constitutional amendment, which currently is being prepared, to expand the Shoura Council's powers, notably regarding legislation, including regulating the relationship between Parliament and the Shoura Council.

Hadi added, "At this important juncture in the region's history we need the association because we need greater cooperation and coordination to explore new areas of fruitful cooperation between Arab and African peoples."

Supporting him, Abdullah Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Shoura Council chairman and president of the Senate and Shoura Councils Association, called upon

board members to hasten payment of financial obligations approved at the association's second meeting in November 2005. At the same time, he praised what he described as the generous response of a number of council members with respect to these obligations.

He further stated that the association is one of the few most active regional formations available for constant consultation, as well as direct and fruitful cooperation between Arab and African countries.

Abdulghani added that one of the association's most important priorities is deepening communication between council members with the aim of exchanging experiences and information, improving performance of professional board members to be able to enhance their constitutional levels and promoting more active parliamentary diplomacy aimed at building bridges of political, economic and cultural cooperation between member countries.

He further stated that the association will establish a new committee in the name of joint operations of the associ-

ation and examine security issues in Africa and the Arab world. Abdulghani added that the association currently is considering a new mechanism of action and a common aim to collect all member states' industry and chamber of commerce boards into a framework of economic entities that would activate economic cooperation, investment and trade between member countries during the upcoming period.

The association's assistant secretary-general, Mohammed Al-Tayeb, noted, "Our second conference addressed a number of important issues regarding revitalization and activating the role of parliamentary institutions in Arab and African countries as the most important channel of direct communication between Africa and the Arab world."

Al-Tayeb added that conference participants discussed over three days all of the issues related to the role of parliamentary diplomacy and activating board members in order to create broad prospects for cooperation and exchanging mutual benefits between Arab and African countries, especially in economic areas.

## Labor Code awareness session, know thy rights

SANA'A, May 9 — Once again Yemen Times staff take another step in their career enhancement through Yemen Times administration's policy for employees personal development. This time, the training was legal through a two-day course on Monday and Tuesday, on the Yemeni labor code. Lawyer Khaled Al-Anisi, the newspaper's legal consultant, gave the attendees a detailed explanation of the labor code and answered their various questions on their rights and obligations.

With more than 38 significant questions from the staff and a copy of the labor code given to each employee by Yemen Times administration, the employees were armed with sufficient knowledge to exercise their legal rights and take on their responsibilities as employees in the private sector.

"First of all, let me tell you how delighted I am that you all are gathered here to learn about the law that concerns you. It is the first time that an institution



The employees were happy to learn about their rights and obligations. Al-Anisi had a marvellous way of explaining the information which made the audience interested and impressed.

calls on a lawyer to educate its employees about their rights and responsibilities," Al-Anisi started his presentation.

The talk included important issues such as job contracts, definition of an employee and the work. Who does this law applied to...etc. The general principle from the Yemeni labor code is as follows: wherever a specific system exists that gives better privileges and work insurances to the employees, it is applied. The best practices are to be used in favor of the employees whether from this law or the internal charters of the organization."

This means that the law sides by with the weaker entity, here being the employee not the employer. Also there are clear articles in the law, which maintain the rights of the employees and which would prevail against any other agreement detailing less privileges, even if the employee agrees to them willingly. "For example, the law says

an employee must not work more than 8 hours a day, even if the employee agrees to work more and signs a contract accordingly, this contract is not binding." Explained Al-Anisi. However, some situations where over-time work is needed do not apply here.

The course included issues relating to creating syndicates, warning and complaints, the situation when either an employer or an employee has the right to end the contract with or without notice. It also discussed the wages, promotions, working hours, night shifts, vacations and leaves, health insurance, and penalties

"It was an eye opener fro both the admin and the staff, I think by doing this step we managed to increase the job security of our staff and ensure that the management of the organisation is a professional one." Commented Nadia Al-Sakkaf editor in chief on the course's significance.

## Yemen to establish population settlement

SANA'A, May 7 — Local experts discussed the potential of setting up accommodations and tourist resorts on a 222-kilometer area on the Arab Sea.

This came during a workshop held Monday in Sana'a, in the presence of Minister of Oil and Minerals Khalid Bahhah. 30 participants discussed results of a study conducted by the General Geology Survey (GGS) on areas to be selected for human settlement on the Arab Sea. The selected area stretch over 222 km starting from Ras Imran, south Aden, ending in Bab Al-Mandab Strait in the Red Sea.

Bahhah said Ra'as Al-Arah, one of the selected areas in the governorate of Lahj, is important as it has a strategic and distinctive location for human settlement. Also, it has the potential for establishing tourist resorts and practicing diving.

According to the GGS's study, Ra'as Al-Arah is characterized by a strategic location and is rich with natural resources to ensure the possibility of

establishing industrial projects.

Head of the GGS Ismael Nasser Al-Janad noted the settlement areas were selected according to a distance perception mechanism, adding it will be a strategic project. Ra'as Al-Arah includes basic elements for settlement such as groundwater, fertile land, and a communication network, he added.

Meanwhile, a Saudi investment group is preparing to implement a tourist project in the governorate of Aden at a total cost of two billion dollars.

The project will start during the coming six months. It will cover 14 million square meters and will be implemented in three phases. In fact, it is regarded as the largest of its kind and is known as "Jannat Aden".

These announcements followed a recent conference on investment, whereby the government of Yemen sought to attract foreign investors and businessmen, especially those of the Gulf countries.

## Yemen confirms commitment to Montreal Protocol

SANA'A, May 8 — Organized by the Environmental Protection Authority in cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Program, the roundtable meeting of the Ozone Officers network for West Asia (ROWA) took place in Sana'a a few days ago. The discussions focused on the Montreal Protocol, which Yemen ratified in February 1996, and approved its amendment in April 2001.

The formation of the Ozone Officers network for West Asia was approved at the 21st Executive Committee Meeting in 1997. The West Asia region comprises 12 member countries: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian National Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen; all of whom are Party to the Montreal Protocol, with the exception of Iraq, which is in the process of ratifying the Protocol, and the Palestinian National Authority, which submitted its request to become Party, that will be postponed until it becomes recognized as a state by the UN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning Abdulkarim AL-Arhabi inaugurated the event commenting on the importance of protecting the environment. In addition to the network officers, the round table included authorities from the environment protection

authority and minsitry of water and environment as well as local and regional experts. The outcomes of the session include curricula for environmental studies and materials for training. Also, practical steps were recommended for full implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

The Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of a number of substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion. The treaty was opened for signature on September 16, 1987 and entered into force on January 1, 1989.

Since then, it has undergone five revisions, in 1990 (London), 1992 (Copenhagen), 1995 (Vienna), 1997 (Montreal), and 1999 (Beijing). Due to its widespread adoption and implementation it has been hailed as an example of exceptional international cooperation with Kofi Annan quoted as saying it is "Perhaps the single most successful international agreement to date..."

The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol provides fund to help developing countries to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) which are used in refrigeration, foam extrusion, industrial cleaning, fire safety and fumigation.

## Continued from page 1

## Qatari leader mediates

Local sources mentioned that the government troops withdrew from Al-Fejar area in Saqain district as a tactic, however, they dominated the area last week. Al-Houthi supporters launched an offensive on a military site in Saqain area, leading to the killing of several people from both sides.

The government warplanes continued striking the rebels' strongholds in Razeh district. The strike targeted the home of Ali Al-Dhahiri, officer of the Faithful Youth Organization in Razeh. Two cars, belonging to Al-Dhahiri, were destroyed, but there have been no reports of casualties.

On Monday, Al-Houthi followers dominated Al-Nadhir area, part of Razeh district, as well as the Highest mountain in the area while the jets continued their daily raids on Al-Jarasha city, the capital of Ghamr district. The artillery bombardments destroyed houses and government institutions in the area while tanks attacked Katfa village.

Other local sources said that the government troops, backed by tribesmen and volunteers, want to restore Ghamr, Razeh, and Qataber centers, which have been dominated by Al-Houthi-led rebels for nearly one month.

## Yemen needs political will to fight corruption

The Yemeni government has indicated that it has achieved tremendous reforms within the past two years; for example, launching an extensive anti-corruption campaign in 2006 in six major cities to raise awareness about the danger of corruption, in addition to issuing financial liability and bidding and tender laws.

"The government has taken positive steps to fight corruption," Deputy Minister of Planning Mohammed Al-Haweri affirmed, "and the role of judiciary also has been enhanced."

However, YPAC members criticized the Yemeni government for not providing information on the extent of corruption in Yemen, as well as for lack of transparency.

Bilqis Al-Lahabi, a member of the Civil Society Coalition, noted, "A few days after being appointed prime minister, Ali Mujawar said the Central Apparatus for Control and Audit has provided insufficient information on corruption. Junior employees' corruption files are put before Parliament,

while the files of the state's high-ranking officials are submitted to the president."

**Civil society's role**

At the meeting, participants pointed out that corruption affects the poor and civil society can play a significant role to help stem this problem. Yemen is classified one of the world's poorest counties, with 43 percent of its 21 million inhabitants living below the poverty line.

"Civil society can contribute in the fight against corruption because it represents the most affected social class, the poor," Al-Lahabi explained.

However, she made it clear that civil society is controlled by an "oppressive state," as in other Arab states. "Security authorities still interfere both directly and indirectly in the affairs of civil society organizations," she added.

Yemen's Ministry of Social Affairs estimates 3,000 civil society organizations nationwide.



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Two AMIDEAST students win National  
English-Speaking Union CompetitionAMIDEAST  
امديست

ADEN, May 9 — Ali Hussein Saleh Mohammed and Nadia Amer Rashid claimed national prize in the English Speakers' Union annual speaking competition. Ali Hussein Saleh is a participant in AMIDEAST's Access program, a U.S. State Department program that offers up to two years of English language study to underprivileged youth in Aden and Sana'a. Ali also received the prestigious YES scholarship through AMIDEAST, which grants finalists one year of secondary school in the United States. Nadia is a participant in AMIDEAST's internship program, which offers trainees with the opportunity to gain real-world work experience, earn a stipend, and use and improve their English in a fast-paced, international setting.

Ali and Nadia will travel to London in mid-May, where they will take part in the English Speaking Union's International forensics competition. "We are sure that they will represent Yemen well and wish them the best of luck in the upcoming competition," commented Edward Prados, Aden AMIDEAST Center Director.

The English-Speaking Union is an international educational charity founded in 1918 to promote "international understanding and friendship through the use of the English language." That has never been so important and never so possible. The world desperately needs international understanding and the reach of English provides a way of achieving it. At the heart of the ESU's response to this challenge is the role of English in public speaking, discussion and debate. International understanding is created by the exchange of ideas and experience through the medium of a common spoken language, and through its programs such as these debates, helps encourage that understanding. The ESU's Yemen branch was established in June 2004 and is headquartered in Aden. Sheikh Tariq Abdullah is the

Chairman of the Yemen branch, which includes eleven members. The branch's patron is Dr. Abdubaker Qirbi, Yemen's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AMIDEAST is an American non-governmental organization established in 1951 to help promote understanding and cooperation between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa. AMIDEAST programs include English language training, exchange program administration, scholarship administration, testing delivery, advising services, and technical assistance programs.

**Access Scholarship in AMIDEAST**

The U.S. Department of State created the Access Microscholarships to provide English language classes to underprivileged youth who would be unable to otherwise afford high-quality

EL training. In Yemen, 300 young men and women aged 14 to 18 are enrolled in the program in Aden and Sana'a. The Access scholarships are complemented by cultural activities to both assist with language utilization and help promote positive exchange between cultures. The goal of the Access program is to give students the skills that will help them benefit from broader professional and academic opportunities, including secondary, tertiary, and post-graduate exchange programs—many of which require high standards in English.

In Yemen, the Access program is administered by AMIDEAST on behalf of the Department of State. This summer, a new group of Access candidates will be selected for the program. To learn more about the program or to apply, please contact the AMIDEAST offices in Aden or Sana'a.

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## EC Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner:

## “Yemen needs a government that works for the people, not for itself”

In barely two days, the European Commission's delegation to Yemen, headed by Dr. Ralf Dreyer arranged for the Commissioner of External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy to meet President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawer, Minister for Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr al-Qirbi, and Minister of Planning Abdulkarim al-Arhab. She also met the chancellor of Sana'a University, and had dinner with several activists in order to get a gist of what the issues concerning Yemeni development are.

## 75 million euros

The main achievement of the visit was to formalize the 2007-2010 assistance strategy the Commission designed for the country, which is accompanied by a 75 million Euros aid package. This strategy will focus on good governance, private sector development and human capital development., fighting poverty and food security, as well as supporting the civil society in Yemen. With this assistance, the Commission will contribute to improve governance,

to alleviate poverty and help facilitate Yemen's integration into the world economy. Further resources could be drawn from specific instrument addressing thematic issues such as food security.

“We can not do the work for you, if you choose to develop your country and work for democracy and human rights then we would want to accompany you in your journey to achieve this and support you as much as we can. What is needed is a government that works for its people not for itself.” She said when asked what are the EC's objectives in Yemen during a lecture she gave at the college of Agriculture of Sana'a University. She also praised the democratic process through the elections last year and urged the Yemeni government to consider the recommendations stated in the EC observation mission, which came to Yemen during the elections in September 2006. “I have appointed Baroness Nicholson, whom I know is capable and loves Yemen, to supervise this issue again as we intend to send another mission in the coming parliamentary elections in 2009.” She

added in this regard.

On the education level, there are over thirty scholarships dedicated to Yemen through an agreement with Sana'a University. The commissioner urged the professors and lecturers to create links with various educational institutions in Europe in order to forge exchange opportunities for the academic staff. Economically, she promised to support Yemen's integration into the Gulf Council through bilateral talks with the various ministers at the summit in Riyadh.

## Vision for Yemen

Ferrero-Waldner enthusiastically explained her vision for Yemen in the future. She hoped for Yemen to play a significant role in the region in international issues, in line with the government's positive intervention in Somalia. Yemen could also take a prominent role in fighting terrorism in the world. The commissioner believed in an economically strong future for Yemen through the integration with the GCC, which she personally will promote during her meetings in Riyadh.

“Yemen needs more cultural tourism to promote itself as a beautiful historic country. Educated people in Europe know about Yemen, especially the old history, but it is important that they see for themselves. This is why it is important to sponsor expanded cooperation for culture and tourism,” she added.

She commended the government's National Reform Agenda, and agreed on the necessity of political and economic reforms to help Yemen's socio-economic development and give its people the standard of living they deserve. Explaining this she said: “Yemen has a great deal of potential, but it is potential which can only be realised if the right measures are put in place. With 50% of the population now below 16 years of age, there is no time to be wasted.”

She stressed on the importance of having a good judiciary system that promotes order and justice. Without those, she said, investment and economic development would be hindered. Yemen should learn from the experi-



Ferrero-Waldner at the inauguration of the EuropeAid Info Point in 2006. Since 1990, the EC has allocated Yemen more than 200 million Euros, a clear illustration of the EC enhanced support to Yemen's economic and social development.

ence of the European Union. Over 50 years ago, the 6 founding members of the EU decided it was time to create a solution for instability and this can only happen through strong economic ties. “The problem with Yemen today is that it does not have much time to achieve what we achieved in Europe over decades. This is why we want to share our successful experience with Yemen and help the country advance quicker.”

## Arab Peace Initiative

Ferrero-Waldner's position as Commissioner of External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy has multi role. Explaining this she said: “I am responsible Through the Neighbourhood Policy to build strong partnerships between the enlarged EU and our neighbours to the east and on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. However, as Commissioner for External Relations, I extend further towards third countries, fostering cooperation and promoting dialogue with our partners. And this is

what I am doing now through my visit to Yemen.”

She added that the strength and unity of the European Union makes the EU a strategic partner for Yemen and any other country in the world.

The commissioner further talked about regional issues with emphasis on the Arab Peace Initiative. She has been to Israel and the occupied territory and confirmed that their role as mediators demands a neutral objective point of view without taking sides. She insisted that it is the Arab's and Israelis responsibility to make peace not Europe's or any other party. “I know how important this issues is to you as Arabs, but you have to be fair and see that the Arab world has not really been involved much in supporting Palestine in the previous years. It is only lately that a serious step has taken shape in the form of the 2002 “Peace – for – Land” initiative, which in my opinion is the solution. There is also the Meca Agreement, and everything is laid on the table, now it is time to take action

and talk about the practical details. If both sides really want to achieve peace they need to make compromises. We support Palestine today more than ever with over 700 million euros so far. However, to us Hamas is still a terrorist organisation and there is no justification to killing civilians whether Arabs or Israelis.”

It is the first visit of a European commissioner of this level to Yemen, Benita Ferrero-Waldner is the European Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy and an Austrian diplomat and politician. She is a member of the conservative Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). She holds a PhD in Law from University of Salzburg and One of her most influential positions was Chef de protocole for Secretary General Boutros-Ghali at the United Nations in New York. She was took office at the EC late 2004, and is widely known for her being able to talk to 101 Heads of State in their native languages.



Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner with Nadia Al-Sakkaf editor in chief of Yemen Times. Human rights including free press are among the priorities of the EC in Yemen.

## إعلان عن فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب الدورة الثانية عشرة ٢٠٠٨م



نهائية بعد اعتمادها من مجلس الأمناء الجوائز:  
تخصص المؤسسة في كل مجال من المجالات المذكورة جائزة مالية بقيمة (٥٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال) مليون ونصف مليون ريال يعني، كما تقدم مع الجائزة النقدية شهادة ودور الجائزة للفائزين في حفل يراعه رئيس مجلس الأمناء ونائبه ويتم الإعلان عنه في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة، كما تستضيف المؤسسة الفائزين عند حضورهم حفل توزيع الجوائز وتتحمل تكاليف السفر والإقامة.

## المراسلات:

ترسل الترشيحات على العنوان الإلكتروني:-

مؤسسة السيد للعلوم للعلوم والثقافة  
مجلس أمناء، جائزة المرحوم  
الحاج/ هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب  
عناية:مدير عام المؤسسة، أمين عام الجائزة  
تعز-الجمهورية اليمنية  
ص.ب: ٥٩٦٦-تليفاكس: ٢١٧٣٦٦-٤٠٤  
البريد الإلكتروني: award@x.net.ye  
E.Mail:alsaeedlib@y.net.ye

ج - أربع نسخ من كافة الوثائق والمعلومات الأخرى المذكورة في النموذج المتوفر لدى الأمانة العامة للجائزة، والذي من الضروري التقيد بتعليمات ملته لتسهيل عمل المحكمين.  
٨ - أربع نسخ من البحث أو الإنتاج المقدم لنيل الجائزة على أن تكون ثلاث نسخ منها غير مدون عليها اسم المرشح.  
٩ - أن يكون الإنتاج المقدم للتنافس مطبوعاً، مع إرفاق قرص CD  
١٠ - لإعداد الإنتاج المقدم إلى مرسله سواء فاز المرشح أو لم يفز.  
١١ - لا تقبل الاعتراضات على قرارات المؤسسة بشأن منح الجائزة.  
١٢ - تقبل الترشيحات لغاية ٢٣ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨م كحد أقصى.

التحكيم:  
يتم عرض الإنتاج المقدم للجائزة على لجان تحكيم من ذوي الاختصاص من الباحثين بمرتبة أستاذ أو من المشهود لهم بالكفاءة والخبرة الطويلة في مجالهم العلمي والأدبي وموضوعيتهم في التقييم والتحكيم وذلك بواقع ثلاثة أعضاء لكل مجال من مجالات منح الجائزة، وتعتبر قرارات اللجان

للتنافس، مع إعطاء أهمية خاصة للبندود التالية:-

أ - الأصالة والمنهج وأسلوب العرض.  
ب - الإضافة إلى المعرفة إضافة جديده.  
ج - اللغة ودقتها.  
د - المصادر التوثيقية والمرجعية وحداثتها وعلاقتها بموضوع العمل.  
هـ - مدى إسهام العمل على الواقع اليمني.  
٥ - تقبل المؤسسة طلبات المتقدمين وترشيحات الجامعات والهيئات العلمية والإبداعية القائمة بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإبداعية.

٦ - يجوز للفائزين بإحدى جوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب في السابق التقدم للمسابقة في التخصص نفسه أوفي تخصص آخر مرة أخرى، وكذا الذين لم يحالفهم الحظ فيسمح لهم بدخول المسابقة بشرط أن يقدموا إنتاجاً جديداً غير الإنتاج السابق إضافة إلى توافر الشروط الأخرى.  
٧ - تتضمن مسوغات الترشيح:  
أ- السجل العلمي أو الإبداعي للمرشح.  
ب - نبذة مختصرة عن حياته وإنجازاته ومبررات ترشيحه لنيل الجائزة.

دور المرأة الريفيه في التنمية،  
❖ جائزة العلوم الإسلامية:  
- التطرف، الصراع المذهبي،  
❖ جائزة الإبداع الأدبي:  
- فن المقال في الأدب اليمني،  
❖ جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا:  
- مدى ملائمة نظام الرقابة الداخلية لمتطلبات التحول إلى الرقابة الإلكترونية،  
❖ جائزة الآثار والعمارة:  
- مساجد القرن الأول الهجري في اليمن، ضمن الشروط الآتية:  
١ - المسابقة مفتوحة لكافة الأساتذة والباحثين والمتخصصين والأدباء الذين قاموا بعمل بحثي علمي متميز أو ذي قيمة اجتماعية، وإبداع أدبي خلاق.  
٢ - أن يكون المتقدم لنيل الجائزة يميناً أو عربياً.  
٣ - أن لا يكون المتقدم قد نال جائزة عن الإنتاج المقدم من أي جهة أخرى وتندرج ضمن هذا رسائل الدبلوم العالي والماجستير والدكتوراه.  
٤ - أن تراعى الأعراف الأكاديمية والعلمية في الأعمال البحثية والإبداعية المقدمة

قرر مجلس أمناء جائزة المرحوم الحاج/ هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب فتح باب الترشيح للجائزة للعام ٢٠٠٨، الدورة الثانية عشرة لكافة الأساتذة والخبراء والباحثين والأدباء والمتخصصين في مجالات العلوم الطبيعية والاساسية والتطبيقية والتكنولوجية والتنمية والإبداعية الأدبية، وذلك تجسيدا لنهجه وأمنائه في رفعة مجتمعه وتطويره وتخليداً لمآثره الخيرة في كافة مناحي الحياة، وقد قررت مؤسسة السيد للعلوم والثقافة ومجلس أمناء الجائزة أن تكون موضوعات الجائزة لهذا العام في المجالات والمحاور الثمانية التالية:  
❖ جائزة العلوم الطبيعية:  
- نقص المناعة المكتسبة، ظاهرة الانتشار في اليمن، وسبل معالجتها،  
❖ جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية:  
- تأخير نظم الري الحديثة على استهلاك المياه في اليمن،  
❖ جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية:  
- البطالة - إسهام القطاع الخاص في معالجة هذه الظاهرة،  
❖ جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية

## موضوعات التنافس على الجائزة (الدورة الحادية عشرة - لعام ٢٠٠٧م)

- ❖ جائزة العلوم الطبيعية - : القات وميكروبات الضم (دراسة ذات علاقة بتسوس الأسنان والتهاب اللثة).
- ❖ جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية - : تطبيقات الطاقة الشمسية في اليمن.
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية - : تقلبات سعر الصرف وأثره على الاقتصاديات.
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية - : التعليم في اليمن، مشكلاته وتأثيراته وآليات تطويره.
- ❖ جائزة العلوم الإسلامية - : القرآن ودوره في إصلاح المجتمع.
- ❖ جائزة الإبداع الأدبي - : تاريخ الأدب اليمني في العصر الإسلامي.
- ❖ جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا - : التعليم الفني والصناعي وسبل تطويره.
- ❖ جائزة الآثار والعمارة - : العمارة الطينية في اليمن.
- ملحوظة:
- ١ - تنطبق كافة الشروط العامة للجائزة والمعتمدة في كل الدورات على هذه الدورة.
- ٢ - يعتبر تاريخ ٢٣ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٧ الموعد الأقصى لقبول الترشيحات.





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## 50 Years of the EU

## Unity in diversity: A British view

The diversity of the European Union has always been one of its strengths. The different national contributions that the various member states bring make the EU an incredibly exciting place in which to live and work. But we need unity of purpose as well if the EU is to live up to its promise to its own citizens and to meet the expectations of millions of others around the world that the EU will be a force for good in today's globalized and inter-connected world.

The UK has always advocated a practical agenda for Europe, one which brings real benefits to all Europeans. These benefits range from the big gains of stability and prosperity to more tangible issues – cheap flights and clean beaches. But both share one impulse – to make people's daily lives safer, easier and more prosperous. This is what Britain has always sought from its EU membership: a Europe that listens to the concerns of its people and introduces practical measures to make life better.

Our EU philosophy was set out by Tony Blair back in 1999. "We are pragmatic visionaries, rather than utopians". There is a long tradition of British pragmatism towards Europe. Back in 1971, when we were negotiating our membership, one of the EU's founders, Jean Monnet, supported UK accession because he considered that the rest of



By: Michael Gifford

Europe could count on us "to make things work". There are two areas in which the UK has wanted to make this work: the single market and enlargement. We have given these policies our enthusiastic support because they have delivered what we considered important, practical benefits for all Europeans. And, as we

look ahead to the next 50 years, they are an example of the strong, outward looking EU policies we want to see in the future.

We want policies like the single market, which has played a key role in driving European prosperity and delivering real benefits to European consumers. We support legislation which bring us cheaper flights, four weeks paid holiday, labels on food that tell us what the packet really contains, cheaper phone calls and broadband access.

The European Commission has played a central role to deliver these policies – focused on results for the consumer. Back in the 1990s, the Commission challenged the power of state monopolies across Europe. Creating single markets in telecommunications and airline sectors has brought down our household bills.

Of course not all EU laws are as successful. This is why, at the European Council in March 2007, we pushed for action to remove some of the red tape and redundant laws, which hold back business and frustrate individuals. Part of our continuing quest for a single market which improves the lives of Europeans.

The entry of eight new central and eastern European countries after the collapse of communism is perhaps Europe's greatest achievement. The UK has consistently supported EU enlargement. This has spread stability and prosperity across the whole European continent.

Today, Europeans can live, work, and study right across the EU. European businesses have new markets to exploit and European consumers benefit from living in the world's largest single market.

The case for further enlargement remains strong. The prospect of EU membership leads to reform and rejuvenation in our wider neighbourhood. This makes us all more secure, not just from the threat of war, but increasingly from new threats, like organised crime, terrorism and climate change. The UK particularly welcomes the prospect of accession by Turkey, a country which will increase the EU's diversity and effectiveness in many ways. The alternative of pulling back from enlargement and creating a new dividing line across Europe risks a return to the instability and fear of the past.

When we look at the EU's first fifty years, we see that the EU has worked most successfully when it has adopted policies based on the need to deliver results – tangible benefits – for Europe. In its first fifty years, the EU has created the most powerful free trade zone in the world and re-drawn the map of Europe. These are extraordinary successes.

A Yemeni reader may be asking at this point, 'so what - what have the EU's past success got to do with me?' The answer, I think, lies in the fact that many of the

issues we grappled with all those years ago as Europe emerged from conflict, economic depression and misrule are very relevant to the problems and challenges facing Yemen today – how to remove barriers to investment, how to move on from a period where war and conflict are the norm to one where the prosperity and security of individual citizens are paramount; how to reform political structures and processes to make them more representative; how to use a nation's human and natural resources for the good of the people rather than the benefit of the few – and so on. There are many other examples.

The world has of course changed out of all recognition over the past 50 years, and mostly, I believe, for the better. But the challenges we face now are global – climate change, terrorism, migration. The UK led the voices calling for European action on climate change because we know that we can achieve more by working with our 26 EU partners than we could alone. In the next fifty years, the EU should learn from its successes and see that it works best when its policies are driven by the need for practical benefits for Europeans. And it needs to keep looking outwards, to our immediate neighbourhood and further afield, including in the Middle East. If the six EU founder members had turned inward and concentrated on their coal and steel agreement, there would be little prospect that you would be reading this article on the successes of the EU's first fifty years.

Michael Gifford is the British Ambassador to Yemen

## COMMON SENSE

## Al- Dhawahiry and his bookcase

One of the most significant undisputed historical facts about Islam is that in all of its 15 centuries of existence, Islam has never witnessed any thing of a nature called sectarian wars, even though there are quite a number of Islamic sects. The fundamental reason for this of course is that Islam outlaws and shuns warfare or even squabbling among fellow Moslems for any reason and this type of conflict is an abomination that will send the aggressor and the willing and ready respondent to hell.

Yet a great effort is being made now to show that Moslems actually hate each other more than they hate "infidels", or enemies from outside the Moslem nation, who wish to bring harm to Moslems for any conceivable or inconceivable reason. Thanks to the availability of rapid communications throughout the world, with easy access, especially to clandestine elements that seem to take advantage of this great gift of civilization to reek havoc in the world and needlessly spill the blood of thousands of innocent Moslems.

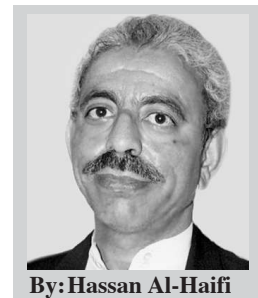
In the latest message of the so called No. 2 man of Al-Qaeda, Mohammed Al-Dhawahiry, the observer could not help but notice that this phony configuration of a "Moslem leader" could be sitting in front of a television camera, while behind him is a fine wooden cabinet of bookshelves and gold lettered books, as if he is actually taping it in one of the fine and plush residential homes of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. This is not the TV image of a man on the run or in hiding. Really now, one would have expected Mr. Al- Dhawahiry to be taping or broadcasting his message from a discreet rural setting of a cave or a forest or a desert background with dismal furnishings, if any at all. Mind you, the bookcase in question is not a photo or a background image, but in fact is apparently a real "live" wooden bookcase stacked with expensive hard covered books adorned with fine gold print. Needless to say, the astute observer could not help but wonder, whose leg is being pulled, by these phony tools of the war trade that have easy access to the world media, as they try to spread the evil venom of hatred amongst the Moslems of the world, by trying to dispute the validity of sectarian inclinations, rendering them as akin to infidelity, which a true believing Moslem would never do. This is more so, especially if these phonies claim to be well-versed in religious doctrine and jurisprudence, as this so called "icon of terrorism" and the other icons of the "terrorism" establishment project themselves to be.

Having said all of the above, one is thus inclined to suggest that these phony videos are indeed a deliberate attempt to project a brand new type of "Islamic leadership", which is made of the likes of phonies like Bin Laden, the "late" Zirqawi and of course Al- Dhawahiry, et al. This leadership is then offered full access to the international public through the available media channels, especially those that have a broad audience. In this way they can reach the western public, which has a little knowledge of Islam and reflect among them a very distorted image of Islam that could raise hatred among them, if not outright intolerance towards Moslems. On the other hand, this widespread dissemination of the words of these phony Moslem leaders among uneducated and uncultured Moslems arouses emotional attraction to the philosophies and dictates they wish to disseminate among the Moslems, without the insight to realize that these devious beings are out to actually destroy Islam, rather than promote the immense appeal that Islam could have if projected to the world in the right way. Moslems are now beginning to see the phoniness projected by the likes of Al-Dhawahiry and the likes of Zirqawi and other "cell" leaders of the "Al-Qaeda Network", which is no more than a fabrication itself.

But as long as the Zionist establishment and their sponsors in the Western world continue to see relevance to what these phonies are projecting to their ambitions of dominating the world, the world will continue to see phony broadcasts of these so called Moslem leaders sent out from the beaches of the French Riviera or the plush studies of Beverly Hill residences.

The most important thing for Moslems to bear in mind is that these phonies have not delivered any positive performance in their self-proclaimed Jihad, which seems to be more of a Crusade than a Jihad no matter how one looks at it.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## Local councils and the expected role

By: Abdulaziz Hamoud Al-Jindari

One of the fruits of the Yemeni Revolution and Reunification is supporting the popular participation in decision-making in line with the will of the political leadership and its emphasis on the importance of people's participation in decision-making. In addition, participation of the public is essential for driving forward the wheel of development in different political, economic, social, and cultural areas.

The political leadership took a wise decision regarding the establishment of local councils nationwide with the aim of reducing the dominance of centralization and enhancing the public participation in the process of decision-making. The initiative of local councils helped the people to get the development projects they need without going through any bureaucratic procedures, which they have suffered under the umbrella of centralization. This centralization was prevalent everywhere, thereby posing obstacles to the distribution of development projects to different parts of the country. Also, the unfair distribution of development projects nationwide is attributed to the lack of required studies.

What strengthens the status of local councils and ensure good progress of their operations is that their representatives are selected by the ballot boxes and directly elected by voters without any pressure. Consequently, every citizen has the suffrage to select his local council representative with full satisfaction. The availability of local councils in different parts of Yemen depends on the vital role of public participation. The local council representatives are mandated to protect Yemen's national heritage in cooperation with the concerned governmental parties. Also, they are responsible for organizing and leading efforts as well as the effective popular role in spreading awareness and helping people learn about what the Yemenis inherited from their forefathers through the different stages of history.

The local councils' role is not limited to spreading public awareness about different issues and organizing symposia along with workshops to popularize the necessity of protecting and conserving our heritage. Instead, the local councils should work hard to persuade people not to misuse the ancient sites and attractions in order to take out their contents in a random manner. These conducts may cause big loss, damage these things, and expose them to risk due to the use of heavy machines and other tools which people don't know how to use. Consequently, our ancient wealth is exposed to perils while important historic information, which plays a great role in teaching us about our past, gets lost.

Other duties delegated to the local councils is persuading people not to traffic or sell antiquities to any foreign or local parties and these things must not be taken to other countries. Also, they should convince people to submit the antiquities they have in their homes, particularly if these antiquities contain important information about history, calligraphy, arts, and architecture.

If these antiquities remain at home, nobody will know about them. Additionally, the right places for these antiquities are the national and regional museums that have been built in the provincial capitals and are required to help the local councils to better deal with any antiquity-related problems.

The absence of local councils' role in increasing awareness about participation of people in protecting and maintaining the Yemeni heritage in different parts of the country makes the national heritage lose the most important components of success. It fails to keep possession of a significant and essential component, which helps people value the importance of heritage and that maintaining heritage is not only meant to disclose the secrets of our history but also is to play an integral role in activating the domestic and external tourism as the human heritage is everyone's possession.

The historic cities, sites, and ruins are pondered upon as one of the means

of attracting tourists to the country, particularly after tourism has become an industry in different world countries that pay closer attention to such a vital sector. For the world countries, tourism is one of the important national income sources as well as an alternative to oil and minerals that are projected to deplete at any time.

I believe in the necessity of joint coordination between governors, local council leaders, and the concerned parties in the tourism and culture ministries, plus the General Authority for Antiquities and Museums who are supposed to facilitate the work of local councils. These councils are tasked to protect the ancient sites in different governorates from those who want to stain the history and civilization of Yemen.

Another duty of the local councils is to facilitate the work of national and foreign teams during the exploration operations and the implementation of surveys at sites. These teams are usually mandated to conduct surveys under cultural agreements between the General Authority for Antiquities and Museums and the foreign heritage centers and institutes working in Yemen. This agreement must not allow any foreigner to work at any of our ancient sites unless there is a permission from the concerned authorities.

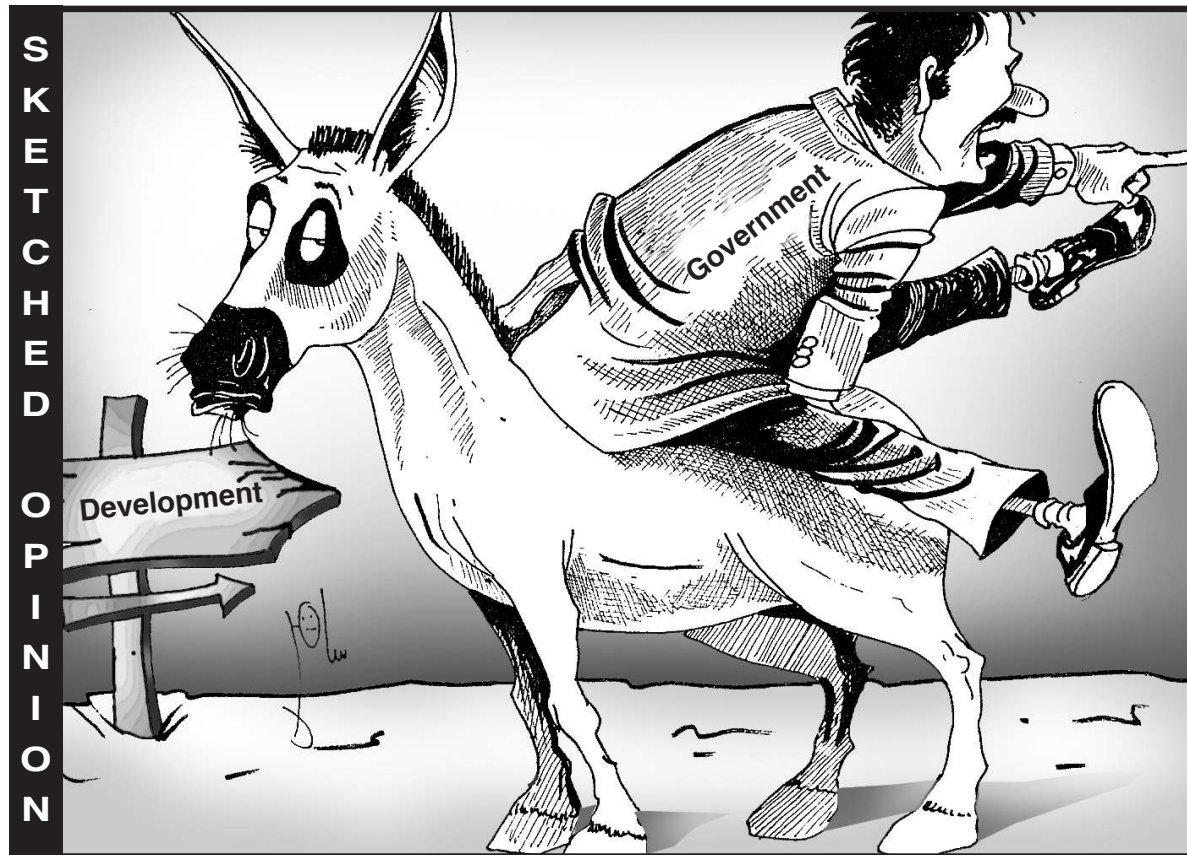
The concerned governmental bodies have to contribute to increasing awareness of people about the significance of ancient sites and their contents, as well as instruct them not to harm these sites under any circumstance. It is strongly recommended that the concerned authorities organize symposiums and workshops at schools and other similar places and take students to museums and historic sites in order to implant patriotism in their souls and make out of Yemen's history and civilization a source of pride and dignity for Yemenis. Students and other social groups need to bear in mind that maintaining heritage is an exalted national duty, which is not less valuable than defending one's homeland.

I hope that the concerned authorities benefit from the local council experi-

ence to protect our ancient sites and other tourist attractions in order for the bless to reach different parts of the country of faith and wisdom. Such cannot be achieved unless there is contact, consultation, and coordination between governors and local council leaders. The councils still need support and assistance, as well as qualified human resources, to maintain this wealth and cease the phenomenon of antiquity trafficking.

Moreover, we pin a greater hope in the new government, led by Ali Mohammed Mujawar, Prime Minister and the Minister of Culture Abu Bakr Al-Muflihi to adopt a good strategy for maintaining antiquities and improving the living standards of those working in the sector of antiquities and museums.

Abdulaziz Hamoud Al-Jindari is the National Museum Secretary-General Source: Al-Thawra Daily.



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# Nicolas Sarkozy's French lessons

By: Michel Rocard

France has chosen – and it has chosen decisively. The next French president will be Nicolas Sarkozy, elected with 53.1% of the popular vote, with turnout, at 84.8%, the highest since 1981. This election is particularly rich in lessons.

France was said to be to be a country mired in apathy and increasingly uninterested in politics. For the last 20 years, the number of citizens who registered to vote had been declining and the number of registered voters who stayed home had been increasing. Among those who voted, the number who cast their votes for the parties of the extreme right or the extreme left – that is, parties unsuited for government – was steadily rising.

All this changed in the two rounds of this year's election. The first lesson, then, is that France is re-politicizing. With voter turnout beating all European records, France's new president will have unusually strong legitimacy.

Second, and equally important, the extremist vote is weakening. Support for Jean-Marie Le Pen's quasi-fascist National Front fell from 18% in 2002 to 10% this time around, representing an important gain in democratic stabilization. Likewise, the extreme left, which together put up six presidential candidates, was politically annihilated. Only the Trotskyite candidate received more than 4% of the vote, while the rest – including the French Communist party, which for more than 30 years received a stable 20% of the vote – gained less than 2%. It is the end of an adventure that was not at all good for France.

The third key feature of the election was the emergence of a centrist constituency seeking to distinguish –

indeed, separate – itself from the right. This is a critical development in France. The brave candidate of the new center, François Bayrou, managed to triple his support relative to 2002, gaining 17% of the vote, although this was not enough to place him in the second round.

It was still too early in terms of the development of French political culture for the formation of an alliance between Bayrou and the Socialist candidate, Ségolène Royal – a proposal that I made before the elections. The absence of an agreement between Royal and Bayrou to back the first-round winner in the run-off with Sarkozy largely explains the ultimate defeat of both. But this is understandable. Historically, the Socialist Party has no tradition of coalition governments, much less of looking for coalition partners to its right. That day will come, but is arrival will require more time.

The fourth lesson follows from Sarkozy's stance as a classical ultra-liberal. While he is very French in his upbringing and education – he does not speak English! – he is nevertheless neither a Jacobin nor a Gaullist. Indeed, the Gaullist tradition ends with him.

Sarkozy made public his disagreement with outgoing President Jacques Chirac about the French position against the American-led war in Iraq. President George W. Bush, who was the first to congratulate Sarkozy, has a new ally in Europe. Sarkozy believes in the efficiency of markets and will shy away from state intervention in the economy. He will thus contribute to a reconciliation of the hitherto nationalist French right and modern conservatism as it is practiced elsewhere.

The fifth lesson may be the most serious. The French left, represented by the Socialists, has suffered its third consecutive defeat in a presidential

election. Given the erosion of the right's power and Sarkozy's not very attractive personality, the road was wide open for the Socialists to win.

The disastrous failure of the left has many causes. But the most important one, in my view, was the absence of a clear strategy on the part of the Socialists, who consistently refuse to make the choices that have gradually been accepted by international social democracy, embodied today in the Party of European Socialists. The international left has opted for a reformist course, including, where necessary, coalition governments with centrist partners. The reformist option fully accepts the internationalization of today's market economy.

The French Socialist Party's lingering statism, ethnocentrism, and reluctance to accept coalitions with movements to its right reflects its violent and troubled history and the long intellectual domination of the French Communists. But these features constitute an obstacle to the Socialists' becoming the party of government, and were reflected in their electoral program, which was full of uncertainty and indifferent with respect to Europe and the broader international context. The voters did not find it credible.

This lesson is so evident that the French Socialist Party now face a clear choice. Either it modernizes its program to come closer to international social democracy, or it enters a period of slow and prolonged decline. The Socialists now have no choice but to engage in a debate that is certain to be loud and contentious. But the outcome is far less clear.

*Michel Rocard, former Prime Minister of France and leader of the Socialist Party, is a member of the European Parliament.*

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# Tony Blair's poisoned legacy

By: Ian Davidson

Tony Blair has a powerful claim to being one of the most successful British politicians of any recent generation, at least in domestic economic and social policy. But history will remember him mainly for his strategic error in going to war in Iraq.

During his ten years in power, Blair and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, gave Britain one of the longest periods of economic stability, relatively high growth, and low unemployment that it had ever known. In this respect, Blair's premiership marked a fundamental break with the Labor Party's tax-and-spend tradition. It also established a new tradition of stability in economic policy, continuing and reinforcing the previous Conservative government's commitment to fiscal discipline and low inflation. Stable economic policy and rapid growth, in turn, enabled Blair's government to pour extra money into education and the National Health Service.

Yet Blair's domestic legacy is a mood of disillusion and mistrust, especially of Blair himself. One reason is that a significant portion of Blair's party (which he renamed "New Labor") never reconciled itself to the primacy that he gave to free-market principles over its old Socialist or Social Democratic values. Another is that Blair consistently seemed to pay much less attention to Parliament than to the right-wing tabloid press: the spin and media manipulation to which his office devoted so much effort worked wonders at first, but soon generated deep skepticism and mistrust.

But the main reason for Britain's popular disillusion with Blair comes down to his role in the Iraq war, which was launched with the ostensible aim of preempting Iraq's use weapons of mass

destruction (WMD). Of course, as we now know, WMD were never found, and, worse, evidence came to light showing that Blair was aware that the Bush administration was committed to regime change, regardless of their existence. The infamous Downing Street memorandum of July 23, 2002, eight months before the outbreak of war, stated explicitly that "The intelligence and the facts were being fixed around the policy."

In short, when Blair took Britain to war, he deliberately misled Parliament and the electorate about the ostensible rationale for it. When no WMD were found, Blair fell back on the previously unavowed justification that the removal of Saddam Hussein was the "right thing to do."

Unfortunately, the Bush administration did not foresee that Saddam's removal would precipitate a multi-sided insurgency and civil war. These dangers were predictable, and the world now knows that the war has proved a terrible failure of American strategy, and may yet have even more catastrophic consequences.

So why did Blair support it? Part of the answer goes back to Blair's first big foreign policy adventure, NATO's intervention in Kosovo in 1999.

In 1998-1999 Serbia had embarked on violent repression of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority, driving roughly 400,000 Kosovars from their homes. Diplomatic efforts by the outside world proved ineffective, so in March 1999, NATO began a 78-day bombing campaign against the Serbs. Blair was at the forefront among Western leaders in pressing for NATO action, and to justify this innovation in outside intervention he proclaimed "a new doctrine of international community" that made it a "just war," because it was based on superior Western values.

One of Blair's character flaws is self-righteousness, an excessive confidence –

perhaps an extrapolation of his Christian faith – that he knows what is correct, and is therefore entitled to act accordingly. In the case of the Iraq war, Blair has never conceded that the war was mistaken in conception or disastrous in practice: for him, it was still "the right thing to do."

Blair leaves office before the full consequences of the Iraq war have been played out. There is no sign of an end to the sectarian violence, and little prospect that Iraq can become a peaceful, unitary democracy. Moreover, the convulsions in Iraq may well have incalculable repercussions throughout the Middle East.

One consequence, from a British perspective, is that it is now virtually impossible to imagine that any future prime minister could engage in another big military adventure primarily out of loyalty to an American president. Indeed, it is possible that Blair, through his complicity in the Iraq war, has inflicted major damage on the very idea of a "special relationship" between Britain and the United States. This relationship was always more special for the British than for the Americans, who scarcely recognize its existence. But if it has now been discredited in the minds of the British people, the result may be a new element of independence into British strategic thinking.

Another consequence is that Britain's moral standing has been damaged alongside that of the US. But the damage to America's moral position is more serious for the health of the world. It is uncertain whether Tony Blair could have dissuaded George Bush from waging war in Iraq. Nevertheless, by enthusiastically backing Bush's war, his legacy will forever remain deeply compromised.

*Ian Davidson is an adviser to, and a columnist for, the European Policy Centre, Brussels. A former columnist for the Financial Times, his most recent book is Voltaire in Exile.*

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## Job Opportunities

### Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation

Ministry of planning & International Cooperation is pleased to announce vacancies for both male and female candidates to fill the following posts:

#### Project Management Assistant:

- Monitor and assist implementing agencies (such as public works project and Social fund for Development) to track and report on the implementation of projects.
- Assist in the tendering process, evaluation and awarding related to programs.
- Attend and report on inspection of commodities and prepare shipments status reports.
- Respond to requests for information and progress reports on project implementation in a timely manner.
- Prepare reports on the technical status of projects
- Attend meetings with stakeholders.
- Visit project implementation offices and sites to review progress.
- Prepare annual technical reports.

#### Project Accounting Assistant:

- Monitor and assist implementing agencies with accounting, appropriate methods for tendering and statistical record-keeping.
- Track receipt, deposit and use of funds by the involved agencies.
- Track commodity shipping and sales, receipt and use of commodities by buyers, and marine surveys.
- Respond to requests for information and progress reports on project implementation on a timely manner.
- Prepare reports on the financial status of projects.
- Attend meetings with stakeholders and the US embassy.
- Prepare annual financial reports according to requirements.

**Candidates should be Yemeni and must have undergraduate degree, with fluent English language. Candidates are requested to send their application with a CV and contact information to: Fax no. (01) 250603 by Sunday May 13, 2007**



### Yemeni Nationals Only

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen announces the following vacancy:

#### Payroll Administrator

#### Sana'a

#### Minimum Requirements:

- a. Completion of University Degree in Business Administration, or equivalent.
- b. 2-3 years' administrative finance experience preferably in payroll.
- c. Computer skills including automated payroll system, Word, Excel.
- d. Good knowledge of English.

**For further information or to apply for this position please visit our website:**

**<http://www.nexeninc.com/Careers/Yemen/>**

#### Application Criteria:

- All applications **must be submitted** through our online application system.
- Online Applications must be submitted **NO later than May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007.**
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, **contact** and **qualification** information.
- Faxed or Handed In CV's will **NOT be considered.**





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- Demonstrated ability to undertake advanced studies with "Very Good" or higher grade point average (Yemeni educational scale);
- One-year work experience (volunteer or paid); and
- English language skills.

Applicants must also be Yemeni citizens currently residing and working in Yemen.

Excellent applicants holding bachelor's degrees in any field of study are welcome to apply. Learn more about studying in the U.S. by visiting AMIDEAST offices.

To obtain application forms and to receive further details, please visit or contact AMIDEAST at:

► **AMIDEAST Sana'a:** Algiers St. #66, P.O. Box 15508, Sana'a. Tel/Fax: 01-400-279/80/81. GSM: 711416660/733033334. E-mail: [yemen@amideast.org](mailto:yemen@amideast.org)

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#### Complete application submissions must include:

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2. Contact information, including phone number(s) and location;
3. An International TOEFL® or ITP TOEFL® score of 550 (scores may not be older than 2 years from date of application);
4. Certified copies in English of all undergraduate transcripts and undergraduate diplomas; and
5. Three letters of recommendation in English from individuals familiar with the applicant's achievements.

**NOTE:** Applicants who do not have a valid paper-based International TOEFL® score should contact AMIDEAST immediately to arrange for the ITP TOEFL® examination.

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# Yemenia: A new milestone

By: Sallam M. Jubari  
Advertising And Promotion  
Manager - Yemenia

During the conference of "Exploring the Investment Opportunities In Yemen" H.E Mr Khaled Alwazir the Minister of Transportation Announced the project for the start up of a new Domestic Airline.

This airline will be sponsored by Yemenia, the National Airline of Yemen. However it will be a private company and a minimum of 70 percent of the equity in the company will be offered to selected group of private investors.

Yemenia will pull out of most domestic routes and offer these routes to the new domestic airline " said Captain Abdulkhalik Al-Qadhi Chairman of Yemeni Airways "the new airline will fly to all major cities in Yemen at least daily from Sana'a. Also, from Aden there will be five flights a day and to Al-Mukalla there will be four flights a day. This will meet the needs of both business travelers and Yemeni people"

He also said "we will start with 4 modern efficient aircrafts moving to 6 aircrafts in the next year. Besides, the airline will increase the number of aircrafts as required."

According to him the airline will be a Value Focused Carrier to meet the needs of the Yemeni people. Further, it will be run on the principles of valuing the customer which could be achieved by high utilization of the aircraft and by keeping fares low.

Mr Abdullah Almutareb, the project Director, added that "We want to start as low as YER 5000/ \$25 which is currently the cost to travel from Sana'a to Taiz by other transportation means but the airline is faster & safer. The airline will have new methods of distribution and will use banks, post offices, mobile



phone companies, internet etc to be utilized locally and internationally so as to sell its tickets which will be electronic. We intend to fly one million passengers by 2012. at the present time, Yemenia flies 360.000 domestic passengers."

The new company will be established according to the Yemeni laws and up to 70% of its shares will be offered to selected group of investors. The company is expected to make profit at the end of the second year of its operation and hence reward its

investors by income growth in equity value.

Yemenia has signed an agreement with Sabre Airline Solution, which is a part of The Sabre Group with a capital of US \$5.0 billions, to ensure success to this project. "We have more than 300 airline clients." said Shane Batt, the Managing Partner, "We do 6-8 start up of airlines a year. We are very confident of the success of this project." he added.

"The early indications of our evaluation and analysis indicate that the airline should be profitable from the

## MTN celebrates more success

By: Yemen Times Staff

MTN Yemen Telecommunication Company celebrated on Monday May 6, 2007 finishing its integration with MTN group. During the celebration, a documentary film was presented, depicting the company's development stages throughout the last six years, including its success in Yemen.

MTN Yemen's Managing Director Mr. Rayed Ahmed has stated which ended with the integration of the company with MTN telecommunication group serving in Africa and Middle-

east countries.

MTN Yemen managing director, Rayed Ahmed confirmed the integration represents an important event to the company, pointing out that MTN group is working in 21 countries in the African continent and the Middle-East.

Rayed further added that telecommunication companies are a good evidence of the good investment environment in Yemen. He also declared that his company is to establish MTN Yemen Charitable Foundation which aims to develop the Yemeni society in different social, cultural, educational, health and sport fields in cooperation with the concerned authorities in the government.

Santi from MTN maintained that the integration process aims at developing the telecommunication technology in Yemen, adding that MTN has a consumer base over 44 million subscribers in the many countries it operates in.



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is an international humanitarian NGO providing development services in Yemen since 1995. It invites applicants to apply for the position of **ACCOUNTANT** in Sana'a office.

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- Maintain up-to-date, accurate accounting system, including: computer data entry and paper file system.
- Ensure complete, accurate and timely monthly, quarterly, financial reports to the head office.
- Prepare monthly cash projection for the sub-office.
- Ensure that all program activities are accurately recorded in accounting system.
- Ensure that all Field office projects Advances at the sub office are cleared on a monthly basis.
- Ensure that all procurement follows all aspect of ADRA Yemen procurement policy including requirements for competitive bids.
- Maintain an up to-date Asset Register.

### Qualifications

- Diploma/Bachelor's degree in Accounting.
- Good command of English (speaking, reading and writing).
- Strong computer skills: Micro-Soft office suit (MS-Word, Excel).
- Knowledge of accounting software preferred.
- Ability to work well with a team in an intense environment.
- Ability to prioritize multiple tasks and meet deadlines.
- Prior Experience not required but an advantage.

**The deadline for receiving applications is Thursday May 17, 2007**

Interested candidates are asked to submit their applications (including an application letter with CV) to ADRA - Yemen  
Fax: 01-260528 or E-Mail: adra@y.net.ye

**Only short listed candidates will be contacted.**

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- Minimum 4 years of experience in the oil field environment especially drill sites.
- General knowledge of Drilling and Completions Tools.
- Pro-activity and ability to meet deadlines and corporate requirements.

**IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter to Fax: 01 426 558**

## Business in Brief

### Al-Sohaibi: Finance Ministry will continue its reforms agenda

Finance Minister No'man Al-Sohaibi has indicated that the Ministry of Finance will continue its reforms agenda on the same pace since the agenda was approved in 2005, he stated that transparency and anti-corruption are two important pillars within this agenda,

### Aggreko to build 6 power plants in Yemen

UK-based Aggreko power-generation company has won an award to construct six power plants in Yemen, to be located in Taiz, Aden, Amran, and Lahej. Each power plant will generate 100 megawatts of electricity. It is worth mentioning that the plants construction is likely to start towards the end of 2007.

### 5th Yemen-GCC meeting concluded

The 5th Yemen-Gulf Cooperative Council technical cooperation meeting was concluded last Tuesday, the meeting discussed areas of economic cooperation and rehabilitation of the Yemeni economy, including the role of gulf-based donations and mutual funds in financing macroeconomic developmental projects in Yemen.

### Post Authority announced record increase in transactions

Director of the General Post Authority Mohammed Murgham has stated that the Authority's net fund transactions in 2006 have exceeded 15.6 billion Riyals, compared to 9.9 billion during 2005. he attributed the growth to the new strategy for marketing the fund transfer services of the Post Authority.

### Yemen to Import Cement to compensate for demand surge

The Cabinet has decided to import Cement to meet the sudden surge in demand of the domestic constructions industry, the cabinet also decided to open new branches for direct sale of Cement to

consumers in various parts of the country. This measure was taken after increasing demand hiked the price of Cement with an increase reaching 30 percent of sale price.

### Central Bank to increase its foreign reserves

Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen has announced that the Bank has doubled its budget eight folds since 1995, and doubled its foreign reserves nineteen times since 1998, increasing from US\$ 386 million in 1998 to US\$ 7.6 billion in 2007, adding that foreign reserves will continue to increase in order to boost the value of the Riyal.

### YCB raises its capital to 3.65 billion Riyals

On the occasion of celebrating the winner of Al-Tijari Jawaher promotional campaign, Yemen Commercial Bank has announced that it has raised its paid-up capital to 3.65 billion Riyals. The bank has allocated four vehicles to be given away for winners of the Al-Tijari Jawaher promotional campaign.

**CAC Bank celebrates 25 years**  
Commercial and Agricultural Credit Bank is celebrating its 25th anniversary since its establishment in 1982. The bank will also review its successes since starting its turnaround strategy in 2004. The results of the financial year 2006 will be also announced during the celebration.

### Erratum

YemenTimes has published last week on the business page, specifically in the brief news, a story indicating that the Hayel Saeed Group will establish a sugar refinery in Hodieda. The aforementioned news item indicated that the refinery was the second sugar refining plant affiliated to the group, however, it was found that the refinery happens to be the first one affiliated to the group, with no relation to an other sugar refinery in the Aden Free Zone.

## OPINION

## Sharp fluctuations in commodity prices, why?

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf  
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

Perhaps it is not price fluctuation, but continuous hikes in the prices of commodities are the subject of this business report; apparently there is some sort of correlation between government's decisions to stabilize prices and the ever increasing prices of necessary commodities and foodstuff.

Prices have once again increased, and people continue to question if anything, that is everything, which the government does in this regards is sincere or effective, and how should the people deal with the ineffectiveness of the government. It is a question of how to cope up with the increasing prices and how to survive this never-ending inflation.

One of the government's solutions is to compensate government employees and affiliates with a specified amount of money labeled as the anti-inflation assistance, a monthly stipend in addition to the salary, usually ranging from 5 - 20 percent of the principle salary. On the other hand, the ministry of trade and industry has formulated a mechanism in order to monitor retail prices, a promising notion which has been publicized for some time and was a part of the government's agenda to regulate prices and take measures against greedy wholesalers and retailers, whose margins are believed to be over-inflating and causing the increases in prices.

The concept of a free market, in order to succeed, has to be based on competition, however, considering that obscure oligopoly of commodities importers in Yemen, the government has to interfere and ensure fair and suitable prices for the consumers, even if the government has to subsidize some of these commodities, it is the right of the people to have access to food, and it is the role of the government to ensure that people can afford to buy food.

Recently I was speaking to my

neighborhood retailer on the subject of price increases, where he has shown me a blue pamphlet indicating that the Tax Authority is coming soon in order to tax him, as he falls within the category of tiny and under-tiny enterprises, he said that now he will have to convince the committee which will visit him to decide how much tax he should pay, that his business barely breaks even, and if they ask him to pay more taxes, then he will have to raise his prices and charge his neighbors more than they can afford, and hence, they will be unable to buy the same foodstuffs and the same food quantities as they used to buy.

Why are prices increasing? Are the market powers of demand and supply behind this? Aren't there enough importers who bring in foodstuff, or is the population growth with the increasing number of mouths to be fed coercing every family to buy more rice and more wheat everyday?

Or is it that the new finance minister, who used to be the director of the tax authority and the engineer behind the on-going campaign to increase tax, involved directly in the fluctuations?

It is my theory that the decision to appoint the new finance minister is due to his agenda to increase the government's tax revenues, instead of curbing the unnecessary government expenditures, such as the one that is spent on war, and focusing more in generating new sources of revenues.

What is the problem here? Isn't The State's duty to help its citizens live in a good life? (Aristotle), then what it is doing here (in Yemen) is raising taxes even on the tiniest entrepreneur who is struggling to break even and spending millions of dollars on war while begging the international community for more aid and support. It also uses its own resources for unconstructive means.

Just to point out; A Sack of wheat was 3100 Riyals a month ago, now it is 4000; a sack of rice was 3400 Riyals, now it is 4200; and a kilo of powdered milk was 500, and now it is 600.

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السيد وليتون سويرا كيت  
المدير الإقليمي لشركة أوسوتسبا في الجزيرة والخليج



الأستاذ وائل عبدالله عبده سعيد



ممثل شركة أوسوتسبا يسلم درع الشركة لعام ٢٠٠٦ م  
للحاج عبد الواسع هانل سعيد



في العاصمة صنعاء - نهاية مارس ٢٠٠٧ م ويحضره كلاً من :-

- الحاج - عبد الواسع هانل سعيد أنعم - المدير التنفيذي لجمعية هانل سعيد أنعم وشركاه
- الأستاذ / وائل عبدالله عبده سعيد - مدير عام شركة الشرق الأوسط Metco
- السيد / وليتون سويرا كيت - المدير التنفيذي في منطقة الجزيرة والخليج - شركة أوسوتسبا - الشركة المصنعة لمنتج مشروب الطاقة Metco
- مدراء فروع Metco وكلاء Metco الذين تواجدوا من عموم محافظات الجمهورية
- أقامت شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة Metco - حفلها السنوي لتكريم الوكلاء والذي أقرت إقامته كل سنة في محافظة من المحافظات - بدءاً من الحفل التكريمي الذي أقامته عام ٢٠٠٦ م في محافظة تعز.
- شركة الشرق الأوسط Metco وهي تقيم هذا الحفل التكريمي للوكلاء انطلاقاً من مبدأ الجهرص والعرفان بالجهود التي بذلت وتبذل سنوياً من قبل الوكلاء وأصحاب البقالات الذين تسجل لهم سحبيات كبيرة من منتج Metco الأمر الذي ثبت النجاح والمكانة الأولى في فوائهم احتياجات الأسواق المحلية.

- ونتيجة لارتفاع نسبة المبيعات عام ٢٠٠٦ م لهذا المنتج في السوق اليمني عن السنوات الماضية وبشكل مطرد فإن شركة أوسوتسبا ومن خلال ممثلها في الجزيرة والخليج السيد . وليتون سويرا كيت تكرم شركة الشرق الأوسط بمنحها درع الشركة لعام ٢٠٠٦ م . ويتسلمه الحاج / عبد الواسع هانل المدير التنفيذي للمجموعة .
- شركة الشرق الأوسط Metco بلورها تهدي هذا التكريم للوكلاء وبرعاية مباشرة من الشركة المصنعة لـ Metco مؤكدة لهم أنها ستقاسمهم النجاح باعتبارهم المكسب الفعلي لهذا المنتج في السوق ، وأنها لن تدخر جهداً من شأنه خدمتهم في السوق تسويقياً وإعلانياً .

في نهاية الحفل :-

- ✦ استعرض السيد / وليتون سويرا كيت ... إمكانات ومنتجات شركة أوسوتسبا وأماكن تواجداتها حول العالم ومستويات النجاح التي تحققتها سنوياً .
- ✦ قام الحاج / عبد الواسع هانل - الأستاذ / وائل عبدالله عبده سعيد - والسيد / وليتون الأستاذ / محمد جواد أضري - مدير قطاع المستورد في شركة الشرق الأوسط Metco بتكريم العملاء ومنحهم الشهادات التقديرية والمكافآت التي تليق بهم .

تمنيين لهم التوفيق في أعمالهم .

على أمل اللقاء بهم في العام القادم ...



## الطاقة الحقيقية









# YEMEN TIMES

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

## Fight hunger - Walk the World

The United Nations World Food Program in Yemen is organizing for people in Yemen to join the world walk to fight hunger this

coming Sunday. In cooperation with MTN and teaming with an array of celebrities, dignitaries, employees, UN agencies, NGO partners, Family, friends and beneficiaries of WFP food

aid themselves more than 1000 adults and children are expected to join the walk to call for an end to child hunger.

The walk will take place at 4:00 p.m. at Sports City in Sana'a. The walk started off this week around the world where hundreds of people in more than 118 countries including Yemen are literally going to walk the world in order to raise awareness and funds to assist the world's poorest children.

This is the first time for a world wide effort to end child hunger. Walk the World is the world's largest annual global fundraising event and was first launched by TNT in 2004. It is now organised by the WFP, with help from TNT in communications, organisational support and exposure.

In May last year 760,000 participants in 118 countries joined the walk and TNT employees raised 780,000 euros enough to feed and educate 31,000 children in poor countries. This is not enough, this year more people will join this noble cause and walk the walk instead of just talk the talk.

Hunger is a problem that can be solved. Our planet produces more than enough food for every man, woman and child to live healthy and productive lives. At WFP, we believe we can put end to child hunger as a first step to ending hunger once and for all. But we cannot do it alone. Walk with us and show the world that we can make a real difference together. Take action and join us on May 13th! We need your energy, your enthusiasm and—your feet!



Walk the World 2007



Walk the World Taiwan, Taipei June 2005.

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