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obstacles

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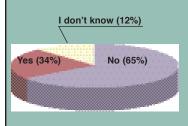




Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:

Do you think activists are out of line in defining state institutions in a black list?



This edition's question:

Do you think Yemen can play a significant role in peace keeping in Palestine as it has done in the African Horn? -Yes - No

- I don't know

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Despite speculations since several weeks, peace in Sa'ada seems hard to be achieved.

ule.

days.

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, August 12 – Press sources revealed last Saturday that the Qatari mediation committee along with the presidential committee supervising implementation of the ceasefire agreement in Sa'ada, specified a schedule for Houthis to retreat from mountains, preparing to execute remaining articles of the agreement reached by the government and



• رسوم التحويل من نيويورك، حيترويت وفيلادلفيا إلمه اليمن خلال حقائق** ابتداءً



By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, August 11 - President Saleh issued two presidential decrees, the first declaring the reinstatement of 380 commanders of different ranks to the military forces after their forced suspension. The second decree declared the promotion of 397 commanders.

2

Environmental factors trigger

increase in asthma patients

The articles of the presidential decree [No. (65) 2007], stipulated the return of 156 generals, 71 lieutenant colonels, 107 majors, 28 captains and 18 first lieutenants

This is the third group of pensioners to be dealt with in light of results found by committees undertaking field military work assigned to study the pensioners' cases in different governorates and recommend the higher committee of commanders as well as propose the chief of general staff and minister of defense. President Saleh issued a decree stipulating the return of 416 pensioners to the armed forces as "Second Patch." The reinstated commanders reached to 913 in the first patch according to the president's decree

Articles of another decree stated the promotion of 57 generals to brigadier generals, 79 lieutenant colonels to generals, 40 majors to lieutenant colonels, 137 captains to majors, 80 first lieutenants to captains and four second lieutenants to first lieutenants.

Brigadier Abdullah Al-Kaboudi, director of the financial department in the Ministry of Defense and also head chairman of the field military committees, pointed out that the two presidential decrees (No. 65 and 66) for 2007 were a continuation of dealing with the issue of pensioners, whether cases of reinstated pensioners or those related to deserved promotions of suspended pensioners who reached one of the two terms.

Local tourism faces many

Al-Kaboudi added that the commanders stipulated by the decree to return to the armed forces represent the third patch included in the review. The commanders who are included in the promotions and deserved settlements according to decree No. (66) represent the second patch of retired commanders reaching one of the two terms.

Continued on page 3

Fatah places conditions on Yemeni initiative in Palestine

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, August 12 - Despite welcoming the Yemeni initiative to help form a Palestinian united government, Palestinian president Mahmud Abbas restated his refusal to engage in any dialogue with Hamas until Gaza returns to his authority.

President Saleh's initiative to resolve the crisis between Fatah and Hamas was revealed on Thursday after a visit to Sana'a by exiled, Hamas political leader Khaled Meshaal, who came to Yemen in response to an invitation from President Saleh in an attempt to "reinstate dialogue between Fatah and Hamas and prevent further separation between the two movements.

Yemen, Meshaal hailed Saleh's proposals as "balanced" and said he hoped they would lead to an agreement.

The mediation recommendations were also welcomed by Ismail Haniya, Hamas prime minister. During a Friday prayer sermon, Haniya showed appreciation for Yemen's support of Palestinian conciliation, repeating three times, "We agree with the Yemeni initiative."

An official Yemeni source told AFP (Agence France-Presse) that Saleh's fourpoint plan states that a solution should be based on a wide-ranging agreement reached by Palestinian factions in Cairo in 2005, as well as the Saudi-sponsored Mecca-accord between Hamas and Fatah that led to the formation of a short-lived Palestinian unity government earlier this Continued on page 3

Speaking to reporters before leaving year.

New attacks hit government facilities in Marib, Al-Raimi still alive

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, August 12 – Yemeni officials denied on Friday that the Marib electricity station has been subjected to

According to security sources the attack, which occurred early Thursday morning, was carried out by gunmen who shot at a government building and police checkpoints around the town of Marib, located east of Sana'a Local and international media reported that Islamic militants utilized

rocket-propelled grenades and other explosives to bomb the main power station in Marib, leaving the whole town in darkness overnight. Security officials suspect the gunmen were



deepen the gap between the two

during his visit to Yemen.

groups." The Hamas's leader said







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وكيل معتمد في اليمن



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Houthis. The two committees gave 48

hours to begin implementing the sched-

According to Al-Shara' newspaper, the

schedule of the presidential and Qatari

committees gives Houthi loyalists 20

days to descend from the mountains,

opposite to the demand of local authori-

ties in Sa'ada which specified three days.

Abdulmalik Al-Houthi demanded 23

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PILOT

Tel: 213164 Fax: 213163 www.aljeel-aljadeed.com a shell attack

"Some random bullets have been shot from a far distance at the power generator that supplies the province with power, causing slight damages," the security director of Marib province, Mohammed Al-Ghadra, stated.

Marib governor, Aref Al-Zuka reported that "some adherents to Al-Qaeda" fired shots from the distance towards the station and one of the security checkpoints, wounding a citizen who was passing by on the highway. Al-Zuka affirmed there were no damages to the station, adding that security personnel in Marib pursued the offenders in order to bring them before the relevant authorities.

AAG

either Al-Qaeda militants or sympathizers.

Continued on page 3





2 13 August, 2007

Around the Nation



In brief

SANA'A

Talent show of Sana'a youth

Aug 12 -Starting today the events of the talents show of Sana'a youth will be continuing for five days. This is the first show of its kind and will be organized at Saif Bin the Yazan School at Al-Tahrir Square in which an exhibition will display productions of the Yemeni youth. Eighty summer centers will participate with productions of their talented youth in the exhibition in drawing, sculpture, handicrafts, and scientific creations, which were created by the young talents during the Summer. The best exhibits will be awarded.

TAIZ

Enhancing university lecturers' performance

Aug 12 - Universities of Taiz and Dhamar are organizing an international conference on enhancing performance of university lecturers for two days. The conference, which will take place in Taiz, will include experts from Yemen and abroad. Thirty two scientific research and working paper will be presented in the conference which will be divided into six themes, most important of which is the role of the university lecturers in achieving the purpose of universities and the career development of their professors as well as the requirements of higher education staff

MARIB

19th medical camp

Aug 11 – The nineteenth medical camp in Marib started two days ago and will continue for two weeks. It was organized by the Ministry of Health and includes services in eye diseases, ANT, general surgery, skin diseases...etc.

The Ministry of Health carried out field visits to the President's hospital where the camp took place and evaluated its requirements of equipments and staff before the camp started. The first phase of the camp continues for one week and aims at carrying 400 free operations as well as providing medications for more than 3000 cases.

ADEN

Tourism preparations for Khaliji 20

Aug 12 — The general authority for tourism development in Aden has finalized its plan in preparation for Khaliji 20, the sport events to take place in Aden at end of 2010. The plan improving includes the accommodation services through hotels and rental apartments as well as enhancing the outdoor recreation parks and gardens...etc. The plan also includes improving the transportation SANA'A, Aug. 11 - The Ministry of Oil and Minerals has announced last week the 4th International Bid Round which is also the first bidding round to include only offshore blocks in Yemen. The blocks open for bids are as follows: Block 22 (Kamaran), block 23 (Hodeida), block 46 (South Belhaf), block 55 (Midi), block 61 (south Masna'ah), block 62 (Okub), block 63 (South Nashtun), block 96 (Ra's Mume), block 94 (Abd Al-Kuri), block 95 (Samhah), block 96 (South Ra's Mume).

Minister of Oil, Gas, and Minerals Khalid Bahah had invited International Oil Companies to participate in the bidding round and present their offers to offer the blocks to the most competitive offers, he also described several of the off-shore oil blocks as promising and will result in increasing the country's oil production, adding that his ministry has been in touch with oil companies and has received requests to allow such companies to launch exploration and production in several off-shore blocks, motivating the ministry to label 2007 as the year for launching off-shore oil activities.

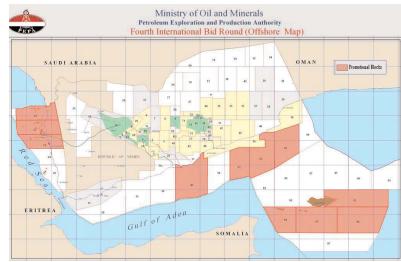
The Ministry has awarded only two off-shore oil blocks in Yemen in the past, blocks 15 and 16. Australia's Oil-Search Yemen Ltd. Has announced last

SANA'A, Aug. 12 - Yemen and the

al project for about \$16 millions.

livestock.

will be women.



Off-shore oil blocks will result in increasing the country's oil production.

March that it will resume exploration activities in an off-shore oil block located 21 kilometers across Al-Hami city in Hadhramout, where preliminary results of exploration activities in the mideighties have indicated that Oil exists in commercial quantities in that block.

Off-shore oil blocks open for bids

On related front, a report by the petroleum exploration and production authority (PEPA) has indicated that Yemen's Oil production will start to increase during the years 2009-2011 as a result of the current intensive oil exploration activities, the report stated

Enhancing rainfed agriculture in Yemen

that Oil production from blocks 2, 49, 69, 71, 72, and 73 is expected by the end of 2008, while blocks 45, 57, 70 and 74 will start production between the years 2009 - 2011. The report attributed these numbers to the current geological surveys and data analysis.

Yemen's refining capacity will also increase by 2009; plans to expand and rehabilitate the Aden Refinery are in place, apart from a couple of refinery which is being set in cooperation with the private sector, according to the Ministry's sources.

SANA'A, Aug. 12 - A delegation of eight Japanese students from ICC University, Tokyo, visited the Faculty of Education, Sana'a University last Thursday and had discussions with the students of the department of English on two topics; the population decline in Japan and the education problems and their affects on the development in the two countries Yemen and Japan. They touched on the Japanese history and the affects of the second global war on the education in Japan as well as the educational system.

University.

The visit of the Japanese students part of a culture - exchange program organized by the Japanese universities to visit many Middle-East countries such as Syria, Jordan, Yemen, Emirates and Oman.

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Kibsi, vice rector for academic affairs. Sana'a University stated, "This is the second visit for the Japanese students to Yemen. They visited the Faculty of Trading and Commerce, Sana'a University last year and discussed the problems that faced the Yemeni and Japanese students." Al-Kibsi added, " We may arrange for Yemeni students to visit Japanese universities and I will visit some Japanese universities on Oct. 20, 2007 and sign a culture exchange agreements with the officials there."

Japanese projects in Yemen

On the other hand, the government of Japan decided to extend grants amounting to US\$252,918 to three projects in Yemen under the Japanese scheme called "Grant assistance for Grassroots Human Security projects", which aims at supporting small scale community-based projects in basic human needs fields, such as primary health care, basic education and public welfare in developing countries.

The first project, which receives a grant amounting to USD\$85,979 will implemented by Al-Zaazia Social and Welfare Association, of Taiz Governorate, to construct a school building of 2 floors with 5 classrooms, and 3 toilets to accommodate 300 girl students. The grant aims at encouraging the girl's education at Al-Zaazia area, reducing the girl's early marriage, and improving the female's social situation

The second project which receives a grant of amounting to USD\$81,284, will be implemented by Sabaeen Hospital in Sana'a city to purchases medical equipment for the hospital. The grant aims at improving the mother and child care services at this hospital, the only maternity hospital in Sana'a city. This is the second grant extended by the Government of Japan to the Sabaeen Hospital; the first was in the year 1999.

The third project which receives a grant to USD\$85,655, will be implemented by the office of Agriculture and Irrigation of Sana'a Governorate, to construct water reservoirs in 8 areas in the governorate. The grant aims at providing water for the daily life, and reduce the pain of the inhabitants in these areas which suffer from the lack of water supply.

Citizens criticize government due to price hikes

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri For Yemen Times

SANA'A, Aug. 12 - The price hikes continue where a bag of wheat reaches of the international price of oil accomto YR 5000 equivalent to \$ US 25,

Consequently, the American production dominates the market in addition to the double of shipment costs to be \$ US 94 for one ton. It is because of the increase panied by the increase of demand on

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) signed on Friday an agreement to fund rain fed agricultur-The project area comprises five of the most deprived governorates in Yemen: Al-Mahweet, Hajjah, Hodeidah, Lahej and Sana'a. Their economy is predominantly based on rainfed agriculture and Interventions will focus on 23 of the poorest and most disadvantaged districts in the five governorates and target about 185,000 households, including: (i) poor landless and woman-headed households; (ii) poor smallholders with and without livestock; (iii) vulnerable households involved in farming and off-farm activities; and (iv) poor individuals (20-35 years old) seeking off-farm activities and credit (they may be members of the above households). It is expected that about 60 per cent of project participants This support agreement project decided giving this financial support to manage running, rain fed farming project in Yemen. The Yemeni Minister of Planning and Development signed the agreement with IFAD's officer of rain The project will have three components. The first two components, cover-

Japanese students visit Sana'a University

Japanese students posing for a group photo during their visit to Sana'a

network especially from the hotels to the ground fields where the sport events will take place.

Al-Baidha

Locusts attack agricultural lands Aug 11 — Head of the agriculture and irrigation office in Rada'a at Al-Baidha governorate reported that great amounts of desert locusts have attacks agricultural lands of an area estimated around 500 hectares. The locusts attacked crops, vegetable, and fruit plantations. He confirmed that the monsoon season and heavy floods are partially responsible for the increased breeding of locusts in Rada'a, which has not witnessed an attack of locusts at this level for a long time. Further, he indicated that his department is in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the center for fighting desert locusts in Sana'a so as to exert more efforts to deal with this plague.

MAHWAIT

Awareness activities on AIDS

Aug 12 - The General Health and Population office in Mahwait governorate is planning a number of educational and awareness activities on AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases during the second half of this year. The activities include field visits, distribution of leaflets and brochures, as well as information communication methods to barbers, physicians, and medical staff. Youth camps and assembly points will be one of the main targets for the awareness activities.

sively financed by the International Development Association (IDA). The third component, to be implemented in the 23 targeted districts, will be cofinanced by IFAD and IDA.

ing all five governorates, will be exclu-

fed farming for the Middle East.

The project's goal will be to reduce rural poverty in the targeted governorates and improve natural resource management. Specifically, the project will: (i) help poor producers upgrade

Yemen depended on agriculture as the main source of income during the fifties and sixties. However, desertification and immigration from the rural areas has lead to neglecting this important sector.

and diversify their agriculture and livestock production, strengthen their processing and marketing systems, protect their assets (soil, water, rangelands, seeds and animals) and increase offfarm household income (including through the development of new income-earning activities); and (ii) empower rural poor communities to participate in, and gain benefit from, community-based development planning and project execution, and improve their access to public and private services and to input and output markets.

Four new Yemeni satellite channels

SANA'A, Aug. 12 – Yemeni General Corporation for Radio and Television and Arab Corporation for Seattleite Communication (ArabSat) signed on Saturday a contract to assign space for four new Yemeni satellite channels starting from next November in return of \$ 2.3 million yearly.

It is mentioned in the contract that ArabSat would allow broadcasting Channel 2 of Aden, two educational channels as well youths and tourism channel as the first stage. In the last stage, the contract allows broadcasting a fourth one to be named.

The contract set next November to start the trail and next year to start broadcasting.

The chairman of the Yemeni Corporation for Radio and Television Abdullah al-Zalab and ArabSat executive director Khaled BalKhor signed the contract.

"The new channels would offer many jobs for graduates of mass media faculty, saying that they would



The General Corporation for Radio and Television has the exclusive rights in audio and video broadcasting in Yemen, private sector has not yet been allowed to invest in this field.

promote tourism in Yemen and its cultural heritage." Al-Zalab stated Founded in 1976 by the 21 member states of the Arab League, Arabsat has been serving the growing needs of the Arab world for over 30 years.

Now ranked as the world's 10th largest satellite operator and by far the leading satellite services provider in the Arab world, it reaches millions of homes in over 100 countries across the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

inside the capital city of Sana'a. This increase comes at the time when the ministers' council held an exceptional session on Thursday to discuss the price hikes, supplying issues and foodstuff requirements of the citizens.

The Prime Minister, Ali Mujawar, stated earlier that the government gave priority to the economic and supplying situations since it was formed. It had taken a number of decisions to ensure the supplying strangulations or price imbalances. It is despite the gross increases in the international prices due to the deficit in the supply of the foodstuff commodities particularly wheat and the increase of international demand on this commodity.

The ministry of trade and industry justified that by issuing a statement saying: the price of the US wheat reached to unprecedented level. It is currently roughly at \$ US 342 for one ton reaching to the Yemeni ports equivalent to YR 3,900 for one bag with capacity of 50kg in addition to all the expenses of unloading, transportation, administrative and supplying costs as well as gains of the importers and tradesmen.

The ministry also pointed out that these price hikes are due to the recession of the production in most of the countries producing wheat. This is attributed to climate factors experienced by the international crop, resulting in discontinuation of exports of many countries such as Pakistan, Ukraine, as well as the change of the some countries such as India to import great quantities of wheat.

the shipment services.

Citizen's response

However, some citizens considered these price hikes as carelessness and lack of feeling with responsibility Ali Al-Tawili, one of the citizens said,"We hope that the president as well as the government will not release statement because these statements are hints for increasing prices."

Yahya Al-Sultan considered this price hikes as a manipulation on the citizens, commenting: "It had been only two days since the president declared that he will punish those who manipulate with prices. The president declares every time with the same thing. The government announced the quotation of foodstuff. When we go to the food suppliers and tell them about the quotation, they rely: go to the president and the state to sell foodstuffs with these prices."

He also added "the difference to the extent of contradiction in terms of statements contradicts with the reality of living. People live in a wave of continuous price hikes along with the absence of the government role. This is a clear indication of the contradiction and manipulation of the government as well as its officials' statements over the price hikes. These evidences are clear and pure to say that we have reached to the peak of farce and indifference."

Worth-noting, the issue of price hikes caused a state of hysteria for citizens fully obsessed with living mouthfuls which will become something impossible to come by.

Around the Nation

President stays juvenile execution for third time

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

TEMEN

SANA'A, August 12 - "My client has not been exposed to fair legal treatment," Essam Muhammed, lawyer of 19-yearold Hafidh Ibrahim who was sentenced to death in 2003 for killing a child.

In August 2000, Ibrahim was convicted of killing Sadiq Ismael Radman from Taiz province. Ibrahim and Radman were both 16 when Ibrahim mistakenly shot Radman, according to Muhammad.

The primary court sentenced Ibrahim to death in October 2003. "I registered an appeal against the verdict in the same month," Muhammad stated, criticizing the criminal court measures, which made it impossible for Ibrahim to receive fair treatment, as Ibrahim's case has not been referred to the appeal or cassation courts. "Due to wrong routine measures inside the primary court, the case was referred directly to the Supreme Court, which approved the verdict," Muhammed confirmed, pointing out the importance of following legal measures in cases which require dealings with more than one court before carrying out an execution.

Yesterday, President Saleh ordered for the third time - to delay implementation of Ibrahim's death sentence until the end of Ramadhan (three months away) and he also asked businessmen to pay the blood money to the victim's family.

Ibrahim's execution was scheduled for August 8 but was stayed for three days on the orders of President Saleh following international appeals on behalf of the prisoner.

On April 7, 2005, President Saleh delayed Ibrahim's execution to allow time for an agreement to be reached in the case between Ibrahim's relatives and relatives of Radman

However, Radman's relatives have reportedly refused to pardon Ibrahim and this past July, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Ibrahim.

Besides the legal argument, Ibrahim's case raised arguments among human rights organizations as well as children's organizations, which claimed that Yemen



Hafidh Ibrahim

is breaching the children's conventions which it approved, by killing Ibrahim, who was under 18 years old at the time of the crime for which he was convicted and sentenced to death, according to Amnesty International.

Amnesty International is also concerned that Ibrahim was convicted and sentenced for charges of murder following serious trial irregularities.

"We're urgently appealing to President

Saleh to think again and stop this execution," Amnesty International's Secretary General Irene Khan stated in an urgent appeal issued on Thursday.

Amnesty International, which opposes the death penalty in all instances, stated, "We know that the President is aware of international concern that Yemen is on the verge of violating the ban on executing child offenders, and we sincerely hope that he will use his powers to stop this from happening."

In Yemen executions are usually carried out in prison by making the convicted person lie face down on the ground and shooting them through the heart with an automatic rifle.

Amnesty International is particularly alarmed at the intention to execute Hafidh Ibrahim as Yemen has for over a decade recognized the international ban on executing child offenders. In 1994 Yemen outlawed death sentences against those aged below 18 at the time of the crime (article 31 of the Penal Code, Law 12 of 1994)



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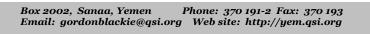


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Naji Ali Jaradan, Abdul-Aziz Saeed talks with Fatah to resolve the Palestinain authority crisis.

The newspaper quoted Abbas Thursday as stating that he did not rule out the possibility of talking to Hamas. But he reiterated his condition that Hamas first backtrack from its takeover of the Gaza Strip.

"When Hamas reverses its actions in the Gaza Strip, we will consider our steps," Abbas told reporters in Amman after meeting with Jordanian Prime Minister Marouf Al-Bakhit and Foreign Minister Abdul-Ilah Al-Khatib.

'We maintain our position that says if Hamas retracts from what it committed in Gaza, then we will see how we handle the situation," he stated.

Abbas is facing growing pressure from some Arab governments and Fatah leaders to patch up his differences with Hamas and to agree to the formation of a united government. On Wednesday, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak also urged Abbas to resume talks with Hamas.

New attacks hit government facilities in Marib,

The attack occurred a day after Yemeni counterterrorism forces killed four Al-Qaeda militants suspected to be involved in a car bomb attack that left eight Spanish tourists and two Yemenis dead in Marib July 2.

An official source from the Ministry of Interior stated Friday that terrorists killed in a security raid Wednesday were planning further attacks. The source identified

Jaradan, Amer Hassan Saleh and Amar Obada al-Waeli. The official source stated that the first

three men were involved in terrorist attacks on Safer refinery in Marib and Al-Dhaba refinery in Hadramout last September, killing the assistant director of the criminal investigation in Marib and concealing terrorist escapees.

Qassem Al-Raimi, who escaped from a Sana'a prison in February 2006 and was one of the accused in the attack on Spanish tourists at Sun Temple, was not among the Al-Qaeda operatives killed in this security mission, Al-Zuka stated.

He explained that fingerprints of the four dead Al Qaeda members did not match Al-Raimi and therefore he is still a fugitive.

In related news, the U.S. Embassy in Yemen has warned Americans to reduce their profile because the country is experiencing "previously unseen" terrorist activity. In a message sent Monday to Americans living in Yemen, the embassy stated that the current terrorist threat was not temporary.

The message urged Americans to avoid large groups of Westerners, vary their travel routes and times to and from work and limit travel within the capital, Sana'a. We are now experiencing terrorist actions previously unseen in Yemen," the message read, also reminding Americans that there is an "active" Al-Qaeda presence in Yemen and Western interests

Continued from page 1

Scheduled program for ending Sa'ada war

The special representative of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, Saleh Habra, one of the founders of Al-Mou'men Youth Association headed from Sa'ada to Sana'a to retrieve the decision of the committee and deliver it to Al-Houthi.

The 48-hour deadline specified by the presidential and Qatari committees entails the announcement of the government as well as Houthi loyalists to commit to the specified schedule. Failure to implement the ceasefire agreement will be upon the party that does not stick to its commitment within the specified period.

Media sources revealed that the most prominent obstacles facing the on-going dialogue between the two committees and the Houthis is the Houthi's insistence that the government adhere to their demands and hand over the body of Hussein Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi who was killed September 10, 2004 in unclear circumstances.

Sources close to Abdulmalik Al-Houthi said that there is a firm belief amongst most Houthis that Hussein Al-Houthi is still alive. The same sources indicated that the refusal of authorities to hand over the body or inform the Houthis of his burial place enhanced their suspicions regarding his death. Some thought that the authorities refused to inform them of the burial location in order to prevent his gravesite from becoming a visiting place recalled by his followers both from within and outside Yemen.

In releases to media, official sources pointed out that the presidential committee held a meeting with the Qatari mediation delegation. They studied the response of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi to the committee demands, particularly his compliance with the first article of the cease-fire agreement related to handing over medium-size weapons and army equipment to the mediation committee along with the evacuation of 30 sites specified by the

chairman of the national solidarity assembly, denied the mobilization of Hashid tribe members against Al-Houhti loyalists or his support of the Houthi agenda. He stated that his patriotism prevents him to stand with the Houthi movement and he is not in favor of feuds and wars, affirming that his elder brother Sheik Sadiq recruited 600 warriors from Hashid that are still in camps.

Media sources revealed, with regard to the security situation in areas controlled by Houthi loyalists, that nine people were killed among the tribes in Bait Al-Russ area belonging to Washha district in Hajah governorate on Thursday after attacking a site fortified by Al-Houthi followers.

Local sources in the governorate told the media that 29 persons were injured during the attack launched by tribes controlled by Sheiks Ali Aiydh and Mohammed Hazam in Bait Al-Russ on Mugran Mountanin.

Ali Al-Dhabiyani, first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, told Al-Eshtaraki.net that the leadership of the JMP in the governorate met the governor last Thursday. The JMP demanded discontinuation of any military mobilization against Al-Houthi followers based on joining the conflict in Washha with that in Sa'ada in an attempt to avoid armed confrontations.

Al-Dhabiyani added that the governor agreed on the proposal of the JMP, but local sources in the governorate said that the first armored division concentrated in Hajah headed by Brigadier General Ali Muhsen Al-Ahmar and led by Abdulwahab Qa'sham and his vice deputy Abdullah Saraj provided support to tribes in Bait Al-Russ and incited them to fight. Nine fighters supporting the state were killed and 10 were injured. The same sources revealed that loss of lives took place among the Houthis but the magnitude of fatality is not known due to representing only themselves. their fortification in Mugran Mountain.

Mukalla city. The committee consisted of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), Al-Wahdawi Assembly Party and Hadhramout Solidarity Forum, the Reconciliation and Tolerance Forum in addition to the coordination committees of military, security and civil pensioners associations. The coalition adopted by the JMP aims at expanding the rule of political and popular work in the governorate.

A partisan representative who attended the coalition meeting told the media that representatives of the partisan and social parties included in the committee pledged to adopt the issues of southern governorates, especially Hadhramout. He also added that they considered the defense of these issues as a national and human duty.

The pensioners of Shabwa demanded the release of pensioners detained during Thursday's sit-in in Aden. In a statement after the march that took place in Azan city in Mayfa'a district, they expressed their sorrow regarding people's doubts about their unionism. They affirmed their solidarity with unification that guarantees equality as well as freedom of opinion and expression.

In a statement distributed to the media and civil society organizations, pensioners called to maintain solidarity and lift banners of the peaceful struggle to demand rights and freedoms. It also ensured that civil and peaceful struggle will remain the best choice and the right way to obtain rights and freedoms.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Ma'tari, secretary general of the pensioners' association in Al-Dhala', stated, "The coordination council sticks to its firm attitude of not dealing with governmental committees. The governmental committees were formed to absorb the pensioners' rage as their previous sister committees.

Al-Ma'tari also stated that those who met with the president last week have no relation with the pensioners' associations,

Entassar Khamees, a human rights

of '94. They were unfairly retired. The reality is that 90 of the pensioners, military or civil are from the southern part [of Yemen]. They are qualified enough. The state had spent hundreds of millions some day upon them before [their] being thrown onto the streets."

With respect to political parties, particularly the JMP. Khamees said that the motion of these parties was "weak," exacerbating pensioner solidarity after the events of August 2, repressing the authority during the pensioner sit-in in Aden.

She also mentioned, regarding the last official directives issued to deal with pensioners' complaints, that the president admitted the availability of mistakes in retiring those military personnel but "admission is not enough. There are so many directives that have not been executed."

She went on to say, "We are not the callers of secession and separation of the country. We are with unification heart and soul, however, we are with its reform too. It is bitten by corruption. We are not against northern citizens. We seek to reform unification and breaking down the anniversary of July 7, 1994 as it is a stigma."

Yemeni initiative in Palestine

conducive to "preserving the unity of the West Bank and Gaza," currently split between Fatah and Hamas, and "the unity of the Palestinian authority" by establishing a single government in both Palestinian territories.

The proposal also calls for "respect for

Palestinian legitimacy... and the rebuilding of security forces on nationalist and professional grounds."

come under the control of the Palestinian authority and government, not Palestinian factions, the source stated. President Saleh also called for a com-

Security forces would be unified and

Fatah places conditions on The Yemeni proposal calls for dialogue

presidential committee.

The committee affirmed that Abdulmalik Al-Houthi refused to evacuate four areas, including Matara and A-Naga'h where followers of Abdullah Al-Razami, the second member of Al-Mou'men Youth Association and considered one of the most dangerous followers of Al-Houthi, reside. It is widely believed that Al-Houthi will refuse to fully comply with the agreement reached between the government and Houthi loyalists.

Al-Eshtaraki.net reported that Sheik Hussein Abdullah Hussein Al-Ahmar,

The conflict of Washha in Hajah and Haidan in Sa'ada are among the issues Houthi leaders have demanded to be resolved through the Sa'ada ceasefire agreement. Houthi leaders also demanded lifting the siege of the army and tribes in these two districts.

Saleh increases pensioner reinstatements, pensioners remain skeptical

Likewise, the coordinating committee for political, popular and civil society activities was announced last Wednesday in Al-

activist, said that the protests of the pensioners will increase until they put a limit to the "outrageous injustice" to which pensioners were exposed. Khamees clarified that the protests are not against unification, which was the "dream of all southern citizens," and stated, "The unification that divided the country into two parts psychologically and sentimentally is the unification of May 22 which we are in favor of."

Khamees, in a press release to Al-Shoura.net published on Saturday, stated, "The pensioners are the victims of the war

mittee comprised of a number of Arab countries that would follow up implementation of both the Cairo and Mecca deals. Yemen and other Arab states that support Palestinian unification would "put pressure" on Fatah and Hamas to resume talks on the basis of the Yemeni blueprint, the source said.

However, senior Palestinian officials revealed to The Jerusalem Post that Abbas rejected President Saleh's proposal. The officials stated that Saleh phoned Abbas and informed him that Hamas had accepted the initiative and was willing to resume

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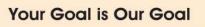
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Report

Rural Yemeni women seek rights

By: Almigdad Dahesh Mojali Dahesh95@yahoo.com

TEMEN

nheritance, education and work are rights of which women in rural areas are deprived due to tribal norms that govern the communities in which they live.

When talking about the rights of rural Yemeni women, the right to inheritance emerges first as one of the most striking rights of which this group of women is deprived, despite it being stipulated in both religious and state law.

Umm Mohsen Hatem, 65, complained, "My father died 15 years ago and I want to take my fortune and give it to my sons and daughters before I die but my brothers refused to give it to me and I don't have money to take them to the court."

Women are deprived of receiving inheritance under many pretexts. According to tribal norms, it's a shame on the woman and her family to ask for her share of wealth. Asking indicates that the woman is disobedient and relations between her and her family are fragile. "For us it's shameful that the woman asks for her fortune. This means that she doesn't respect her family and they have stopped visiting her. This is also an indication that the relation between the woman and her family has become delicate and fragile. For example they stopped visiting her and helping her in bad circumstances," tribesman Mahmoud Abdul Hameed revealed.

In most rural areas, families strive to hold onto their wealth, especially land. Male family members try to buy land from females or, if they can, withhold land altogether. "Like all the tribal families, we don't accept that our land goes to any other people even if they are our relatives. We can't bear that someone comes from outside the family and works in our land even if he is our nephew or brother-in-law," 35year-old tribesman Yahia Mohsen Al-Nehmi explained.

Some people pointed out that only a few families deprive women of their wealth. "I think that not all families deprive their women from inheritance. Many families give their women their fortunes though it is sometimes via courts. Sometimes you find that the family is ready to submit the woman her fortune but the woman herself does not ask for her fortune in order not to offend her brothers," 65-year-old sheikh Ali Naser stated.

Others revealed that some families exploit the kindness and politeness of women by not giving them their inheritance. "We are four sisters and our father died 11 years ago and until now we haven't had our fortunes yet. We respect our brothers because they are good with us and we don't want others to be happy that we took our fortunes from our brothers. So, we don't ask for our fortunes but I think that we will do that someday," 55-year-old Fatima Ali stated.

Some rural residents think that the cost incurred by a woman's male relatives in supporting her should be taken from her inheritance. Consequently, if a woman is given her fortune, her male relatives will not visit her anymore and will not support her in any ordeal.

Karemah Obaid, 46, stated, "My brothers used to visit me from time to time but when I took my fortune they stopped visiting me and helping me except for one of them. They think that everything they give me should be taken from my fortune and forget that God asks people to visit relatives for the sake of Him."

Ateqah Ahmed, 42, shared, "I asked my brothers many times to give me my fortune but they refused. That happened before seven years and nine years after the death of my father. When my brothers found that I'm determined to take my fortune they agreed to give me only my fortune in land on a condition that they would give the lands they want which were the deserted ones. Certainly I disagreed. Then I went to the court and it gave it to me but [only] after I spent so much money."

One of the tricks that tribesmen use in order to keep the good lands from women is to endow the most fertile land to one's sons. "When part of the land is endowed for the sons only it means the sons only inherit this land and only the sons of these sons can inherit this land and not the daughters and the same process from [one] generation to another," Hatem Monaser, a tribe sub-leader, explained.

But this doesn't mean that all tribal families conduct their affairs in the same manner. Many families give women their inheritance without any dispute.

Ahmed Hassan Al-Thari, 47, mentioned, "When my father died six years ago, we gave our sisters their inheritance two months after the death of my father and without any problems or any deception."

But the right of inheritance is not the only right taken from women in rural areas. Education, which is one of the fundamentals of the development of any society is another right robbed from rural Yemeni women. The majority of women in rural areas are illiterate, despite efforts and support that the state offers to develop education in rural areas. It is known that there are hundreds of schools in rural areas and thousands of female students attend these schools, but not all of them complete their primary education.

Reasons for the lack of female education in rural areas vary. For one, tribal customs deem it shameful for women to be more educated or to attain a higher position than men. So, instead of competing with women in the field of education, many tribesmen deprive women from attending primary schools and universities. Ahmed Najji Moqbel, 34, clarified, "It is known for all that most of men in rural areas work in the farms and many of them leave school early and go to the agricultural farms to help their fathers in work. Consequently, if the woman goes to school, she will learn and will be better than the man and there the disaster of the man will start. Here youth do not care so much about the education of women because in their point of view she is there only to follow men.'

Ahlam Obaad Mansour, 23, shared, "I used to go to school and I was one of the first-ranking students in the school. I was aspiring to be a teacher and my father supported me but after the death stop going to school under the pretext that what I studied is enough to make me able to read and write."

Mona Saleh, 20, commented, "I lived big about 10 years of my life in my village and I used to be always the first rank in the school and when I came to Sana'a I continued my studies and I was always one of the first ranking students in the school. When I finished secondary school I was the eighth ranking student at the level of the whole republic and I had a scholarship to Jordan and then to Algeria but my two brothers who left school early and live now in the village refused strongly the scholarship."

As an old norm in rural areas it is sufficient for a woman to learn how to read and write, with particular focus on memorizing some short verses from the Holy Qur'an. Once she has accomplished this she is discouraged from exploring other subjects, such as math, geography, and other sciences.

Tribesman Ahmed Naser Al-Najdi, 55, mentioned, "I think that the best place for the woman is her house and it is enough for her to learn how to read and write. If she studies and goes to the university she will start asking for a job and consequently she will neglect her duties towards her husband and children."

Rural Yemeni women are also a key source of labor on family farms. Tribesman Najeeb Al-Jamal, 29, stated, "For my family, we don't allow the girl to go to school because we need her for farm work. We have much work in farms and we divide our women into two groups. The group that goes to the farm today does not go tomorrow and the one who has the housework today will go tomorrow to the farm. But this doesn't mean that we deprive them of education totally. We let them go to school when they are young and when they become able to bear responsibility for the work, we ask them to stop going to school."

Outside of tribal norms, other obstacles to female obtainment of education are lack of security and poverty.

Hammed Ali, 45, a farmer, explained, "I have two daughters and one boy but the boy is the youngest and all the three are very clever and the school is so far. So, I let the girls study until grade eight and then I asked them to stop because I can neither take them to the school every day nor let them go to school alone. Now I teach them myself at home."

Sheikh Abdul Kareem Al-Hadda, 36, mentioned, "I can admit that many people in the rural areas don't allow their daughters and sisters to go to school but this doesn't mean that all people have the same mentality. Many



A Yemenese woman enveloped in Niqab dress. In general circumstances, Islam dignifies females with half the inheritance share available to males who have the same degree of relation to the deceased. The formulation is unaffected by any additional childrearing responsibilities that the female may have. Source: wikipedia

sisters to schools but in my opinion the most striking obstacle that restrains people from sending women to school is poverty. It is known that people in the rural areas always have many sons and daughters and due to poverty, people can't send all their kids to school. So, they can with difficulty send boys only and that's why many people don't send women to school."

There is controversy over the right of women to work. According to people in rural areas, women share the workload with men and therefore are not deprived of their right to work. However, many specialists think women in rural areas do not have the same freedom when it comes to work as their urban peers.

Montaser Al-Zubairi, 52, a tribe subleader stated, "I can assure that women in rural areas perform her right of work completely and no one deprives her from this right. On the contrary, if you go to any village you will find that men and women are working together in the farm. A woman is the sister, daughter and mother of a man and I don't want anybody to think that we oppress her. Don't believe the slogans of westerners. They oppress and tamper with women more than any other people. We maintain and defend her with our

However, according to Eman Mobarak, a 28-year-old housewife, women are restricted to certain types of work. Mobarak expressed, "The women in rural areas do not have the chance to select the work they want. For example, many girls, especially those who are still in school, aspire to be teachers, nurses or even doctors but most of them know in advance that they will not have the chance to achieve their ambitions. They know that their fate is to the kitchen and the farm. So, how can some people say that the women in rural areas perform this right completely? It is called a 'right,' which means that I can have the decision freely and without any pressure from anyone, whoever he is."

Badr Al-Deen Al-Jabari, a 24-yearold soldier, commented, "Indeed, women in rural areas perform their rights completely and the international conventions didn't specify the nature of the work that women should have. It isn't necessary that all women should work as teachers and doctors to perform their right completely. In any country you find doctors, nurses, engineers, farmers and cleaners but the problem is that here we don't understand our rights well. You can't expect all women in rural areas to be doctors



Although Yemeni rural women work in the fields and with livestock they are not considered as a participant in generating the family income. They are considered as free labor and are deprived of their right even to their earned

of my father my brothers asked me to other people send their daughters and sou

and teachers only."

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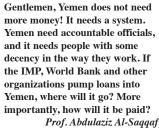
6 13 August, 2007

Opinion



Words of Wisdom





(1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times



A democracy in the making

ive government institutions along with the names of their leaders have been announced lately in a freedom of speech violators black list. The list was created by a number of angry activities whose rights have been violated in more than one occasion and who decided not to compromise or negotiate. As a result of their enthusiasm, they have been beaten up, harassed in the yellow media, and accused of being traitors and causes of chaos.

Every Tuesday, activists gather in front of the cabinet in what they termed as "Freedom Square" and discussed several issues relating to freedom of press and human rights in Yemen. Recently they have been apposed by others celebrating the anniversary of president Saleh taking charge and clashes took place between the two parties when the celebrators beat up the activists who raised their pens in the air as a sign of peaceful protest.

Their number of protestors has varied according to the heat of the moment, and still they are assembling every week for the last two months without fail.

Last week, they came up with the black list in which they included national security, ministry of interior, political security, ministry of information, and military based media institution. They narrated the number of violations each institution has committed against freedom of press according to NGO reports.

In our poll last issue, we asked Yemen Times readers whether the activists were out of line to name such state institutions in a black list. More than 60 percent said no.

Despite the terrible situation Yemen is living in, in all aspects of life, I am sure this event means something positive and there is a sliver lining to the internal political situation.

If there were no democracy at all, the activists would not dare do what they are doing. Newspapers would not publish what they are publishing and such a struggle would not exist. But then again the same applies for the counter argument, because had there been no oppression there would not have been protest and violence.

When I saw the black list, I realised that Yemen is truly a democracy in the making. There are problems and violations but to be able to point fingers to ministers and heads of political security and accuse them in public of hindering freedoms is a big thing that should not go without credit.

To whom the credit goes, that is another question. It will depend on the reactions to the black list announcement. If the activists start disappearing or being beaten up or threatened one way or the other, then the credit goes to them, and they become freedom fighters in Yemen. But if the authorities let it go without doing something against those daring activists, then they become the heroes of the day. But in all cases, there are some red lines being crossed and boundaries being tested, in an attempt to make Yemen the free and democratic country it deserves to be. Nadia Al-Sakkaf Editor-in-Chief

he Yemeni people did

all could do for the current regime to review its policies and procedures that damaged their interests and made them suffer all kinds of material and

psychological agonies. Despite all this, it

seems that the regime has neither learned anything nor benefited from the available lessons. It keeps on exacerbating citizens' sufferings and poor living standards. As days pass, the situations disclose risky congestions that may lead Yemen to face destructive catastrophes and move

imposed on citizens in the southern governorates raise concern, as congestions there help exacerbate their miserable living standards. The situation indicates that it is impossible for citizens to accept that their current conditions continue for a longer time because they turned to rule out that the government may review its existing policies and resolve their issues

They have been tolerating such random policies and cruel procedures for 13 years or since the end of the 1994 Civil War. They judiciously and reasonably tolerated the arrogant behavior of those, who won the war, and pined hope in any possible change to their situations. But they ran out of their store of patience after recognizing all the false excuses of

the regime that never pays attention to their or other citizens'

issues nor considers their pains and sufferings. The government

offered citizens of the southern governorates uncountable fools and misleading propaganda until citizens perceived that it scorn

taunt their conditions. them and Citizens of the south have been sadly observing how the government deceives their hopes and expectations and stains their innocence, as well as how it changes their situations from bad to worse and humiliate them.

The tragedy imposed on citizens in the southern governorates, since the pessimistic day of July 7, 1994, exceeded the limits of psychological defeat and humiliation. It also worsened their economic situations by killing their ailing income sources and destroying all the natural components of their livings. It destroyed their living standards and made them deteriorate to the unbelievable levels

The country, which once had been an example for law and order, and equality between citizens in rights and duties, was changed by July 7 regime into an area of prevalent chaos and randomness. The country has become a prey for the influential persons and corrupt individuals who loot personal and public property without any distinction between both. Step by step, the July 7 regime

Noting to pride in the past, nothing to hope for in the future

People's Democratic Republic of

Yemen prior to the national unity,

which was established in May

1990. Supposedly, establishment of

the Republic of Yemen laid the

foundation stone for a new era and

a new legitimacy based on the pub-

lic will of Yemenis without an

It is supposed that president in

the Yemeni regime is elected via a

democratic manner and for a limit-

ed term. The last time President

Saleh was reelected took place on

September 20, 2006, and if Mr.

President celebrated his electoral

victory, this would have been rea-

sonable and bearable despite harsh

criticism of the most recent presi-

dential and local council elections

for featuring vote fraud and other

violations. But the way Mr.

President alleges that he was demo-

cratically elected on a particular

date and then marks the day when

exception.

By: Dr. Abdullah Al-Faqih

t is very difficult for anyone to understand insistence of the regime to mark the seventeenth of July every year, as an anniversary of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's assuming throne in North Yemen. Saleh's first day in power was July 17, 1978. Similarly, the analyst find difficulty understanding the reasons behind the regime's insistence to exercise an act, which opponents and proponents describe as a nonunity, non-democratic and nonpolitical behavior.

Regardless of the regime's logic and justifications that the writer believes that marking the anniversary damages the national unity and the democratic legitimacy, which President Saleh claims to respect, reasons behind this are galore. President Saleh came to power at

the time of what was known the Arab Republic of Yemen on July 17, 1978. Theoretically, it is supposed that the then republic had ended without any expectation that it will return. The case is not that different from what was known the

situation reveals that the regime harms its status by behaving this way.

The overwhelming majority of Yemen's population suffers hard economic conditions and poor living standards. They are awaiting Mr. President and his tenure to alleviate their sufferings and improve their living standards. The real-life situation tells us that the current regime takes the country and its people to the unknown, thanks to failed policies, unwise decisions and formal democracy.

It is time for Mr. President and his advisors, as well as members and leaders of the General People Congress and those who want the current regime to remain, to quit recollecting past events and achievements such as the 26 Revolution, national unity and victory in the 1994 Civil War. It is time for them to forget about the past and think about what they can do for were being destroyed. They realized that such policies and procedures, which are not governed by any national or patriotic rules, could no longer be tolerated. These policies and procedures were harshly criticized.

careful to voice their issues in a

oppression on people of the southern

governorates. This regime allowed its influential persons to loot personal and public property and accused inhabitants of the southern governorates of apostasy, treason and

being traitors with foreign enemies. Via this kind of mistreatment that affected people of South Yemen economically and psychologically, the July 7 regime mishandled the meaning of the national unity in the southern governorates and citizens there saw how their great expectations

July 7 regime's policies are no longer tolerated

imposed a policy of deprivation and

trouble on the innocent citizens, dis-

missed hundreds of thousands of

them from their jobs and denied

them their legal rights to enjoy social

justice and equality. It didn't provide

any job opportunities for the idle

youths, nor did it ensure their right to

have an access to education and

mediation for free. It confiscated

their companies and wealth,

destroyed the capability of thou-

sands of competent and qualified

people and gave ignorant individuals

Before the July 7 regime, inhabi-

tants of the southern governorates

found what secured them lead a

good life, however, no oil had been

explored and the country was not

open for national and foreign invest-

ments. People got equal job opportu-

nities and equal basic services, and

the scarce resources sufficed them.

No one of them was complaining of

starvation, poverty or mistreatment.

Following the exploration of natural

resources, as well as the chance to

improve their living standards, the

July 7 regime came to exercise

priority and precedence over them.

People in the south remained very

proper way and control their nerves and feelings in order not to suffer any consequences of nerve-racking reactions. As long as they adhered to the civilized and modern criteria of behavior in expressing their necessities and voicing the state of injustice and oppression they experienced. they gave an ideal example of how citizens should claim their rights and express their necessities peacefully. Clear-cut evidence is the behavior of military retirees, who have been referred to pensions in an illegal manner and deprived of their constitutional right to obtain higher ranks, thanks to their national service for several years.

If the influential individuals and mercenaries in the regime label the army retirees' protests as illegal acts damaging the national unity, they have to learn that the peaceful and civic struggles are the substantial guarantees of the unity in the current conditions. These protests, as staged in Aden, Al-Dhale' and other governorates, are the only useful means for voicing citizens' concerns and sufferings, which the national unity left behind after July 7 influential persons transferred them into accusations and false justifications for looting personal and public property.

Without such peaceful means for staging demonstrations and protests, the country will be exposed to a risky fate, due to be destroying what the unity has built up until now. Requesting them to accept my highest consideration and appreciation, protestors in the southern governorates should learn that by their peaceful struggle, they demonstrate their loyalty with the unity and contribute to rebuilding it (the unity) in favor of all Yemeni people.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party. Source: Al-Nass Weekly

SILVER LINING **Empty stomachs never**

care about taboos he authorities crushed down the protest of Aden, August 2. The government justified its crackdown by claiming the protestors

did not have permission. It is ridiculous the government asks for permission from people whose appeals have been given deaf ears. We remem-

ber when their issue started shooting up, the minister of defense called them secessionists whose objective is to incite chaos. I was in Aden the protest day and I did not notice the protestors were plotting to carry out any illegal acts to justify the stiff security measures and the crackdown of the peaceful protest. The government is mistaken when it crushes down peaceful protests as it makes people lose heart in the ability of democratic instruments to sort out



By: Mohammed Al-Qadhi

their problems and thus push them to other alternatives including violence simply like that in Sa'ada.

I do not think that the people of the north are more unionist and with the unification of the country than those of the south. We all remember the 22 of May in 1990 where all people across the country were thrilled with joy upon the announcement of the unification. The leaders of the south did not, as some claim, cherished unification as escape of the ramifications of the fall of the Soviet Union, which used to back up the south. They had several alternatives. However, unification was the dream of everybody. Unfortunately, the tension between the two partners (the PGC and socialist party) led to the political crisis and then the hateful war of 1994.

Of course, President Saleh did not take revenge on the political level, dissolving, for instance, the socialist party, as this could have incited more problems and maybe violence. However, what happened on the ground was worse. Civil and military workers were discharged and doors were opened for influential tribal Shiekhs and military people to loot big chunks of land in the southern governorates as a reward for their involvement in the fight to crack down the socialists.

As a matter of fact, people have no problem with the unification. Their problem is with the price hikes; they do not care about something called

they

By: Ali Al-Sarari

toward the unknown. The oppressive circumstances

SKETCH Yemen Unification E D State corruption 0 P I N I 0 Ν By: Samer

he first came to power 29 years ago implies great and clear contradictions.

In any country worldwide, power is supposed to be looked at as a sacrifice and not a profit. If power is considered a sacrifice, celebrating the first day of coming to power lead people to question the nature of the outstanding relations between the rulers and the ruled. This raises more questions about the fact that Mr. President, his tenure and ruling party are the only ones who mark the anniversary and not all the Yemeni people.

It is not good for any president in any republican country, where there should be a peaceful transfer of power and equal political representation based on competition, to remind his people of the first day he assumed power. Whenever people forget about Mr. President's staying in power for 29 years, marking the anniversary per year reminds them of the electoral violations and constitutional restrictions they suffer under the unchanged regime. The real-life Yemen to develop and prosper.

There are numerous challenges posed to the national development for the time being, coupled with other challenges, which people expect to face the vulnerable country in the days to come. It is not good for the regime to confront such challenges by escaping from the present time toward the past. As a comprehensive challenge, development cannot be reached via commemorating outdated events while popularity and support can not be gained by the exchange of congratulations among officials on different media.

Abdullah Al-faqih is an activist, analyst, and professor of politics at San'a University. The article is inspired by a study he carried out for the Women Forum for Research and Training-WFRT on political citizenship in the Republic of Yemen. The author encourages comments and he can be reached by email at: dralfaqih@yahoo.com. Source: Al-Ahali Weekly

Thawabit Wataniha or "National Fixed Norms" protesting pensioners have been accused of violating; their problem is with the wrong policies and practices of the authorities, with the looting of their land; with the corrupt crooks and dishonest judiciary. These are the headaches of everybody either in the north or the south, but the people of the south are more affected by them because they used to depend on food ration offered regularly by the then socialist government. When their stomach is empty, people have to show indifference to unification or democracy or whatsoever which the regime envisages as fixed norms. Empty stomachs never care about taboos or divines.

Now, the government has acknowledged its mistakes and that over 8000 complaints have been received. I believe, however, the figure will be bigger. President Saleh also gave orders to sort out the problems of looted pieces of land. This demonstrates the protests were not meant to "incite chaos" but voice anger towards such policies and demand that must be addressed. If the government has done its best to sort out the problems of the people either in the south or in north, then such calls for separation would not be heard. However, the government seems to be unserious about sorting out these problems. What it is doing is just trying to pacify rather than cure the problem which is likely to escalate every now and then.

To drive the point home, I believe the protests of the military and civil pensioners are a real demonstration of the deteriorating conditions. They are simply an expression of suffering and economic hardships the people across the country are experiencing. They are voicing intolerable agony rather than disloyalty to unification.

Mohammed Al-Qadhi (mhalqadhi@hotmail.com) is a Yemeni journalist and columnist.

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Press / Op-Ed

13 August, 2007



محوبي ينفى علاقته بالجل



26 September Weekly, Organ of the Yemeni Army Thursday, August 9

Main headlines

- Hamas Leader briefs Yemen's president on Palestinian situations
- Yemen's former prime minister laid to rest in large funeral procession
- Prime Minister calls on companies to compete for 11 oil blocks
- 4 terrorists involved in Marb's bombing killed
- President praises late Prime Minister's achievements
- President Saleh: I will no longer tolerate any harms to National Unity

Yemeni Army's organ reported in its lead story that President Ali Abdullah Saleh said on Wednesday while inaugurating the new building of the Central Security and the fifth stage of security deployment plan, he will no longer tolerate any practices damaging the National Unity, vowing not to announce more amnesties. "We will not announce new amnesties and all Yemenis must be defiant to every hatred voice and bad smell," the newspaper quoted Saleh as saying. He highlighted that "the unity is a redline which cannot be trespassed", warning of the illegal exploitation of people's needs and situations to harm the unity. "There are faults no body deny them, but they could be cured according to laws and the constitution".

He confirmed that the security institutions would get all his concern and support for enhancing their role in serving people across the country. He added that the armed and security forces are

the mother of parties and the security guard of the revolution and unity, expressing his admiration of the great capabilities of security apparatuses and their success to crack down on terror and criminal acts. Saleh announced that the country would support the forthcoming plan of the interior ministry for establishing more military buildings and police stations, urging the government to provide necessary support to the ministry.



Al-Sahwa Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Yemeni Islah Party Thursday, August 9

Main headlines

- Demanding its subjects to maintain high level of vigilance, U.S government says: Qaeda Organization is active in Yemen
- NDI meets Amran tribal leaders and sheikhs
- Yemeni politicians recollect brave attitudes of late prime minister Dhale'e military pensioners discuss
- security violations at a symposium Four Qaeda elements involved in
- Marib's terrorist bombing killed

The weekly newspaper reported in a front page article that Marib governor Aref Al-Zuka , affirmed on Thursday that the Yemeni Counterterrorism Forces killed 4 Al-Oaeda militants in Marib governorate, around 150 kilometres east of the capital Sana'a.

It went on to say that one of the dead was Qassim Al-Raimi, whom the interior ministry had accused of planning the July 2 suicide bombing in Marib that killed 9 Spanish tourists and two local drivers. Yemeni authorities identified earlier this month the Yemeni suicide bomber and nine other members of the al-Qaida cell blamed for killing the Spanish tourists.



Al-Balagh Comprehensive Political Weekly Tuesday, August 7

Main Headlines

Al-Sahwa Press Establishment launches mobile news service Yemeni journalists nationwide condemns assaults on Share's paper editors

Member of Parliament urges President to intervene in resolving Taiz water shortage Parliament criticizes government

- for neglecting Aden International Airport and Mukha port
- French Ambassador to Al-Balagh: governments worldwide are unable to eradicate terrorism
- Women Journalists Without Chains reveal blacklisted people who violate press freedom over the past three years
- Police clash with military retirees protesting low pensions

The weekly reported that Security forces in southern Yemen clashed with former army soldiers on Monday protesting low pensions and demanding to be allowed back into the armed forces. It added that witnesses said at least one protester was killed in the clashes that underline increasing tensions between southern and northern

Yemen 13 years after a short-lived civil war ended. Police, however, denied that one of the protestors was shot dead.

Thousands of former soldiers waged protests in three southern Yemen provinces in the fifth day of street demonstrations, the police officials said. The protesters were largely members of the army of south Yemen who were ousted after being defeated by northern forces during the civil war.Police fired tear gas and water cannons to disperse the protesters in Lawder, Thale'a and Radafan, located north of this southern port city that once the capital of socialist South Yemen. According to the newspaper, witnesses said on condition of anonymity that at least one protester was killed while another was wounded because they fear government reprisal.



Al-Wahdah Comprehensive Political Weekly

Wednesday, August 8

- **Main Headlines** Amran rockslide kills two children
- Anti-Corruption Law contains texts contravening constitutional court, Yemeni Lawyers Syndicate says
- Yemen to participate in union functions scheduled to take place next September and November in Syria and India
- Committee formed to resolve issues of scholars in Morocco

The State Security Court set November 7 as the date for delivering its verdict in the case of three dozen Yemenis accused of planning or carrying out attacks for Al Qaeda, the weekly reported. During Monday's hearing in Sanaa, the prosecution demanded the maximum penalty - which would translate into 10 to 15 years in jail - for each of the 33 suspected militants.

The newspaper added that the inmates are accused of "forming an armed group with the aim of perpetrating criminal acts by attacking foreign residents in Yemen, the clients of a hotel and causing explosions targeting vital installations," according to the charge sheet. They had also "prepared explosives, booby-trapped cars and weapons' for other attack.'

The prosecution says the group, accused of being members of the Yemeni branch of Al Qaeda, launched an abortive twin attack in September 2006 on an oil refinery at Marib, 170km east of the capital Sanaa, and petrol storage tanks at the Dhabba terminal operated by the Canadian firm Nexen in southeastern Hadramut province.

The defense told the court, which handles cases affecting state security, that the defendants had been coerced into making false confessions.



Al-Wahdawi Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Nasserite Unionist Popular **Organization (NUPO) Tuesday, August 7** Main Headlines

Top Qaeda leader warns his fellowmen in Yemen of negotiating with government

Yemeni scholars in Morocco continue their sit-in, urge President to intervene in their issue

- UN Security Council studies dropping Zindani's name from terror list WFRT and GTZ implement third
- phase of women's rights in Islam Yemeni people sad over death of former prime minister
- Authorities expect new clashes with army pensioners in Aden and Dhale
- Presidential plane to carry former PM's corpse to be laid to rest in homeland

The presidential plane will carry back on Wednesday the body of the late former prime minister Faraj bin Ghanim who died Sunday at a hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, after a surgery operation failed, the newspaper said. It added that Al-Ayyam's correspondent in Geneva reported that high-ranking officials will be on the plane and that bin Ghanim will have a respectable and honorable funeral. Bin Ghanim was once a leading figure in the southern Socialist Party and was credited with the economic opening that began in the People's Democratic Republic before Reunification in May 1990.

Dr Ghanim, died at 70 years old, was an economist from Hadramaut. He was appointed as prime minister of the unified Yemen, following an overwhelming victory by the General People's Congress in the 1997 elections. His appointment was a surprise because Dr Ghanim was an independent at that time and GPC did not use to choose personalities, out of the party, for such high posts. Yemeni people in north and south welcomed his appointment and they were optimistic that bin Ghanim could correct the bad situation following the 1994 war.

Fighting extremism with independent Muslim media

By: Firas Ahmad & al-Husein N. Madhany

obert Baer, the former Middle East CIA operative, recently interviewed a 17 year old would-be suicide bomber from Afghanistan who was caught before he could undertake the attack. An article by Baer based on the interview appears on the TIME website. In it Baer discovers that far from being a rabid frothingat-the-mouth anti-American zealot, the boy was simply brainwashed into accepting the al-Qaeda ideology. Among the absurdities the boy believed was that the President of Pakistan, Pervaiz Musharaff, was a Jew. This brand of ideology is the refuge of conmen. Its influence is derived from restricting the availability of information so as to manipulate the way people view the world. It flourishes in environments where reality is oversimplified into a vapid, monochromatic, blackand-white view of the world. "Either

you're with us, or you're against us" can go both ways.

One way to mitigate the influence of this type of ideology is by broadening the worldview of those most susceptible to its grip. While this task is admittedly difficult in a country like Afghanistan, where institutions and infrastructure have been crushed under 30 years of foreign-backed proxy wars, it is equally so in the major metropolitan centres of New York City, London, and Paris. This is because the ideologues who organise suicide bombings and videotaped beheadings realise that controlling and manipulating the flow of information is more important than scoring military victories. In fact, more so than being a military threat, the

inherent capacity to fight on its own. It is important we all ensure that this war is never fully realised. To this effect, many within the mainstream media call for the moderate Muslim community to speak out and condemn extremism in the name of Islam. While condemnation is important from a symbolic standpoint, the act does little to change the underlying problem. In addition to condemnation, what is needed is a broadening of perspectives, a deepening of discourse and a strengthening of independent and reasonable thought.

For all they are worth, simple condemnations of terror or the reiteration of the hackneyed phrase "Islam means peace" are limited in their impact. What will strengthen the hands of the mainstream, and weaken the influence of al-Qaeda-like ideology, is the development of authentic Muslim discourse that explores ideas and promotes broader, more encompassing views of the world. Islam is not an ideology; it has a vast and rich tradition of discussion and

debate. This discourse, far from being novel to the Muslim world, in many ways represents a return to the values that contributed to centuries of peaceful coexistence between Muslims, Christians, Jews, Hindus, and others in places like Spain, Jerusalem, and India.

The values that promote discussion and dialogue are particularly well developed in North America and Europe. Here we instituted them into core principles that have resulted in a number of important institutions, including a free press. The freedom to inform the public of the abuse of power and provide a countervailing force against those who manipulate information for political gain is a fundamental aspect of American and European Muslim media – is paramount. In North America the signs of its print and online emergence can be found in efforts like Islamica Magazine and altmuslim.com. Rooted within the community, these publications provide a forum where debate on culture, history, politics and society can take place outside larger political narratives or soapbox rhetoric. They can meaningfully engage in the reformulation and development of ideas that influence the Muslim community. It is one thing to dissect a people from the outside, it is entirely different when the community engages itself, drawing from its past with a collective eye on the future.

In every religion there will be groups that reduce faith to ideology to advance diminished. Al-Qaeda's long term success is not based in perpetrating violence, but rather in controlling how we think, feel, and act towards others who may be different than us. Our long term success will be in making al-Qaeda's message irrelevant. One way to achieve this is by creating intellectual and artistic spaces within the Muslim community where a broader view of the world is allowed to flourish. To do any less would be playing into the hands of the conmen.

Firas Ahmad is deputy editor and al-Husein N. Madhany is executive editor of Islamica, an international magazine based in the United States and Jordan. It aims to broaden perspectives on

Arab Cup Championship to kick off on Friday Court sets November 7 as date for delivering verdict against terror suspects

greater danger of al-Qaeda is that it convinces the general public-both Muslim and otherwise-that Islam is an ideology, fixed in time and inexorably charging towards a confrontation with anything "Western." If it is successful, those who accept this false premise will carry out the war that al-Qaeda has no

democracy. Unfortunately, due to decades of overbearing dictatorial rule, many parts of the Muslim world are without these basic freedoms. For this reason ideologues can be influential in controlling public sentiment abroad.

Therefore the need for a Muslim fourth estate — a truly independent

their own political agendas. Either through charisma, violence, chicanery, or otherwise, they hijack religion as a means of mobilising the masses. If people were exposed to the realities of this process and the underlying deceit which it embodies, then the ideologue's power over the people would be greatly

Islam and provide a forum for Muslims to articulate their concerns while establishing cross-cultural relations between Muslims and their neighbours and coreligionists. This article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) and can be accessed at www.commongroundnews.org.

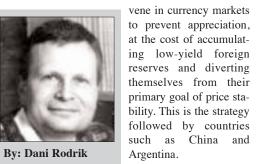
The value of being undervalued

he paramount policy dilemthat ma emerging markets face nowadays is this: on the one hand, sustained economic growth requires a competitive (read "undervalued") currency. On the other hand, any good news is immediately followed

by currency appreciation, making the task of remaining competitive that much harder.

So, you finally passed that crucial piece of legislation? Your fiscally responsible political party just won the election? Or your commodity exports hit the jackpot? Good for you! But the currency appreciation that follows will likely set off an unsustainable consumption boom, wreak havoc with your export sector, create unemployment, and sap your growth potential. Success brings its reward in the form of immediate punishment!

In response, central banks may inter-



Or the central bank lets the markets go where they will, at the cost of drawing the ire of business, labor, the rest of the government, and, in fact, practically everyone except financial types. This is the strategy pursued by countries such as Turkey and South Africa, which have adopted more conventional "inflation targeting" regimes.

The first strategy is problematic because it is unsustainable. The second is undesirable because it buys stability at the cost of growth.

The importance of a competitive currency for economic growth is undeniable. Virtually every instance of sustained high growth has been accompanied by a significantly depreciated real exchange rate. This is as true of South Korea and Taiwan in the 1960's and 1970's, as it is of Argentina today. Chile made its transition to high growth in the 1980's on the back of a large depreciation. Since the 1990's, both China and India have received a huge boost from their undervalued currencies.

These are just some of the betterknown examples. Looking at the experience of more than 100 countries, I have found in my research that each 10% undervaluation adds 0.3 percentage points to growth.

Currency undervaluation is such a potent instrument for growth for the simple reason that it creates incentives for the economy's growth-promoting sectors. It increases the profitability of manufacturing and non-traditional agricultural sectors, which are the activities with both the highest level of labor productivity and with the most rapid rates of productivity increase.

An undervalued currency enables an economy to integrate into the world economy on the basis of strong export currency" policy when fiscal policy performance. It stimulates production (and hence employment), unlike overvaluation, which stimulates consumption

So what should policymakers do? First, it is important to realize that a strong and overly volatile currency is not just the central bank's problem to fix. While the central bank bears a good part of the responsibility, it needs support from other parts of the government, most notably from the finance ministry. Maintaining a competitive currency requires a rise in domestic saving relative to investment, or a reduction in national expenditure relative to income. Otherwise, the competitiveness gains would be offset by rising inflation.

This means that the fiscal authorities have a big responsibility: to target a structural fiscal surplus that is high enough to generate the space needed for real exchange rate depreciation. This may not be popular, especially in an economic downturn. But no one has the right to complain about the central bank's "high-interest rate, appreciated remains too lax for interest rates to be reduced without risking price stability.

There are other instruments available for increasing domestic saving and reducing consumption besides the fiscal balance. Government policies can target private saving directly, by creating incentives for saving through appropriate tax and pension policies. Even more importantly, policies can discourage foreign-borrowing-led consumption booms by taxing capital inflows (Chilean-style) or increasing financial intermediaries' liquidity requirements. There is little to be gained from letting hot money flow into an economy freely. With such policies in place, the com-

fort zone for central banks is enlarged sufficiently to loosen monetary policy. Equally important, the central bank needs to signal to the public that it now cares about the real exchange rate, because it is important to exports, jobs, and sustainable growth.

This can be done without announcing a specific target level for the exchange rate. There is huge room to maneuver between the extremes of targeting a specific level of the real exchange rate and disowning any interest in the real exchange rate. The central bank does need to have a view, updated over time, about the exchange rate's appropriate range, and it should signal when it thinks the currency is moving in the wrong direction.

Once the monetary rules of the game incorporate the real exchange rate, and assuming that fiscal policy remains supportive, investors can look forward to a less volatile and more competitive currency. This will mean more investment in tradable industries, more employment overall, and faster growth.

You will know you have succeeded when the United States' Treasury Secretary comes knocking on your door saying that you are guilty of manipulating your currency.

Dani Rodrik is Professor of Political Economy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007.



National Bank Of Yemen



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR

Dahman RSM

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REVIEWER'S REPORT TO H.E. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

REPORT ON THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of the National Bank of Yemen (The Bank) which comprise the balance sheet as of go June 2007, the related statements of income, each flows and changes in owners' equity for the period then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for the interim financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with international Pinancial Reporting Standards and related Yemeni laws and regulations. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or cerver, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

REVIEWER'S RESPONSIBILITY

for response or detailed with the interval of the interval of

OPINION

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the significant accounting policies used in preparing the interim financial statements described in note 3 to the interim financial statements applied on a consistent basis. We also confirm that the significant accounting policies followed in preparing the interim financial statements are the same as those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.



Dahman Awadh Dahman, PCCA Registered Licensed Accountant t No. 384

OF DAHMAN RSM

11 July 2007 Aden, Republic of Yemen

BALANCE SHEET As of 30 June 2007

	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
Note	YR '000	YR '000
5	12,129,294	10,112,819
6	26,298,355	24,013,103
7	30,490,141	28,954,836
8	9,350,000	9,200,000
9	6,791,651	7,092,222
10	140,659	140,485
11		476,730
12	1,878,605	1,871,837
_	87,584,322	81,862,032
13	52,254	99,598
14	76,840,037	71,666,203
15	1,591,846	1,682,854
16	561,478	917;415
_	79,045,615	74,366,070
17	5,500,000	5,500,000
17	639,762	639,762
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 - - 13 14 15 16 - 17	2007 Note IR '000 5 12,129,294 6 226,298,355 7 30,490,141 8 9,350,000 9 6,791,651 10 140,659 11 505,617 12 1,878,605 87,584,322 13 52,254 14 76,840,037 15 1,591,846 16 561,478 79,045,615 17 5,500,000

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY For The Six Months Ended 30 June 2007

	Capital YR '000	Revaluation Reserve YR '000	Statutory Reserve YR '000	General Reserve YR '000	Changes in Fair Value Reserve YR '000	Net Profit for the Period YR '000	Total YR '000
At 31 December 2005	4,000,000	639,762	805,176	412,881	18,268	-	5,876,087
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-	-	1,292	-	1,292
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,770	1,703,770
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	255,566	-	-	(255,566)	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	255,566	-	(255,566)	-
Government's share in net profit transferred to capital	1,107,451	-	-	-	-	(1,107,451)	-
Transfer to capital	392,549	-	-	(392,549)	-	-	-
Employees' share in net profit	-				-	(85,187)	(85,187)
At 31 December 2006	5,500,000	639,762	1,060,742	275,898	19,560	-	7,495,962
Net profit for the period	-				-	1,042,745	1,042,745
At 30 June 2007	5,500,000	639,762	1,060,742	275,898	19,560	1,042,745	8,538,707

The Bank's Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 8 January 2005, resolved to comply with the instructions of Central Bank of Yemen in its circular no. 12 dated 8 December 2004 to the banks licensed to operate in the Republic of Yemen to increase their capital to YR 6,000 million beginning from the year 2005 and by the end of 2009. H.E the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, at that time, accepted the recommendation of the Bank management to start increasing the capital from the Government's share of profit at the end of each year beginning from 2004 as the Board of Directors will decide at each year end.

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

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW For The Six Months Ended 30 June 2007

	January/ June 2007	January/ June 2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	YR 000	YR 000
Net profit for the period before provision for Zakat and income tax	1,636,723	1,301,428
Adjustments for:		
Provision for losses on loans and on contra accounts made during the period	661,062	362,649
Provision for losses on loans and on contra accounts written back during the period	(425,579)	(169,035)
Amount utilized during the period from provision for losses on loans	(2,383)	-
Revaluation of balances of provision for losses on loans and on contra		
accounts Revaluation of available for sale investments	2,808 (174)	7,069 (708)
Income tax paid	(917,415)	(704,870)
Zakat paid	-	(24,000)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	33,648	27,945
Net operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities		
related to operating activities (1)	988,690	800,478
CHANGES IN BANKING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(1,652,373)	1,785,379
Due from banks maturing after three months	(3,069,035)	524,080
Loans and advances to customers before provision but after suspended interest	145,725	(697,665)
Debit balances and other assets	(28,887)	(43,132)
Net decrease in assets (2)	(4,604,570)	1,568,662
Due to banks	(47,344)	12,884
Customers' deposits	5,173,834	3,140,308
Credit balances and other liabilities	(204,570)	42,810
Net increase in liabilities (3)	4,921,920	3,196,002
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTMENT ACTVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(40,416)	(80,180)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (4)	(40,416)	(80,180)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (1+2+3+4)	1,265,624	5,484,962
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	61,886,479	47,369,509
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	63,152,103	52,854,471
Represented by:		
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	12,129,294	8,949,394
Due from banks	26,298,355	18,697,288
Treasury bills and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	39,840,141	34,080,240
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(11,000,901)	(7,835,891)
Due from banks maturing after three months	(4,114,786)	(1,036,560)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	63,152,103	52,854,471

Revenue recognition

i) Revenues are recognized on the accrual basis. However, in order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1996, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is treated as non-performing, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and recorded as uncollected interest.

Cumulative

ii) In accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen guideline no. 2 of 2002, any provisions written back are included under "other operating income".

iii) Dividends on available for sale investments are recognized when declared

Treasury bills and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen

Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are stated at their nominal value, adjusted for any unamortized discount. Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen are stated at their nominal value.

Valuation of investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given including acquisition charges associated with the investment. After initial recognition, investments which are classified as "available for sale" are measured at fair value. The gain or loss arising from a change in fair value of such investments is recognised directly in equity until the financial asset is sold, collected or otherwise disposed off, or until the financial asset is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the statement of income for the year.

Provision for losses on loans and advances and contingent liabilities

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circulars no. 6 of 1996 and no. 5 of 1998, provision is made for specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees. The provision is determined based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly, the provision is made in accordance with the following extern following rates:

•	Performing loans including watch loans	2% (2006: 2%)
•	Performing contingencies including watch accounts	1% (2006: 1%)
•	Non-performing loans and contingencies:	
	 Substandard debts 	15%
	 Doubtful debts 	45%
	- Bad debts	100%

Loans and advances are written off by debiting the provision, if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by the Central Bank of Yemen upon review of the portfolio. Proceeds from loans and advances previously written off in prior years are credited to the provision. Loans and advances to

Reserves	17	1,336,640	1,336,640
Cumulative changes in the fair value reserve	17	19,560	19,560
Retained Earnings	_	1,042,745	-
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	_	8,538,707	7;495,962
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY	-	87,584,322	81,862,032
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net	18	36,086,020	25,089,035

Reviewer's report attached (page 1),

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Arwa Ali Suleiman Al-Koori Manager Statistic & Research	Sami Abdul Hamid Ma First Deputy General I		Abdul Rahman Moh Chairman and Ger					
STATEMENT OF INCOME For The Six Months Ended 30 June 2007								
STATEMENT OF INCOME		Note	January/ June 2007 YR' 000	January/ June 2006 YR' 000				
OPERATING INCOME								
Interest on loans and advances an	nd due from banks	19	1,259,512	847,571				
Interest on treasury bills			2,232,648	2,107,619				
Interest on certificates of deposit	with the Central Bank of							
Yemen Total interes	tinanna		754,846	423,094 3,378,284				
	st income		4,247,006	0.07 7 1				
Cost of deposits Net interest		20	(2,215,584)	(1,752,004) 1,626,280				
			2,031,422	, ,				
Commissions and fee income on l		21	354,806	245,785				
Income on available for sale inves			2,359	884				
Gain on foreign currency transact	ions	22	32,143	39,536				
Other operating income		23	429,256	183,325				
NET OPERATIO	NG INCOME		2,849,986	2,095,810				
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Commissions and fee expenses or	n banking services		31,409	10,071				
General and administration expe	nses	24	520,688	410,812				
Provisions		25	661,166	373;499				
TOTAL OPERATE	NG EXPENSES		1,213,263	794,382				
NET PROFIT FOR THE PE	PIOD REFORE 74KAT							
AND INCO			1,636,723	1,301,428				
Provision for Zakat		26	(32,500)	(24,000)				
NET PROFIT FOR THE P AND BEFORE I			1,604,223	1,277,428				
Provision for income tax		16	(561,478)	(447,100)				
NET PROFIT FOR	THE PERIOD		1,042,745	830,328				
Earnings per share		27	YR 190	YR 208				

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 200

INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The National Bank of Yemen (The Bank), which was incorporated in Aden in 1969, is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The Head Office of the Bank is at Queen Arwa Street, P. O. Box no. 5, Crater, Aden, Republic of Yemen and is registered under Registration Number 1748. The Bank undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 28 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and through two branches in Sana'a, one in Hodeidah and Taiz each.

The Bank had 620 employees as on 30 June 2007 (31 December 2006: 629 employees).

PREPARATION BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34-Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretation of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) of the IASB, the current local prevailing laws and regulations and the rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen.

There are no significant differences between International Financial Reporting Standards and those required by the Central Bank of Yemen except for the following:

- The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on non performing loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1996 and circular no. 5 of 1998; i)
- The inclusion of the general provision for risk calculated on the performing loans and advances in ii) the general provision for loans and advances rather than including it within the Owner's equity.

The effect of these deviations is immaterial on the interim financial statements of the Bank as on 30 June

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 3

The significant accounting policies applied on a consistent basis are as follows:

Accounting convention

The interim financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for their revaluation of land and buildings to market value and the measurement of available for sale investments to the fair value in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 39 - Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement applied by the Bank from January 2002.

Foreign currencies

- The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Riyals. Transactions in other currencies are recorded during the financial period at the prevailing exchange rates at the value dates of the transactions. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are re-valued at the prevailing exchange rates on that date. Gains or losses resulting from revaluation are taken to the statement of income.
- The differences arising from the re-measurement of "available for sale investments" to fair value which ii) relates to changes in foreign exchange rates are considered as part of the change in fair value. Accordingly, these differences are not taken to the statement of income, but are rather taken directly to the Owner's equity. The Bank does not enter into forward exchange contracts.

customers are presented, in the balance sheet, net of provision and uncollected interest.

Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation

Property comprising land and buildings are recorded at their revalued amounts. Other plant and equipment are recorded at cost on the date of purchase. Cost includes the purchase price and related expenses. Freehold land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation.

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

10%

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

Real estate properties acquired from customers

In accordance with the Banks Law no. 38 of 1998 and the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen, real estate properties acquired from customers in settlement of loans are included in the balance sheet under "debit balances and other assets" using the value at which these properties were acquired less any decline in their value. Any decline is charged to the statement of income.

Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are presented off-balance sheet under "contra accounts and other commitments" as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities of the Bank at the balance sheet date

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, cash balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks and investments in treasury bills which are due within three months from the issuance date and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen.

Taxation

Taxation for the year is provided for in accordance with the Income Tax Law no. 31 of 1991 and its amendments and the provision of article no. 85 of the Banks Law no. 38 of 1998.

Zakat

The Bank pays zakat, in accordance with the relevant laws, to the government which decides on its

Related party transactions

Disclosures are made in the financial statements of loans and advances and contingent liabilities granted to related parties and in particular to members of the Board of Directors and companies in which they own more than 25% of the capital.

Fiduciary assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date an assessment is made of whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset At each balance sheet date an assessment is indue to whether there is objective date in a manufal asset or portfolio of assets is impaired. If this evidence exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets or group of assets is determined and any impairment losses are recognised immediately in the statement of income based on the present value of the anticipated future cash flows.

Fair values

The estimated fair value of interest-bearing items is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar remaining maturity. No fair values are estimated for deposits with no fixed maturity as their balances are payable on demand.



20 June

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31 December







DED 30 JUNE 2007 NTHS E

For investments where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, or is based on the expected cash flows or the underlying net asset base of the investment.

Trade and settlement date accounting

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGING THEIR RELATED RISKS 4

Financial instruments 4.1

The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen, investments, and loans and advances to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Forward contracts

The Bank does not enter into forward foreign currency buy or sale contracts.

4.2 Managing related risks

Interest rate risk

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

correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending.

considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates. controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities. .

Credit risk

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and Dolligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 10 of 1997 pertaining to the management of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to certain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk.

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

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates.
- obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks.
- follow-up and periodical reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans.
- distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk. ٠

Exchange rate risk

Due to the nature of the Bank's activity, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to Due to the nature of the Bank's activity, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. The Bank attempts to maintain a balanced foreign currencies position in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1998 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's prime descent of the text of the Bank's capital capital and reserves, (note 34).

CASH IN HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN 5

	30 June 2007 YR 2000	31 December 200б YR 2000
Cash in hand:	11 000	IK 000
In local currency	628,597	346,860
In foreign currencies	499,038	377,678
Cheques purchased, net	758	39,753
Total cash in hand	1,128,393	764,291
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen:		
In local currency	4,144,440	3,929,006
In foreign currencies	6,856,461	5,419,522
Total reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	11,000,901	9,348,528
Total cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	12,129,294	10,112,819

In accordan In accordance with the Yemeni Banks Law no. 38 of 1998, the Bank is required to maintain statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen at 10% in local currency and 20 % on foreign currencies of its demand, time and other deposits. Deposits in local currency carry interest at rates determined by the Central Bank of Yemen

Gross non performing loans and advances at 30 June 2007 amounted to YR 2,293,381 thousand (31 December 2006: YR 2,040,318 thousand). The breakup of the same is as follows:

30 June

-- ----

31 December

	2007	2006
	YR ooo	YR'000
Substandard debts	485,742	310,140
Doubtful debts	421,141	279,994
Bad debts	1,386,498	1,450,184
Total gross non performing loans and advances	2,293,381	2,040,318

Provision for losses on non performing loans and advances

9-a

In accordance with Article 85 of the Banks Law no. 38 of 1998, which came into effect on 27 December, 1998, and Article 9 - (j) of the Income Tax Law no. 31 of 1991 as amended by Republican Decree Law no. 12 of 1999, any provision for losses on loans and advances made by a bank in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Yemen in this respect, are not subject to the provisions of any income tax law and are allowable as a deduction in arriving at the taxable income.

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

		30 June 2	007		December 20	006
	Specific YR'000	General YR'000	Total YR'000	Specific YR ⁷ 000	General YR'000	Total YR'000
Balance at 1 January Revaluation of opening balance in foreign	1,573,179	63,857	1,637,036	1,281,167	64,559	1,345,726
currencies Amount utilized during the	2,193	8o	2,273	9,046	421	9,467
period/ year. Adjusted opening balance Amounts recovered of loans	(2,383) 1,572,989	63,937	(2,383) 1,636,926	(1,025) 1,289,188	64,980	(1,025) 1,354,168
previously written off (note 23) Provision for the period/	(402,330)	-	(402,330)	(556,694)	(14,191)	(570,885)
year (note 25) Charged to the income	500,924	56,362	557,286	840,685	13,068	853,753
statement Balance at end of	98,594	56,362	154,956	283,991	(1,123)	282,868
period/year	1,671,583	120,299	1,791,882	1,573,179	63,857	1,637,036
Management has decided			provision for	performing loa	ns and cont	tingencies

including watch loans at the rate of 2% (2006: 2%).

9-b Suspended interest

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

	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
	YR'ooo	YR'ooo
Balance at 1 January	53,381	36,320
Exchange differences	(221)	1,287
Amounts written-off during the period/ year	(119)	(307)
Recovered during the period/ year	-	(842)
Suspended during the period/ year	17,097	16,923
Balance at end of period/ year	70,138	53,381

AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS, NET 10

These comprise investments, available for sale, in the following Banks and financial institution:

% IR 000 IR 00	20
Unquoted investments in UBAF Group: UBAF – Curacao – A Shares of US \$ 1 each 0.788 1.497.200 17.982 17.98	
UEAF - Curacao - B Shares of US \$ 1 each 0.783 234,650 2,818 2,81	
UBAF – Curacao – C Shares of US \$ 1 each 1.371 <u>528,250</u> <u>6,344</u> <u>6,34</u>	44
Total investment in shares in UBAF Group 2,260,100 27,144 27,14	44
Other unquoted investments:	
Arab Banking Group -Bahrain 0.344 2,067 2,06 Arab Financial Services Company- Bahrain (note	67
10-a) 0.167 19,732 19,73	732
Yemen Financial Services Company- Yemen (note 10-b) 10.000 59,727 59,55	-
Yemen Mobile Company for Telecommunication- Yemen (note 10-c) 0.139 <u>61,200</u> <u>61,200</u>	
Total other unquoted investments 142,726 142,55	
Total available for sale investments 169,870 169,69	-
Provision for impairment (note 10-d) (29,211) (29,211)	.11)
Net book value of investments available for sale 140,659 140,48	85

Arab Financial Services Company - Bahrain The fair value of the investment in Arab Financial Services Company - Bahrain is based on the book value of

The fine value of the investment in Andri Innarcan Services Company – Ballian is based on the book value of shares as per the latest audited financial statement (i.e. for the year ended 31 December 2005) of the Company which amounted to US\$ 9.94 per share (2006: US\$ 9.94 per share).

Yemen Financial Services Company - Yemen

DUE TO BANKS 13

	2007	2006
	YR 000	YR'ooo
Current and demand accounts:		
Local banks	5,535	66,570
Foreign banks	46,719	33,028
Total due to banks	52,254	99,598

CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	2007	2006
	YR'000	YR'ooo
Current accounts	17,319,670	17,540,930
Savings accounts	24,292,493	24,030,515
Term deposits	26,394,334	25,722,286
Other deposit margins	489,872	978,582
Deposits for documentary letters of credit, guarantees and others	8,343,668	3,393,890
Total customers' deposits	76,840,037	71,666,203
15 CREDIT BALANCES AND OTHER LIABILITIES		
	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
	YR '000	YR'ooo
Accrued interest payable	623,068	538,079
Unclaimed balances (note 15- a)	195,211	194,003
Provision for employees' leave pay	27,562	34,537
Provision for off-balance sheet items (note 15 - b)	231,332	150,270
Due to the Owner (the Government) (note 15 – c)	-	
Other provisions	6,914	21,435
Employees' share in net profit	25,964	99,190
Provision for contingent liabilities (note 33)	359,038	358,942
Sundry credit balances	122,757	286,398
Total credit balances and other liabilities	1,591,846	1,682,854

15-a Unclaimed balances

This amount represents balances that are over 15 years old and have not been claimed by the beneficiaries. The increase in the amount is due to the revaluation of the balances in foreign currencies at the period end

Management regularly reviews the likelihood of these amounts being claimed and based on the outcome of such review; it considers the amount that should be transferred to the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the relevant article in the Banks Law no. 38 of 1998.

15-b Provision for off-balance sheet items

	200/	2000
	YR'ooo	YR'ooo
Balance at 1 January	150,270	71,415
Revaluation of opening balance in foreign currencies	535	1,471
Provision charged during the period/ year (note 25)	103,776	114,298
Provision written back during the period/year (note 23)	(23,249)	(36,914)
Balance at end of the period/year	231,332	150,270
15-c Due to the owner (the Government)		
-0 -	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
	YR'000	YR'ooo
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Government's share in the profit for the period/year	-	1,107,451
Transferred to capital	-	(1,107,451)
Net Government's share payable		-
Amounts paid during the period/year	(-)	(-)
Balance at end of the period/year	-	-

16 INCOME TAX PAYABLE

	30 5 4 16	31 December
	2007	2006
Amounts due to the Tax Authority	YR'000	YR'ooo
Balance at 1 January	917,415	704,870
Charged for the period/ year in the Statement of Income (note 16 - a)	561,478	917,415
Total amounts due to the Tax Authority	1,478,893	1,622,285
Amount paid during the period/ year	(917,415)	(704,870)
Total income tax payable	561,478	917,415

16-a <u>Charge for the period</u>

The charge for the period has been calculated on the basis of the net profit for the period. It has been calculated at 35 % of the net profit of the period.

Prior year tax assessments 16-b

3	o June 31 December
	2007 2006
Due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks	R'000 YR'000
Current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen:	
In local currency 1,3	09,192 1,400,300
In foreign currencies	97,612 351,246
Total current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen 1,5	1,751,546
Current account balances with local banks	1,974 1,974
Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks 1,5	08,778 1,753,520
Due from foreign banks and other financial institutions	
Current and demand account balances 3,7	59,261 2,480,384
Provision for outstanding reconciling items (2	4,830) (24,602)
Time deposits 21,0	55,146 19,803,801
Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions 24/7	89,577 22,259,583
Total due from banks 26,2	98,355 24,013,103

Time deposits include

6 DUE FROM BANKS

- An investment linked deposit made with a foreign bank for US \$2,000,000 (YR 398,180 thousand) a) to be held for five years and carries a fixed interest rate of 5,50 % for the period. However the interest rate is indexed to LIBOR and is calculated based on a predetermined formula which has an upper and lower barrier. The period of the deposit is from 29 April 2004 to 29 April 2009.
- An investment linked deposit made with a foreign bank for US \$2,000,000 (YR 398,180 thousand) to be held for four years and carries fixed interest rates of 2.50% for year one, 3.25% for year two, 4.00% for year three and 4.50% for year four. The period of the deposit is from 16 June 2004 to 16 b) June 2008.

TREASURY BILLS, net

	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
	YR '000	YR'000
Treasury bills due within 90 days	31,035,549	29,439,881
Unamortized discount	(545,408)	(485,045)
Net book value of treasury bills	30,490,141	28,954,836

The treasury bills and repurchased treasury bills have maturity of three months and carry interest rates ranging from 15.79% to 15.92% (31 December 2006: 15.30% to 15.80%). In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen, treasury bills which mature within a period not exceeding three months are considered as part of cash and cash equivalent assets.

8 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

	30 June 2007 YR 000	31 December 2006 YR'000
Certificates of deposit – 91 days	9,350,000	9,200,000

Certificates of deposits are amounts deposited with the Central Bank of Yemen having a maturity of three months and carry interest rates of 15.81% to 15.88% (31 December 2006: 15.34% to 15.77%). In accordance with the instructions with the Central Bank of Yemen, such certificates of deposit are considered as part of cash and cash equivalent assets.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, net of provision

	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
Loans and advances to customers in private sector:	YR '000	YR'ooo
Overdraft facilities	4,665,881	5,415,766
Short term loans	3,987,790	3,325,186
Commercial papers discounted	-	41,687
Total loans and advances to customers in private sector	8,653,671	8,782,639
Provision for losses on non performing loans and advances (note 9 - a)	(1,791,882)	(1,637,036)
Suspended interest (note 9- b)	(70,138)	(53,381)
Total provision for losses on non performing loans and advances and		
suspended interest	(1,862,020)	(1,690,417)
Net loans and advances to customers	6,791,651	7,092,222

The Bank has contributed a sum of USD 300,000 to Yemen Financial Services Company (Closed Shareholding Company) (YFSC), which has been the share capital established in joint venture with a number of other local banks. The share capital of YFSC is USD 3,000,000. The Board of Directors has in its meeting held on 22 July 2004 resolved to invest in this Company to an extent of 25 % of the Company's share capital.

Yemen Mobile Company for Telecommunication - Yemen 10-C

The Bank has purchased 120,000 shares of YR 500 each for a sum of YR 60,000,000 of Yemen Mobile Company for Telecommunication (Yemen Shareholding Company). The total share capital of this Company is YR 43,262 million. The Bank paid YR 1,200,000 as acquisition costs which has been added to cost in accordance with International Accounting Standard 39 - Financial Instrument - Recognition and Measurement

10-d Provision for impairment

10-a

10-b

Since no dividends were received from the investments in UBAF - Curacao and Arab Banking Group - Bahrain during the last few years and no dividends are expected to be received in the coming years, a full impairment provision was taken for the balances of those investments because their net present value is nil.

DEBIT BALANCES AND OTHER ASSETS 11

	30 June	31 December
	2007	2006
	YR 000	YR'ooo
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	13,417	4,224
Interest receivable	339,202	341,859
Capital costs of new branches under construction	102,637	81,653
Real estate properties acquired from customers, net of provision	29,234	29,234
Al Amal Bank for Microfinance -Yemen	10,000	10,000
Al Tadhamon Microfinance- Yemen	1,000	1,000
Sundry debit balances, net of provision	10,127	8,760
Total debit balances and other assets	505,617	476,730

The balance of real estate properties acquired from customers is net of a provision of YR 480 thousand (2006; YR 480 thousand). The valuation of these properties is in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen.

The shareholdings in Al Amal Bank for Microfinance - Yemen and Al Tadhamon Microfinance- Yemen have been included in the "debit balances and other assets" rather than "available for sale investments" as management is of the opinion that these amounts would be fully refundable in the future.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net of accumulated depreciation 12

	Freehold Land	-	Furniture	-		
	and	Leasehold	&	Motor	Swift &	
	buildings	Improvements	Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Cost or valuation: At 31 December	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000
2006 Additions during	1,683,313	51,491	247,679	103,444	142,613	2,228,540
the period	5,521	5,251	20,125	157	9,362	40,416
At 30 June 2007	1,688,834	56,742	267,804	103,601	151,975	2,268,956
Depreciation:						
At 31 December						
2006	54,054	20,125	114,394	55,296	112,834	356,703
Charge for the						
period	5,451	3,436	12,317	6,701	5,743	33,648
At 30 June 2007	59,505	23,561	126,711	61,997	118,577	390,351
Net book amount:				,		
At 30 June 2007	1,629,329	33,181	141,093	41,604	33,398	1,878,605
At 31 December						
2006	1,629,259	31,366	133,285	48,148	29,779	1,871,837

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

The Bank received on 19 May 2007 the final tax clearance for the income tax liability for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 from the Tax Authority.

OWNER'S EOUTTY 17

17-a <u>Authorized capital</u>

The authorized share capital amounting YR 6,000 million (2006: YR 6,000 million) consists of 6,000 thousand shares of YR 1,000 par value each (2006: of 6,000 thousand shares of YR 1,000 par value each).

17-b Declared and paid up capital

The paid up share capital amounting YR 5,500 million (2006: YR 4,000 million) consists of 5,500 thousand shares of YR 1,000 par value each (2006: 4,000 thousand shares of YR 1,000 par value each).

17-c Net profit distribution

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations and Establishments Law no. 35 of 1991, the net profit of the Bank shall be allocated as follows:

- 15% to statutory reserve:
- 15% to general reserve;
- 65% to the Government for its share of profits;
- 2% to employee's incentives; and
- 3% to employees' social fund.

17-d <u>Surplus on revaluation property reserve</u>

The difference between the revalued amounts of the freehold land and the buildings and their net book value as at 31 December, 1999 has been credited to the above account and included in owner's equity.

17-e Cumulative changes in fair value reserve

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement, the differences between the fair values and the book values of the "available for sale" investments are recognized in the cumulative changes in fair value until they are sold, collected, disposed off, or until they are determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is included in the statement of income

CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net

<u>As at 30 June 2007</u>	Gross Commitments YR '000	Coverea by margin YR '000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	26,032,211	6,928,160	19,104,051
Letters of guarantees – customers	6,548,085	1,401,358	5,146,727
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	10,536,806	-	10,536,806
Customers' acceptances	1,260,026	-	1,260,026
Credit cards	52,560	14,150	38,410
Total contra accounts and other commitments	44,429,688	8,343,668	36,086,020
As at 31 December 2006	Gross Commitments YR 2000	Covered by margin YR '000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers			
concerned:		6 -	
Documentary letters of credit	12,651,967	2,193,462	10,458,505
Letters of guarantees – customers Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	6,232,978 8,138,189	1,185,708	5,047,270 8,138,189
Customers' acceptances	1,406,193	-	1,406,193
Credit cards			38,878
Total contra accounts and other commitments	<u>53,598</u> 28,482,925	14,720	25,089,035



National Bank Of Yemen





RIM FINANCIAL STAT MENTS FOR E E Г DI N7 THS | D 30 JUNE 2007 E SI E M DE

INTEREST ON LOANS AND ADVANCES AND DUE FROM BANKS

10 INTEREST ON LOANS AND ADVANCES AND DUE FROM	M DANKS	
	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
	YR ooo	YR 000
Interest on loans and advances to customer and banks:		
Interest on loans and advances to customers	435,884	316,916
Interest on commercial papers discounted	752	1,940
Interest on other facilities	2,061	1,439
Interest on loans to banks	-	3,304
Total interest on loans and advances to customers and banks	438,697	323,599
Interest on deposits with foreign banks:		
Interest on current accounts	56,514	29,794
Interest on call accounts	424	470
Interest on deposits	502,409	267,372
Total interest on deposits with foreign banks	559:347	297,636
Interest on deposits with local banks:		
Interest on reserves balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	261,468	226,336
Total interest on deposits with banks	820,815	523,972
Total interest on loans and advances and due from banks	1,259,512	847,571
20 COST OF DEPOSITS		
	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
	YR 000	YR 000
Interest on savings accounts	837,762	719,313
Interest on time deposits	1,377,822	1,032,691
Tatal and of demosite		

2,215,584

1,752,004

Total liabilities

1,672,381

Interest on time deposits	
Total cost of deposits	

21 COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME ON BANKING SERV	лсея	
	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
	YR 000	YR '000
Commissions on documentary letters of credits	86,257	51,888
Commissions on letters of guarantee	111,633	109,667
Commissions on transfer of funds	15,676	15,235
Commissions on acceptances	3,433	2,719
Commissions on cheques	113,447	37,900
Banking services fees	4,175	4,192
Other services fees	20,185	24,184
Total commissions and fee income on banking services	354,806	245,785
22 GAIN ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS		
	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
	YR 000	YR '000
Revaluation differences on foreign currency transactions	13,841	28,216
Gain on foreign exchange trading transactions	18,302	11,320
Total gain on foreign currency transactions	32,143	39,536
23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME	- /	- ,
	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
Provision for large an large and large married (anter a s)	YR '000	YR 000
Provision for losses on loans no longer required (note 9-a)	402,330	163,083
Provision for off-balance sheet items no longer required (note 15-b) Sundry income	23,249	5,952
Total other operating income	3,677 429,256	14,290
24 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
24 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXTENSES	January/	January/
	June 2007	June 2006
	YR ooo	YR ooo
Salaries, wages and related costs	308,812	260,038
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 12)	33,648	27,945
Rent	17,314	15,842
Electricity and water	14,016	11,982
Repairs and maintenance	12,542	8,123
Telephone, telexes and postage	12,425	11,473
Transportation and allowances	12,626	12,604
Promotions and publications	10,735	13,040
Computer maintenance	5,843	-
Training	13,354	8,68o
Taxes and government fees	1,530	802
Donations	4,269	4,399
Stationery and printing supplies	10,015	8,583
Other general and administration expenses	63,559	27,301
Total general and administration expenses	520,688	410,812

As at 31 December 2006	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
ASSETS	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with					
the Central Bank of Yemen	10,112,819	-	-	-	10,112,819
Due from banks	22,967,352	-	-	1,045,751	24,013,103
Treasury bills, net	28,954,836	-	-	-	28,954,836
Certificates of deposit with CBY	9,200,000	-	-	-	9,200,000
Loans and advances to customers, net					
of provision	1,696,691	482,742	1,956,461	2,956,328	7,092,222
Available for sale Investments, net	-	-	-	140,485	140,485
Total assets	72,931,698	482,742	1,956,461	4,142,564	79,513,465
LIABILITIES					-
Due to banks	99,598		-	-	99,598
Customers' deposits	47,554,119	7,656,869	16,377,365	77,850	71,666,203
Total liabilities	47,653,717	7,656,869	16,377,365	77,850	71,765,801

AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 30

30-a	The average interest rates on as follows:	assets and liabilities applied	d during the year ended 30 June 200	07 were
------	--	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------

as follow:	51						-	
			Yem	ani	US	Saudi	Sterling	
				iyal	Dollar			Euro
ASSETS			R	yai %	Douar %			£uro %
Reserve balances v	with the Central	Bank of Yen	19 19	.00			20	70
Due from banks:	vidi die Centra	Dame of Ten	ien 13	.00				
Current account	-			-		_		
Time deposits	5			-	5.25 5.26		4.70	3.75
Treasury bills				8-	5.20	4.04	5.55	_
Certificates of dep	and with the	Control Rom	13	j.8 ₇	-	-	-	-
Yemen	posit with the	Central Ban						
Loans to customer	-			.90 .00		-	-	-
Loans to customer	2		17	.00	7.50			
LIABILITIES								
Customers' deposi	te		12	.00	3.06	1.65	2.19	1.15
customers deposi			-3	.00	3.00	1.03	2.1.9	1123
30-b The avera were as fo	age interest rate bllows:	es on assets a	and liabilities	s applie	ed durin	g the year e	nded 31 Dece	ember 2006
			Yem	eni	US	Saudi	Sterling	
				iyal	Dollar			Euro
ASSETS			10	% %	200000 %			%
Reserve balances v	with the Central	Bank of Ven	10 10	.00	-		-	-
Due from banks:	vicit the Central	Dameories		.00				
Current account	-				4.55		3.12	3.69
Time deposits	2			-	4·55 5·30			3.09
Treasury bills			15	.69	5.30	4.30	3.00	-
Certificates of dep	nosit with the	Central Ban		,09				
Yemen	posit min inc	central Data		5.72	-	-	-	-
Loans to customer				.00	8.00	-	-	-
Loans to customer	2		10	.00	0.00			
LIABILITIES								
Customers' deposi	ts		13	.00	2.66	1.65	2.18	1.15
•						-		5
	IBUTION OF A	ASSETS, LLA	BILITIES, O	CONTI	NGENT	LIABILIT	IES AND	
<u>As at 30 June 200</u>	27							
	Manufacturing	Anriculture	Trade	Ser	vice	Finance	Personal	Total
ASSETS Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000		000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000
Yemen	-	-	-			2,129,294	-	12,129,294
Due from banks	-	-	-			6,298,355	-	26,298,355
Treasury bills, net	-	-	-		- 3	0,490,141	-	30,490,141
Certificates of deposit								
with CBY	-	-	-		- 9	,350,000	-	9,350,000
Loans and advances								
to customers, net of provision	432,886	_	4.477.710		,708	05.440	1,968,928	6,791,651
Available for sale	432,000	-	4,177,719	110,	,/00	95,410	1,900,920	0,/91,051
Investments, net		-	-		-	140,659	-	140,659
Total assets	432,886	-	4,177,719	116.	,708 78	8,503,859	1,968,928	85,200,100
LIABILITIES								
Due to banks	-	-	-		-	52,254	-	52,254
Customers' deposits	1,672,381	169,345	9,019,027	4,125	564	853,247	61,000,473	76,840,037
asposito	-,-,301		2,012,01/	4,3		- 33,	5,000,1/3	/0,000,03/

169,345 9,019,027 4,125,564

	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Trade	Service	Finance	Personal	Total
ASSETS	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000
Cash in hand and							
reserve balances with							
the Central Bank of							
Yemen	-	-	-	-	10,112,819	-	10,112,819
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	24,013,103	-	24,013,103
Treasury bills, net	-	-	-	-	28,954,836	-	28,954,836
Certificates of deposit with CBY							
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	9,200,000	-	9,200,000
to customers, net of							
provision	48,125	_	5,072,914	20.800	102,051	1,848,332	7,092,222
Available for sale	40,123	-	3,0/2,944	20,000	102,031	1,040,351	/,092,222
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	140,485	-	140,485
Total assets	48,125	-	5,072,914	20,800	72,523,294	1,848,332	79,513,465
LIABILITIES							
Due to banks		_	-		99,598	_	99,598
						-0	
Customers' deposits	2,276,554	473,913	7,278,416	1,818,972	862,077	58,956,271	71,666,203
Total liabilities	2,276,554	473,913	7,278,416	1,818,972	961,675	58,956,271	71,765,801

Contra accounts and other commitments 22,219,734 531,570 2,389,703 2,695,713 28,482,925 646,205

32 TRUST ACTIVITIES

As at 31 December 2006

The Bank does not hold nor manage assets for or on behalf of other parties except for the housing project which is managed on behalf of the Government.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 33

The Bank has filed a number of legal cases with the Public Fund Court and the Commercial Preliminary Court against former employees and customers of the Bank relating to irregularities and default in settlements of amounts due respectively. Where there are legal cases filed against the Bank at the respective courts, management fully and/or partly provided for such cases in the financial statements. In some of the cases, although court decisions were made in favour of the Bank, their executions have not been effected, whereas the other cases are still pending in the courts.

34 SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CURRENCIES' POSITIONS

The Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1998 establishes limits for positions in individual foreign currencies as well as an aggregate limitation for all currencies. These limits are 15% and 25% of capital and reserves. The Bank had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	30 June 2007		31 December 2006	
	- %	YR '000	- %	YR'ooo
United States Dollar	19.00	1,423,693	11.80	882,972
Pound Sterling	3.51	262,838	3.00	228,426
Euro	1.89	141,478	2.00	150,858
Saudi Riyal	1.95	146,422	1.60	123,244
Swiss Franc	0.18	13,486	0.10	5,209
Japan Yen	0.05	4,100	0.10	1,350
United Arab Emirates Dirham	0.11	8,300	0.10	8,330
Other	0.00	15	0.00	13
Aggregate foreign currency positions	26.69	2.000.222	18.70	1,400,402

The dollar exchange rate at 30 June 2007 was 199.09 YR/US\$ (31 December 2006: 198.51 YR/US\$).

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS 35

Capital commitments at 30 June 2007 amounted to YR 40 million (31 December 2006: YR 65 million).

PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE BANK 36

The Bank has signed contract on 20 December 2006 with one of the international consulting firms for the development and improvement of the Bank. The program consists of two parts; the first is for the rendering of consulting services in administration, operations and banking fields and the second on the procurement, installation and running of advanced IT equipment and programs that would enhance the efficiency, competitiveness and maximize the profitability of the Bank. The total duration of the programme is 17 months. The Bank will finance the cost of both parts of this program from its own financial resources.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES 37

Certain of the prior period/ year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current

25 PROVISIONS Provision for losses on loans and advances (note 9 -a) Provision for off-balance sheet items (note 15 - b) Other provision Total provisions	January/ June 2007 YR '000 557,286 103,776 104 661,166	January/ June 2006 IR 000 302,890 59,759 10,850 373,499
26 PROVISION FOR ZAKAT	January/ June 2007 YR '000	January/ June 200б YR '000
Zakat 27 EARNINGS PER SHARE	32,500 January/ June 2007	24;000 January/ June 2006
Net profit for the period Number of shares Earnings per share	YR 000 1,042,745 5,500,000 YR 190	YR 000 830,328 4,000,000 YR 208

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS 28

These represents transactions with certain related parties (directors and officers of the Bank, their families and companies of which they are principal owners) who were customers of the Bank during the period. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management.

	30 June	31 December זייז
	YR 'ooo	YR'ooo
Board members and parties related to them: Loans and advances, gross	3,836	4,914
Customers' deposits	9,453	6,192
	January/	January/
	June 2007 YR '000	June 2006 YR'000
Interest income for the period Interest expense for the period	35 303	196 160

MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 20

<u>As at 30 June 2007</u>	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
ASSETS	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000	YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with					
the Central Bank of Yemen	12,129,294	-	-	-	12,129,294
Due from banks	22,183,569	3,265,070	-	849,716	26,298,355
Treasury bills, net	30,490,141	-	-	-	30,490,141
Certificates of deposit with CBY	9,350,000	-	-	-	9,350,000
Loans and advances to customers, net of					
provision	1,538,296	796,722	1,465,337	2,991,296	6,791,651
Available for sale Investments, net	-	-	-	140,659	140,659
Total assets	75,691,300	4,061,792	1,465,337	3,981,671	85,200,100
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	52,254	-	-	-	52,254
Customers' deposits	42,960,648	10,063,720	18,845,785	4,969,884	76,840,037
Total liabilities	43,012,902	10,063,720	18,845,785	4,969,884	76,892,291



905,501 61,000,473 76,892,291



Advertisement

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is seeking energetic and skilled Yemeni nationals to join our core team. Following are the positions we seek candidates for:



I. Programme Associate (Community Based Development)

Key Functions:

- Support the execution of the community development, micro credit, and micro enterprise development components of the Country Programme ;
- Administration and implementation of programme strategies, adaptation of YEMEN processes and procedures;
- Support to management of the Country Office programme;
- Administrative support to the community-based development programmes;
- Support to development of strategic partnerships and implementation of resource mobilization strategy,
- Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing;

Required Qualifications:

- A Bachelors Degree in Economics, Political or Social Sciences or another related field with relevant work experience:
- At least 3 years experience in community development, small enterprise development, micro credit or programme experience is required at the national or international level;
- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages;
- Experience in handling of web based Enterprise Resource Planning is an asset;
- Fluency in English and Arabic Languages

II. Programme Associate (Environment)

Key Functions:

- Support the execution of the environment and energy components of the Country Programme;
- Administration and implementation of programme strategies, adaptation of processes and procedures; Support to the management of the CO programme;
- Administrative support to the environment and energy programmes;
- Support to development of strategic partnerships and implementation of resource mobilization strategy;
- Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing.

Required Qualifications:

- A Bachelors Degree in Environmental Management or Science, or another related field with relevant work experience;
- At least 3 years experience in environmental management, programming or work is required at the national or international level;
- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages;
- Experience in handling of web based Enterprise Resource Planning is an asset;
- Fluency in English and Arabic Languages

To learn more about the above positions, please visit our website (www.undp.org.ye and go to Vacancies(under about UNDP Yemen) for details and instructions on how to apply.

Only candidates with the specified education and years of experience as indicated in the Job Descriptions will be considered. We look forward to receiving your application. (only short-listed candidates will be contacted)

Deadline for receipt of applications is 27 August 2007

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization, and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

On behalf of UNAIDS the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions.

1-Post Title: National UNAIDS Country Officer

- Responsibilities:
 The UNAIDS Country Officer [UCO] operates within the Resident Coordinator System to support the
- The UNAIDS Country Officer [UCO] operates within the Resident Coordinator System to support the work of the UN Joint Team on AIDS (UNJTA). The primary role of the National UNAIDS Country Officer is to support the joint UN response to HIV and AIDS at country level, particularly through facilitating and strengthening the links between the UN system, government, civil society, and people living with HIV. The UCO ensures effective functioning of the UNJTA through organizing regular meetings, providing quality technical input to the discussions and follow up actions, disseminating and sharing information
- YEMEN as well as strategically planning.
- The UCO follows up on the formulation and implementation of the UN Joint Programme of Support on AIDS in line with the agreement on the locally adapted Division of Labour.
- The UCO works with the Director of the UNAIDS Regional Support Team.
- The UCO leads the day-to-day operations of the UNAIDS office and ensures technical support on HIV, coordination and communication between the UN, government and all other relevant development partners
- Specifically, the UNAIDS Country Officer will support the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNJTA in the following areas:

1- Civil society engagement and partnership development

- Promote increased participation of all sectors of society, national and international partners, in the planning, a) implementation and evaluation of AIDS activities through mechanisms such as national partnership forums. Mobilize support for civil society organizations and NGOs, in particular those representing people living with HIV, to
- b) contribute to national policy and programme development.

2- Leadership and Advocacy for effective action on the epidemic

- Advocate for integration and mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS, especially through UNDAF and PRSP processes, and other a) major development instruments.
- Advocate for the emergence and affirmation of national coordinating entities (e.g. National AIDS Programme, National b) AIDS Councils, etc).
- Provide leadership and guidance on policy and strategy for a scaled-up national response C)

3- Strategic information required to guide the efforts of partners

- Ensure the collation, dissemination and use of strategic information across the range of issues and themes needed to guide public policy, support the UN's advocacy efforts, and inform on technically and ethically sound policies and programmes
- Facilitate the application by the UNCT of the UN Learning Strategy on HIV and AIDS, including HIV in the UN workplace b) programmes

- 4- Tracking, monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic and response
 a) Promote the development and consolidation of M&E systems; facilitate coordination of Cosponsor activities for M&E a) systems development, including through the establishment and consolidation of mechanisms (Country Response Information Systems) to track the national efforts, financing and results. Support the development and update of a Joint UN strategy on AIDS and monitoring of a Joint UN Programme of Support
- b) on AIDS based on the UNDAF Results Matrix and on the HIV/AIDS activities related to the UN system annual workp

5- Financial, technical and political resource mobilization

- Identify and monitor capacity gaps; mobilise technical, financial and institutional resources to respond to needs.
- a) b) Support national leadership of coordinated efforts to mobilize resources, domestic and international, including from development banks, funds and foundations.
- C) Promote participatory processes for strategic allocation and utilisation of resources, supportive of national priorities and national capacity building

Qualification:

- University degree in development economics, social or physical sciences, public health, public administration, management, or similar academic preparation required, and an advanced degree or equivalent is an asset.
 - Experience in designing and implementing development cooperation programs, including field experience with demonstrated achievements
 - Experience in working with UN system organizations in technical programs or in public health is essential Knowledge of development issues and of the application of research findings to meet the requirements of programmes.

 - Thorough understanding of the HIV epidemic and its implications. Knowledge of the UN system organizations and their delivery mechanisms a strong asset
 - Excellent knowledge of English and of Arabic. Knowledge of other UN System official languages an asset

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <u>http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm</u> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (<u>hr.ye@undp.org</u>) The deadline for receiving applications is Friday, 24 August 2007

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



University of Science and Technology



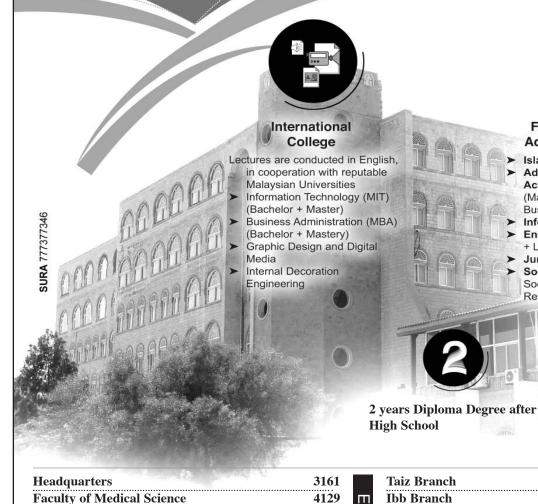
Announces

The New Intake for the Academic Year 2007/2008 in the following Domains:











Faculty of Social and Administrative Science

- **Islamic and Arabic Studies** Administrative and Accounting Sciences (Marketing, Accounting, Business Administration., etc.)
- Information System
- English Language (Education Literature)
 - Jurisprudence and Law
- Social Sciences (Psychology, Sociology, Media (Public Relations)... etc.)



Faculty of Science and Engineering

- **Computer Science and IT:** (Networking and IT, Computer Science, Programming Engineering, Computer Programming Diploma)
- Electronic Engineering (Computer) Engineering, telecommunication Engineering, Control Engineering. Medical Apparatus Engineering, Electronic Engineering Diploma)
- Architecture Engineering
- **Civil Engineering**



Distance Learning Programs

Separate campus for female students includes most colleges except (Electronic Engineering, Architecture **Engineering, Civil Engineering)**

Faculty of Medical Science Faculty of Science and Engineering: 5130 Faculty of Social and Administrative Science 6133 4201 - 4108 **International College Female Students campus** 3122 **Distance Learning** 6105

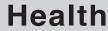
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05 327116
06 342929

University **General Number** 37 32 37 🗾



Faculty of Medical Science

- Medical Science
- Dentistry (Diploma + Bachelor)
- Pharmacology (Diploma + > Bachelor)
- **Medical Laboratories** >
- > Nursing
- **Cummunity Health** >





Environmental factors trigger increase in asthma patients

By: Jamal Al-Najjar

espite the fact that asthma is a genetic-hereditary disease, doctors confirm that there are several environmental factors that endanger patients' lives as these factors play a major role in development of the disease. In Yemen, the number of asthma patients is continuously increasing, particularly during the last few years, as a result of negative environmental changes, most of which are man-made and therefore can be avoided or prevented.

Dr. Faker Al-Qubati, a chest specialist, maintained that asthma victims have increased in Yemen during the last seven years, pointing out that every year comes with more victims than the previous one. "In the year 2000, the number of asthma patients was so small if compared with that of 2007. Respiratory diseases in general and asthma in particular have witnessed a big increase especially during the years 2002 to 2007," he said.

Al-Qubati attributed the huge increase of asthma patients in Yemen to environmental pollution that results from the use of old cars, which emit a considerable amount of smoke, in addition to the location of rock-breaking factories within the city. "The smoke of cars as we see everyday on the streets represents one of the major irritants that asthma patients face continuously especially in the morning. In addition, breaking and grinding rocks inside or near cities particularly in Sana'a fills the city atmosphere with dust. Such dust is considered as toxins since it aggravates the suffering of asthma patients when they inhale it and stands as an obstacle in front of any progress in treatment," he explained.

He further added that there are other factors that affect asthma such as the altitude level of a patients' residence. He revealed that asthma patients living in areas located at high altitudes suffer from shortage of oxygen and their breathing becomes more difficult than those living in low altitude areas where oxygen levels are normal. According to Al-Qubati, Sana'a ranks the first among Yemeni cities with regards to number of asthma patients because it is located at a high altitude and is surrounded by mountain ranges as well as being overpopulated. Consequently, asthma patients living in the city suffer substantially as they are exposed to irritants such as dust and car smoke, in addition to being situated at an altitude not conducive to their health.

Furthermore, digging from sanitation projects that are currently under construction trigger pollutants in the cities' air, exposing asthma patients to more harmful stimuli especially given that these projects cover almost all city streets and, as a result, pollution spreads in every zone of the area.

Weather also has an impact on asthma patients. Inhaling cold air is one of the irritants that aggravate the disease and hinders the process of treatment. Patients living in cold areas are more subjected to disease complications than those living in warmer areas.

Some social habits also play a major role in increasing the risk among asthma



Sana'a is one fo the most polluted cities because of cars.

patients. Chewing qat with smokers aggravates asthma patients' problem since such patients are exposed to smoke inhalation for a long period of time. The occasional burning of tires, wood and garbage on some streets pollutes the air and creates a very dangerous environment for asthma patients, particularly since they may be unable to avoid inhaling such smoke which hovers over their houses or their workplace.

World Health Organization (WHO) defines asthma as a chronic disease characterized by recurrent attacks of breathlessness and wheezing, which vary in severity and frequency from person to person. Symptoms may occur several times in a day or week in affected individuals, and for some people become worse during physical activity or at night. During an asthma attack, the lining of the bronchial chemical irritants. Asthma cannot be cured, but appropriate management can control the disorder and enable people to enjoy a good quality of life. Other triggers can include cold air, extreme emotional arousal such as anger or fear, and physical exercise. Even certain medications can trigger asthma such as aspirin and other non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, and beta-blockers (which are used to treat high blood pressure, heart conditions and migraines).

such as allergens, tobacco smoke and

The organization estimates that 300 million people suffer from asthma and 255,000 people died of asthma in 2005. It also maintains that asthma is not just a public health problem for high income countries: it occurs in all countries regardless of level of development. However, over 80 percent of asthma deaths occur in low and lower-middle income countries. Asthma deaths will increase by almost 20 percent in the next 10 years if urgent action is not taken.

Treating asthma does not depend totally on medication. Doctors confirm that prevention and avoiding exposure to the predisposing factors that irritate the disease is the first line to real and effective treatment. Although asthma cannot be cured, appropriate management can control the disorder and enable people to enjoy good quality of life.

"Prevention represents 50 percent of asthma treatment followed by medication and medical follow-up. Unless asthma patients avoid all the disease triggers and stick to the medical instructions, treatment becomes difficult," said Dr. Al-Qubati. If symptoms occur, short-term medications are used to relieve them. People with moderate to severe asthma must take longterm medication daily to control the underlying inflammation and prevent symptoms and attacks.

Medication is not the only way to control asthma. It is also important to avoid asthma triggers - stimuli that irritate and inflame the airways. With medical support, each person must learn what triggers he or she should avoid. Although asthma does not kill on the scale of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or other chronic diseases, failure to use appropriate medications or to adhere to treatment can lead to preventable deaths.

Doctors maintain that when asthma symptoms become worse than usual, such a case is called an asthma attack and needs immediate treatment to prevent serious complications. In a severe asthma attack, the airways can close so much that vital organs do not get enough oxygen. People can die from severe asthma attacks.

In general, asthma is treated with two kinds of medicine: quick-relief medicine, which stop asthma symptoms and longterm control medicine, which prevent symptoms. However, unless patients stay away from any stimuli that inflame the disease, it becomes difficult to make any progress in the treatment. Dr. Al-Qubati confirmed that banning old cars that produce smoke and cause environmental pollution together with moving rock-breaking factories from inside the city can significantly reduce asthma irritants by creating a healthy environment for patients and enabling them to inhale cleaner air.

Use of Tobacco in Islam -1

By: Dr. Qazi Shaikh Abbas Borhany qazishkborhany@hotmail.com For Yemen Times

Discovery & uses of Tobacco:

Tobacco was discovered by the Spanish sailors on the American shores at about 1500 CE= 900 AH. Since its discovery, the epidemic of smoking has continued to spread all over the world. In our times, one seldom finds a house not afflicted by it. As early as the 17th Century, the European countries realized the dangers of smoking and fought against it. Laws were designed in England, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and other countries, prohibiting smoking and punishing violators. Nowadays, the Western countries continue their attempts to protect their peoples from the harms of smoking. They employ media means, ordain laws and regulations, and apply other methods to discourage people from smoking. Because of that, the rate of smokers has declined to a certain degree in those countries. Smoking was introduced to the Muslim countries by the Europeans around 1000 AH. Its spread among the Muslims was similar to that in the West. The unfortunate fact, however is, that in the Muslim countries, no similar measures were exerted to protect the people from it. To the contrary, the media continues its advertisement on smoking and encourage people to do it. This has caused the epidemic of smoking to continue and spread in those countries to such an extent that it has become hard to control. Smoking has become the rule, and abstaining from it, an exception. Often, people look with astonishment and disdain at a person who when a cigarette is offered to him, declines to smoke explaining that he does not smoke. Offering cigarettes to the guests has become the first rules of hospitality. Anyone who does not offer them to his guests or insist on them to smoke would be violating the ethics of hospitality and generosity! Furthermore, some of those who pretend to represent the religion are among the worst addicts to smoking. When they are reproached or reminded of their vice, they respond by providing weak excuses to justify it in the name of Islam. They slyly remark that there is no clear text prohibiting smoking. Therefore, they conclude, smoking is not prohibited, but is only Makruh (disliked). By this, they provide a poor excuse for the ignorant, and establish a very bad example for others. Many Muslims have been influenced by such statements, falling into the snares of addiction to smoking. This is observed all over the world. A striking example is that all American airlines now prohibit smoking, even on most international flights; on the other hand, for

Muslim airlines, one travels in a near-suffocation state, even on short trips, because of the high number of smokers. Therefore, it forces us to write an article which provides clear evidence concerning the ruling of the use of Tobacco in Islam. We hope that this will benefit our Muslim brothers and sisters; and we ask Allah to accept it from us as a sincere deed for His pleasure.

("Smoking: A Social Poison", Muhammad al Jibaly, by Al Quraan wal Sunnah Society of North America)

Injunctions of the Quraan & the Sunnat:

A cursed thing like Tobacco is being used in blind following of western societies. Islam, the religion of peace confers the perpetual benefits to its followers. In order to save human form the poison of Lucifer, Allah bestowed the Shariat. The foundation of Shariat is upon the Fitrat. Shariat clarified what is Halal and what is Haraam. Anything harmful which in any way is injurious, either physically or spiritually, has been explicitly been declared as Haraam. How is it possible that there should be no clear injunction for a thing which is injurious to human health? Tobacco users for a justification of the use argue that there is no clear injunction of the Quraan in this respect. This lame excuse is not only an admission of ignorance with the Quraan, but also a declaration of revolt against this Comprehensive Code of Life. Ouraan savs:

Sunnah Society of North America). This Hadith should draw the attention of those, who try to find a lame justification for the use of Tobacco. Rasulullah (S) bestowed following principle on which we can examine which is legal or illegal:

"Even a small quantity of that thing is also Haraam which produces intense intoxication" ("Masnad", Ahmad bin

A Hadith says:

Hanbal).

"Every intoxicating thing is Haraam and if its excess use causes intoxication, its use even in a small quantity is Haraam", ("Durre Mukhtaar", vol. 5, Kitab al Mashrabah, narrated by: Umm al Mumeneen Umme Salama).

Another Hadith says:

"All those things are forbidden which intoxicate". According to the Hadith Literature, extravagance and ignorance. Quraan says:

tubes swell, causing the airways to narrow

and reducing the flow of air into and out of

the lungs. Recurrent asthma symptoms

frequently cause sleeplessness, daytime

fatigue, reduced activity levels and school

The disease infects both children and

adults. However, children can be cured

from asthma if they are treated in at an

early stage. Concerning adults, the disease

is chronic and therefore it can not be total-

ly cured. Proper medication and avoiding

the environmental triggers that stimulate

the disease is the only way to minimize the

risk of the disease and keep the patient in

Organization (WHO), the causes of asth-

ma are not completely understood.

However, risk factors for developing asth-

ma include inhaling asthma "triggers",

World Health

and work absenteeism.

a stable situation.

According to

"And do not waste (your resources) extravagantly. Indeed the squanderers are the brethren of the devils". Rasulullah (S) said:

"Allah hates for you three things: gos-

sips, begging, and wasting money". Smoking is veritably not only Israaf but it is Haraam and wastage of money.

Rasulullah (S) says: "Allah dislikes three things in His crea-

tures the most: (1) To talk about Religious matters undeservedly.

(2) Wastage to money and property.

(3) Questioning frequently without any aim or objective".

Smoking is really Israaf and wastage of money and to argue as a justification of its use is tantamount to irrelevant talk. Quraan says: "Do not indulge in Israaf. The

Musrefeen (extravagant) are brothers of

Shredded tobacco leaf for pipe smoking

"Each wet and dried thing is available in the Kitaab".

How is it possible that while science explains the side effects and harms of Tobacco, Shariat do not guide in this regard. Ignorant with the Talim of Islam should know that the Creator has declared Haraam the use of everything which is injurious for the health of human being. It is mentioned in Quraan as follows:

"For them (people) pious things have been made Halal and impious things declared Haraam". (Surat al Airaff, Ayat No. 157),

Therefore according to Islam no impious thing can be treated Halal till the Qiyamat.

Tobacco involves the consumption of Khabisth, an evil substance. It has a foul smell, unpleasant taste, and is harmful to the body. This is sufficient to forbid it, because Rasulullah (S) says:

"Who will enjoin upon them the doing of what is right, forbid them the doing of what is wrong, make lawful to them the good things of life, prohibit for them the evil things, and lift from them their burdens and the shackles that were (previously) upon them".

("Smoking: A Social Poison", Muhammad al Jibaly, by Al Quraan wal

Rasulullah (S) has clarified Khamar as Haraam. Khamar means not only Hard Drinks but every intoxicating thing included in the definition of Khamar. which is Haraam. This clarification is enough evidence for the class that wish to understand. Mufti Abd al Rahman Muhaddis Mubarakpuri explained in his Book: "Tahfat al Ahwazi, vol. 3, pg. 44, that "Tobacco is an intoxicant". He says: "If anybody doubts that whether Tobacco is harmful or not, he may see what happens by eating Tobacco even equal to one fourth quantity of a Dirham. Those using Tobacco are habituated to it, and continue to make an increase in its doze day by day. Eventually the result is that without Tobacco their minds do not function properly, and they can not do anything without it. Air and water are the two most important sources of survival, which should be immune from every kind of impurity and filth. This Hadith clears the matter, Rasulullah (S) asks:

"Out of two which companion is better? The one from whom you get anything good or the one who harm you any way"?

A virtuous companion is one who is a source of benefit, and he is like a trader of fragrance from whom you would buy Atar, or simply inhale the sweet smell freely. And the other companion is like a blacksmith. If you sit with him at his place of job, you would gain nothing except hot air, heat and soot. The example of a tobacco user is like the second person that provides you nothing but bad smell, sense of heat, and possible chances of catching fire-ashes. Mufti Abd al Rahman has stated in" Kitab al Sunan wal Mubtadiyaat" on page 4, "the use of a cursed thing like Tobacco is Israaf in the language of Quraan and also foolishness,

Shaitan". In another Ayat, it has been stated that "eat and drink but do not be extravagant because Allah does not like the extravagant".

Furthermore, there are numerous cases of burnt carpets, furniture, and even complete houses and establishments that have resulted from this disastrous vice. ("Smoking: A Social Poison", Muhammad al Jibaly, by Al Quraan wal Sunnah Society of North America) Azaab would surely fall on its user. It is essential, to prevent its users from entering Masjid, because it's bad odour is even worst than that of onion and garlic, whose users had been expelled from the Masjid by the order of Rasulullah (S)". As per Hadith,

"One who believes in Allah and Qiyamat should not cause any discomfort to those around him".

A Hadith says:

"La Zararin Wala Zirarin"- Do not cause discomfort to anybody nor allow anybody discomfort to you i.e. do not harm anybody nor let anybody harm you. (Narrated by Ahmad).

By smoking, not only the nearest and dearest are inconvenienced, but all people who come in touch are also discomforted. Very unfortunately non-smokers have also to inhale the smoke emitted by smokers. Is this not causing distress? Can those sitting beside a smoker remain safe from dirty smoke? Rasulullah (S) says:

"Jahannam is the abode of one who harms others on account of his desire".

Smokers blow out smoke hither and thither and cause inconvenience and discomfort to others, unethically, they do not feel ashamed. Tibrani has quoted on the authority of Syedna Jabir bin Abdullah al Ansari that Rasulullah (S) said:

"He who caused inconvenience to any

Muslim, he caused inconvenience to me and the one who inconvenienced me, inconvenienced to Allah and his abode is Jahannam".

Who can deny that Tobacco isn't harmful for health? Who can say that its smoke does not cause inconvenience to others? Even smokers are well aware of the harmful effects of this cursed thing; but they prefer to be persuaded by its supposed or imaginary utility, just like an ostrich, which, while seeing a dust storm coming in a desert, hides its face in the sand, and thinks that by doing so it can save itself from destruction.

Lame Excuses by Addicts:

Smoking is a precarious habit in which every class of society is indulging blindly following the West. Smoking is now-adays considered a habit of modern and cultured class. It is a matter of great sorrow that women are also involved in this bad habit. Rasulullah (S) says:

"When you indulge in sins, conceal them".

Openly smoking is not a sign of cultured or elite class but is an open act of sin, which destroys the health and wealth both. They are ideals for wicked not for good. Quraan guide us in this matter very clearly as follows:

"For you the Uswat of Rasulullah is the best example".

He is the pivot of submission, and an ideal personality for Hidayat. Smokers say that they have become so habituated to smoking that they cannot live without it. When smokers, who observe Siyam of Ramazan, remain quite normal for sixteen hours, than why cannot they live without smoking? No body will die without smoking, but will,with the use of Tobacco. It is disclosed in "New England Journal of Medicine" that Tobacco users have three percent higher risk of paralysis. According to the report of medical Journal, Doctors closely monitored seven thousand eight hundred seventy two persons, in people who totally avoided the use of Tobacco, the risk factor of paralysis automatically reduced up to fifty percent. One should know how to control self by suppressing one's desires. The seekers of 'Peace' through cursed Tobacco in grief, worry, anxiety, fatigue and illness should turn to Allah and offer Doa and seek His help. Inshallah, they would be blessed with Tawfiq. The principles of Islam are not confined to time or location, community or vicinity, but its benefits for all to come. The principles of Shariat cannot be changed neither be reform as Agent of the Lucifer demanded again and again. Quraan guide on this point and savs:

"You would never find any change in Sunnatullah (the commandments of Allah)".

Tobacco is such a cursed fire which burns not only the smokers, but also kills slowly all those who are near about. Smoking and eating Tobacco is an attempt of Suicide, so it is also a burning fire of Jahannam. Quraan says:

"Do not destroy yourselves by your own hands", (Surat al Baqarah).

Another Ayat says:

"And do not kill yourselves; Allah is indeed Merciful to you." (Surat al Nisa 4:29)

Dr. Qazi Shaikh Abbas Borhany. PhD (USA), Shahadat al Aalamiyah (Najaf, Iraq). The Writer is Attorney at Law & Religious Scholar and member, Ulama Council of Pakistan.

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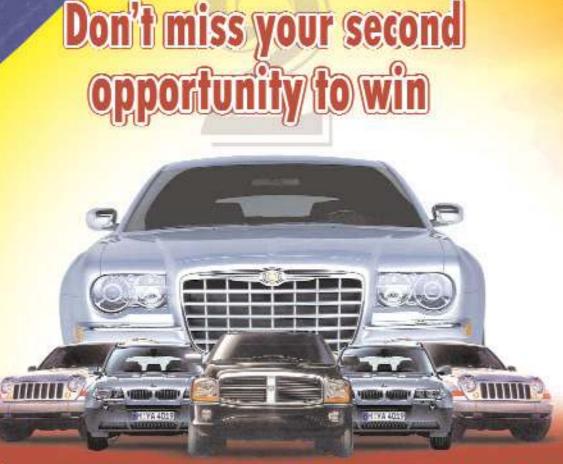


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Culture

Local tourism faces many obstacles

By: Fuad Musa'd For Yemen Times

SANA'A, August 7— A recently conducted study revealed that there are a number of obstacles that hinder local tourism in Yemen, including qat consumption, lack of public facilities, such as restaurants and public bathrooms, on long roads, weak public awareness regarding the socio-economic advantages of tourism and lack of public support.

The findings of the study revealed a connection between income and the weak awareness of tourism's importance, as they are the key reasons behind the hindering of internal tourism.

The study was conducted by 36 researchers and included responses from roughly 5,800 surveys conducted throughout the Yemeni governorates according to governorate populations in light of the 2004 census. Survey samples were distributed based on age categories, with respondents aged 26-35 accounting for 46.9 percent, those 17-25 accounting for 40.5 percent and those respondents 36 and over accounting for 12.6 percent.

The findings of the study mentioned that most of the surveyed individuals stressed the importance of tourism as one of the ways to renew tourist activities in Yemen. Respondents fit into two groups. The first group indicated the necessity of tourism with a percentage of 49 percent. However, the second group was less than the first with 44.4 percent.

The remaining group responses varied, indicating the importance of finding various tourist programs reflecting the desire of the targeted categories.

Respondents' view regarding the role of the media in introducing tourist sites as well as internal tourism in Yemen ranged between 7.6 percent selecting nothing, 35.4 percent selecting weak, 25.9 percent selecting fair, 24.3 percent selecting good and 6.8 percent selecting very good.

The above indicators affirmed the weak role of the media in generating internal tourism. The media presents



Yemenis prefer to chew qat many hours afternoon than getting out their home for entertainment.

inadequate and unorganized information regarding tourism. This stresses the necessity of evaluating the role of the media and emphasizes the importance of preparing media tourist programs to educate people about the importance of tourism.

Moreover, the outcomes of the survey mentioned that most individuals prefer natural tourism (52.8 percent), whereas, entertainment tourism garnered 27.5 percent and cultural tourism formed 15.9 percent. The remaining 3.8 percent was distributed on other categories of tourist activity, such as medical, religious, etc.

The study also revealed that most of the surveyed individuals do not allocate a specific amount of their income for tourism, representing 55.5 percent. However, 12.7 percent save 10,000 Yemeni riyals and 4.5 percent set aside fa 5, 000 Yemeni riyals for tourism. These we outcomes reflect that a large number of individuals have no investment in the tourism, money which could be used to pridesign more suitable and interesting per-

programs to draw tourist revenue. The study also mentioned that there are several reasons that prevent citizens from bringing their families to tourist sites. It indicated that 47.4 percent have no special family places and 29.1 percent said that there are some disturbances in such places. Another 32 percent attributed certain social reasons to the hindrance of citizen tourism participation.

These responses emphasize the importance of specifying particular places for families as well as the importance of hiring tourist police to protect families from annoyances encountered while visiting tourist attractions.

The findings of the study indicated that most of the surveyed individuals prefer furnished hotels and flats. 21.1 percent prefer five star hotels and 10.3 percent like to stay in first-class furnished flats. However, 9.4 percent prefer to stay in three star hotels and 9.1 percent prefer five star tourist villages. The remaining proportions were distributed among other classes of accommodation.

The study also showed that the areas that receive the biggest share of tourist activity are coastal areas with 48.3 percent followed by archeological sites at 25.5 percent. The protectorates garnered 10 percent and the mountainous regions formed 4.1 percent. This gives a good indication of the most popular tourist programs as well as the sites that may need a little more exposure.

The survey findings stated that there are several causes that hinder citizens from visiting tourist sites, particularly archeological and historical sites. One of the most prominent factors is low income with 18 percent of respondents highlighting this fact. This stresses the importance of taking citizens' income into consideration while conducting tourist programs. The lack of asphalted and paved roads, which lead to tourist archeological sites stood at 13 percent. Absence of media exposure formed 11.6 percent whereas disturbances faced by the visiting families came in at 9.5 percent. Lack of cleanliness and lack of tourist guides was also mentioned by 8.6 and 8.3 percent of respondents respectively. Lack of tourist security and safety was mentioned by 8.2 percent and 8 percent indicated poor service of hotels and restaurants. Absence of monitoring tourist services formed 6.6 percent of responses while 6.1 percent of respondents claimed a lack of time to visit such tourist spots.



Faces & Traces is a cultural series of concise biographies of local or international famous and obscure personalities in fields such as literature, arts, culture and religion in which these individuals contribute affirmatively. It is a short journey in contemporary history, attempting to tackle numerous effective characters in human civilization.

Lutfi Jaafar Aman: Pioneer of Yemeni Romantic Poetry Movement

Prepared by: Eyad N. Al-Samman

utfi Jaafar Aman (1928-1971) was a Yemeni poet, broadcaster, and composer. He was born in Aden city on May 12, 1928 and grew up in a middle-class family. Aman attended primary and secondary school in Aden, later departing to Khartoum, Sudan to continue his academic study. He joined Gordon Memorial College (now University of Khartoum) and obtained a diploma in Education with a major in Arabic Language. In 1948, Aman returned to Yemen briefly and then departed to London, England, where he joined the University of London and received a High Certificate in Education. He eventually returned to Aden where he settled down.

Aman held many governmental positions within the Ministry of Education, such as a lecturer in the Teachers' Training Center, school inspector, and manager of education. His last position was as the under-secretary of the Ministry of Education, which he occupied until his death. During his work as a lecturer in the Teachers' Training Center, Aman worked as an editor for "Al-Mu'alim" (The Teacher Magazine), in which he published many of his poems along with other literary and educational articles. In his spare time, Aman worked as a first broadcaster for Aden Radio since its establishment in 1954. During his work with Aden Radio, he presented educational and literary programs, as well as interviews. In 1951, Aman immigrated with his wife to Kenya where he worked for a period of time as principal for a private school.

Aman was fond of ancient and modern Arab literature but he was more captivated by famous romantic poets such as Ali Taha and Abu Al-Qasim Al-Shabi. He was considerably affected by their poems and their lyrical poetry style. He was the first poet in Yemen who comprehended the romantic wave of modern Arab poetry and contributed in spreading it locally. Aman published his literary works while studying in Sudan. He dispatched his first poems to Aden and published them in several newspapers and magazines, such as "Fatat Al-Jazeera" (Arab Peninsula's Girl Newspaper) and "Al-Afkar" (The Ideas Magazine). In October 1948, after returning to Aden from Khartoum, Aman published his first poetic divan entitled "Baqaya Nagham" (Melody's Remainders) at the age of 20. The divan was comprised of two main parts including 33 romantic poems by which the poet himself was affected. The prominent mark of Aman's first divan was its subjective trend without tackling any political or national cause. Aman's second divan, entitled "Al-Darb Al-Akhadhar" (The Verdant Route) was written in classical Arabic



and published in Egypt in 1962. It was reprinted for the second time in Lebanon in 1970. In "Al-Darb Al-Akhadhar", which contains 39 poems, Aman discussed many human and social problems in poems like "Tifl Mutasawil" (A Beggarly Child), "Chaletmar", "Safiya Al-Sana'aniya", and "Piccadilly". His poem "Yaa Biladi" (O! My Homeland) represented a new phase in Aman's poetic career, the phase of national feeling and belonging to Yemen. Aman's poem "Waqfa Ala Aathar Khalida" (A Break on Immortal Monuments) praised Aden's famous cisterns and his poem "Zinjibar" spoke of the calm, beautiful, and close city to Aden. Aman's third classical Arabic divan was "Kaa-nat Lana Ayyam" (We Had Days, 1962) and included 32 romantic poems some of which were featured in his two previous divans.

In October 1964, Aman published his fourth poetic divan entitled "Layl Ila Mata?" (A Night 'til When?), which contained 24 poems, some previously published. In this divan, Aman significantly developed his literary style and focus, discussing humane and national subjects. His poem "Ana Hami Al-Dhameer" (I Am the Protector of the Consciousness) was written in order to welcome the first issue of "Sawt Al-(Voice of Yemen Yaman" Newspaper), the mouthpiece of the Yemeni Liberals Movement in Aden. Aman's last poetic divan "Ilykom Yaa Ikhwati" (To You O! My Brothers, 1969) included all the poems from his two small divans "Mawkib Al-Thawra" (The Revolution's Procession) and "Ila Al-Fedayeen fee Falisteen" (To the Commandos in Palestine) along with other poems. The divan featured some revolutionary poems, which discuss Palestinians' struggle for freedom, overthrowing occupation, and other national causes. In all of his poetic divans, Aman focused most attentively on Yemeni unity, a topic of interest to many Yemeni intellectuals in the South and North of Yemen during the 1950s. His poetry remained free of any socialist expressions, which were a center of interest for Yemeni revolutionists in the 1960s. In the field of lyrical poetry, Aman penned and composed many colloquial poems performed by several Yemeni and Arab singers, such as Abu Bakr Salim and Warda Al-Jaza'eriya. In 1960, these lyrical poems were collected by Aman and published in his two divans "Layali" (Nights) and "A'ayish Lak" (I Live for You). Aman also compiled a collection of poems in a divan entitled "Banat" (Girls) which he could not publish due to "some expected problems," as he commented himself. Aman's complete literary works were published in 1997 by the 14th of October Press Corporation in Aden and reprinted in 2004 by Yemen's Ministry of Culture. In Cairo, Egypt at the age of 43, Lutfi Aman passed away on December 16, 1971 from a cardiac disease. He was buried in Aden. Aman was a complex character with multiple interests who adored literature, art, romance, revolution and, most importantly, Yemen.



Yemen,en has the longest shore among all Arab countries and the sea tourism is one of the best potentials for Internal tourism in Yemen

Spectacular mountains of Mahwait

By: Moiz Ali For Yemen Times mastermoizali786@yahoo.com

ahwait is one of the most beautiful and attractive tourist spot in Yemen. It is situated at around three hours drive from Sana'a. The route to Mahwait from Sana'a is also very beautiful. Normally Yemen is not known much for its greenery but there are lush green trees and terraces throughout the journey which makes the journey even more interesting. Throughout the journey your neck will keep moving admiring the green mountains and valley plains.

There are also two small dams on the way. Though they are not exactly tourist spots, they are worth watching and taking some pictures. Keeping a look out for dams also keeps you busy and stopping for a few minutes and watching



A natural scene in Mahwait.

these dams gives you a bit of relaxation during your three hour drive. They also provide you with an excuse to get out of the car and roam a bit here and there. After these breaks you reach Mahwait which is a city situated on mountains. So you can call it a hill town. There is also a well maintained three star tourist hotel if you want to stay overnight. There are two main beautiful view points which



one should not miss. One is a spring in the outskirts of the city. The lush green and wide terraces on the left bank of the stream make it an excellent picnic spot. Here you can sit and have lunch with the sound of water in the background. The spring water is stored at two places where the local children come for swimming and having fun.

The other main tourist spot is Al-Riyadhi. This is a point at the end of the city from where you can see one of the most amazing scenes in the world. This point is situated in between a few mountains and the special feature of all these mountains is that they do not have slopes but after a flat plain they fall almost vertically forming a straight wall. It looks as if some one has cut them with a knife. Very rarely do you see montains falling vertically on one side and having a flat plane on the other instead of a gentle or even steep slope.

These are the beauties of Mahwait which makes it a must visit for all nature lovers.

15 Classifieds

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Nubian Ibexes in Yemen: Where Are They?

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

ast month, the Environmental Protection Authority in Sana'a was informed by a local citizen about major Nubian ibex traces found in certain regions in Al-Jawf governorate, located northeast of Sana'a.

Despite the importance of this information, few field environmental surveyors wanted to follow up on the report. Among the excuses given were: the area is far away, there is no proper transportation to the location and the information could be false. Mohammed Juman, a field surveyor for the authority, decided to carry out this mission, believing that this trip would lead him to a very important discovery.

Unwilling to go alone, he entrusted Hadi Mohammed Wasan, the local citizen who informed authorities about the existence of ibexes in the region. They used Juman's digital camera and borrowed binoculars from the locals. Such limited tools only enabled Juman to watch and observe certain regions.

"As I arrived in the region, I noted that the site proposed for studies was located within a rugged mountainous area and surrounded by rocky land empty of the population residence. Moreover, human activities were not found inside the site or in the neighboring area until reaching the small areas inhabited by some traveling nomads. These residential areas are built of clay and pieces of wood, small cottages scattering through the valley covered with grass and dominated by agricultural activities," Juman recalled.

However, that which attracted Juman's attention was the plethora of dead ibex bodies in the region. "The hunting processes of Nubian ibexes existing in this area continue until now," he explained, adding that such hunting activity is not as intense as in previous decades, the most activity occurring during the drought period which caused ibexes to approach residential areas seeking water. After a short period of this drought, in the beginning of nineties, the ibexes began to return to their natural



A rocky-desert dwelling species found in rough, dry, mountainous terrain , at elevations up to 22,000 feet .In the summer, the Nubian ibex moves further up the mountain to avoid the heat, returning to lower elevations in the winter

habitat. Consequently, hunting processes were minimized due to difficulties faced in locating ibexes.

"It was noticed that a large number of citizens who practice hunting are of low income. The ostensible purpose of hunting such animals, as they pretend, is to get benefits from their big size as well as their good taste. However, some citizens have said that the main purpose behind hunting is to earn money in order to increase their income through chasing these big animals and catching them without any harm. This process may happen in the wilderness during the drought period when these animals get down to the opened lands neighboring the site. The citizens chase animals using fast vehicles to catch them. Some citizens mentioned that this process had taken place two years ago. They caught animals and sold them to one of the Gulf countries," Juman stated, confirming that the cost of one ibex, which was classified as "endangered" (EN C2a) on the 2004 IUCN (World Conservation Union) Red List, is estimated between \$500 to \$1000.

"However, catching newborns is done



through taking them from their living environment during the delivery process or through killing their mother. Four cases were reported. One of them was through killing their mother," Juman added.

In regard to hunting through sniping or shooting, at least 50 cases were reported within the same site during the last two decades. Ibexes are snipped by the area's citizens, visiting hunters from inside the country or from neighboring countries. According to Juman, the last hunting process took place last week before the survey team arrived to the area. "It [hunting] was done by visitors of the neighboring countries. Two Arabian ibexes were hunted," he reported.

Despite the dramatic scene of ibex bones that were spread throughout many zones, Juman did not give up. He insisted on completing his mission with the hope that he could find surviving ibexes. His hopes came to fruition. "On the first day of the team surveying proposed sites belonging to Al-Hazm district, the team could catch sight of a flock of Arabian ibex consisting of six females headed by one male crossing the area via mountainous series belonging to Al-Louth Mountain in the eastern direction. The flock also passed through the plain known as the watercourse where water filters between rocks due to rainfall in the area. They stayed there for 15 minutes behind trees and rocks. They left the place crossing the rocky slope. Some photos were taken of these animals while

tance of saving these animals, Juman stated, "Currently, we observe that the situation of the Arabian ibex living in the Republic of Yemen appears to be uncertain or possible to survive for a long time in the future. This is due to the straitened circumstances it lives in. The Nubian ibex, which is also called "capra Nubiana," faces pressures and direct threats subjecting it to extinction in the short term due to the increasing growth of hunting as well as the continuation of chasing and disturbance. Moreover, the females of this animal are exposed to killing and their newborns are taken away. The natural living environment of this animal is destroyed."

He continued, "As a result of the continuation of these inhumane acts against this kind of wild animal directed without any proper observation or protection and organizing the periods of hunting, it may cause growing concerns regarding the decrease of this animal in its spreading places. This is especially in the last decades, [ibexes] reaching to remarkably small numbers or may be hardly found in their natural environments." Juman mentioned that surveys in several areas within Hadhramout, known to house Arabian ibexes, were conducted by the General Authority for Environmental Protection in cooperation with the authority of environment and natural protectorates in Al-Shariqah in 2005 in order to assess the current situation of this animal in those areas. No Arabian ibexes were spotted during the survey, however, the survey team found traces of the ibex as well as its waste in different sites.

"All of these findings indicate the rarity of these ibexes in the area. The animal is threatened by extinction, if we continue ignoring this problem and do nothing to reduce the dangers facing this wild animal in Yemen," Juman concluded.

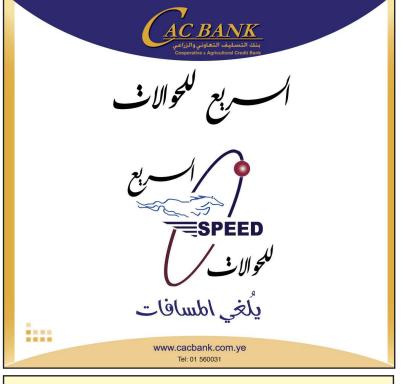
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This relatively small ibex is most easily recognised by the impressive, backward-arching horns of the male, which are long, slender and ridged on their outer curve. they were eating grass in the area," Juman revealed.

According to Juman, such observations will help to prove the existence of Arabian ibexes in several mountainous regions surrounding the observation site. He went on to say that such a discovery must be taken into consideration to declare the region as a protected area for ibex preservation, as these animals are exposed to hunting by local citizens as well as visitors coming from surrounding areas or neighboring countries. Answering the question of the impor-



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