



نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ

## علي عبدالله صالح

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والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

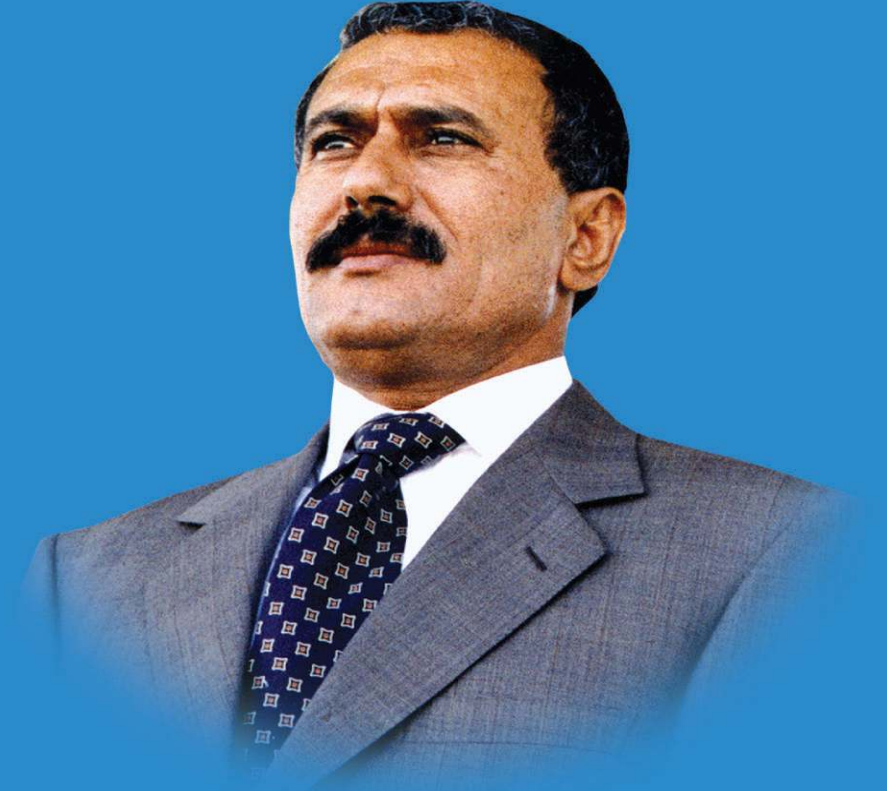
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بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى صانع الوحدة فخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

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وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

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## Unity celebration focuses on development projects

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, May 21 — Yemeni Unity Day acquires its significance from civic developments and service projects, said President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Yemeni Unity.

Yemeni Unity Day has been officially celebrated in a different governorate since 2005, when it was celebrated in Mukalla- Hadramout. In 2006, Yemeni Unity Day was celebrated in Hodeidah and in 2007 in the governorate of Ibb. This year, the official celebration was scheduled to take place in Taiz governorate. However, due to budget constraints as reported by officials, this grand celebration has been postponed until the 20th anniversary of Yemeni

Unity in 2010.

Previous celebrations were accompanied with inauguration of many programs and construction projects. Some of these projects proved to be disastrous as they collapsed within less than a year of construction, such as city entry points in Ibb and road projects in Hodeidah.

This year's celebration was accompanied by the graduation of new military and security recruits, which the president himself attended along with many other officials amidst tight security. The president gave a pep talk to the new graduates reminding them of their duty towards their country and their role in establishing safety and order in the country. The president said that this was especially important

since the Yemeni cabinet recent approval of Yemen's membership in the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Simultaneously, there have been more than 515 projects launched for the occasion of Yemeni Unity in Sana'a governorate that cost more than YR 21 billion. The development projects are in the service, health, education, sports, communication, construction, power, electricity and agriculture sectors.

Despite the fact that Yemen is still witnessing some turbulence in southern and northern governorates, intense security measures have been taken throughout the celebration week in order to ensure that no violence or

demonstrations take place. Even the regular protests in Sana'a every Tuesday at the so-called "Freedom Square" near the cabinet have not taken place this week.

During his speech last night at the presidential palace, the president emphasized Yemen's role in establishing regional stability, especially focusing on his personal attempt to diffuse the situation in Palestine between various Palestinian groups and his role in mediations in the Horn of Africa.

The president called on all Yemenis inside and outside the country to defend Yemeni Unity and not to give heed to the destructive acts of rebels and secessionists. "The Unity will prevail" because it is what the people want, said the president.



President Ali Abdullah Saleh

There has also been progress in Yemen's negotiations to join the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Two days ago, at the end of the 10th meeting of the GCC in the Saudi city of Dammam, its leaders ordered the council's Secretariat-General to conduct an integrated study on Yemen's integration into the bloc.

"Cooperation between Yemen and the Gulf states has been improving to push Yemen's accession into the Gulf Cooperation Council through supporting development programs in the country," said Abdul Rahman Al-Attiyah, the GCC Secretary General. "And the integrated study will include the timetable for the accession and some initiatives for Yemen to improve its ties with some Gulf countries."

## Two ministers eliminated from new formation due to corruption

# Cabinet reshuffle follows governors' election

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, May 20 — On Monday, President Ali Abdullah Saleh issued Republican Decree No. 99 for 2008,

reshuffling the Yemeni Cabinet under Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar, who retained his post.

This comes only two days after controversial gubernatorial voting that resulted in electing new governors — almost exclusively from the ruling party — as the Joint Meeting Parties boycotted the vote, which was the first of its kind in Yemen.

Under the republican decree, former Interior Minister Rashad Al-Alimi will serve as deputy prime minister of defense and security affairs, while former Shoura Council member Sadiq Amin Abu Ra'as, who also served a lengthy term as local administration minister, was designated deputy prime

minister of domestic affairs.

The president appointed Yahya Mohammed Al-Shuaibi, who was mayor of Sana'a until Saturday's gubernatorial elections, minister of civil service and insurance, replacing Hamoud Khalid Al-Sufi, who was elected governor of Taiz.

Ahmad Musa'id Hussein will be the new minister of expatriate affairs, while former chair of the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum Khalid Abdulwahab Al-Sharif took a new position as minister of Parliament and Shoura Council affairs.

Mutahar Rashad Al-Masri, who was Sa'ada governor until the gubernatorial vote, will assume the role of interior minister, while Mohammed Saleh Shamlan will be the new minister of fisheries.

According to the republican decree, Ahmad Salem Al-Aidarus was appointed minister of oil and minerals, Awadh Sa'ad Al-Suqatri minister of electricity and energy and Abdurrahman Mohammed Tarmum minister of state and manager of the prime minister's office.

Others such as Abdul Kareem Al-

Arhabi, Abdulsallam Al-Jawfi, Abdulkarim Rasa', Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi and Noman Al-Souhaibi retained their posts as ministers of planning and international cooperation, education, public health and population, foreign affairs and finance respectively.

Article 2 of the republican decree states that the newly appointed Cabinet ministers will commence their positions from the date the decree is placed into effect and published in the official gazette.

Yemen's Saba News Agency quoted an official source in the Council of Ministers as saying that both Mustafa Bahran and Khalid Mahfoudh, who have been serving as the ministers of electricity and energy and oil and minerals respectively, were eliminated from the new government formation due to corruption charges filed against them at the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Authority, or SNACA.

A source requesting anonymity said the Council of Ministers will step up their efforts to improve performance in the various government ministries and institutions in cooperation with SNACA.

He added that any financial and

administrative violations will be reported to the appropriate bodies in order to question such irresponsible officials, hold them accountable for violations they may have committed and take legal action against them.

"Corrupt officials and public fund embezzlers will face penalties according to the relevant law, under which SNACA was established," the source maintained.

He went on, "No corrupt official may escape legal questioning or accountability because the Yemeni government won't allow irresponsible officials to remain in any of its institutions."

Republican Decree No. 100 of 2008 was issued on the same day, declaring

Nabeel Abdu Shamsan Al-Qadasi as deputy minister of civil service and insurance. A third Republican Decree No. 101 for 2008 appointed Abdulmu'min Mutahar as director general of the public electricity corporation.

President Saleh further appointed other senior officials — who have been serving as either governors or Cabinet ministers — as Shoura Council members. They are: Yahya Hussein Al-Arashi, Mutahhar Abdullah Al-Suaidi, Abdulwahab Mohammed Al-Rawhani, Abdulaziz Nasser Al-Kumaim, Ali Ali Al-Qaisi, Mansour Abduljalil Abdurrah, Abdulwahab Yahya Al-Durrah, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Harazi and Mohammed Ahmad Al-Ansi.

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## NSC holds authority accountable for worsening situation in southern governorates

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, May 20 — The National Solidarity Council held a news conference Tuesday at which participants stated their views on the reasons for the continuing protests in Yemen's southern and eastern provinces. They also suggested possible solutions to pressing issues in these areas.

The NSC strongly criticized the authority, saying that it has left consequences and issues from the 1994 Civil War unsolved, which, as a result, has negatively impacted citizens' lives.

Conference attendees claimed that the authority has privatized many government institutions that were part of South Yemen's government prior to reunification and this negatively affected those working for such institutions. As a result of the government's poor policies, thousands of military and security servants were dismissed from their jobs, according to the conference.

Participants confirmed that mismanagement and the authority's noncommitment to respecting the Yemeni Constitution and the law has increased the problems and sufferings of citizens

in the nation's southern and eastern provinces.

They added that oppressed citizens in these areas are enraged by the behavior of influential officials who plunder their lands and homes and deprive them of their basic rights, pointing out that these oppressed citizens also vent their anger at the appropriate authorities for not responding to their needs and complaints. The NSC attributed the turmoil in the southern governorates and lack of real democratic practices to the fact that the current government doesn't care about enhancing the principle of real partnership with southern Yemeni citizens to share power and resources.

The council suggested several solutions to resolve the crisis in these southern and eastern governorates, one of which is that the government should release all political detainees and those imprisoned for their opinions and refer those who have committed crimes during protests to the appropriate judicial authorities, in addition to ceasing to hunt protest activists.

The second solution suggested was for the government to withdraw troops deployed in the southern governorates

so as not to engage in clashes with citizens, while a third solution was for the government to reinstate all military and security employees dismissed from their jobs following the 1994 Civil War.

A fourth solution was for the government to return those plots of land and homes for which contracts and documents were annulled following the 1994 war to their owners in order to ensure ownership rights.

Regarding political issues, the NSC holds the view that such issues can be resolved via many solutions. For one, the government must create political partnerships within civil institutions and secondly, in light of the nation's geographical areas and population, there should be representation in the various executive agencies, particularly within Parliament.

Another solution is for the government to provide jobs at military and security institutions for idle youths, as well as facilitate their admission to military colleges and police academies in a way that contributes to establishing a national balance within the various government institutions.

Additionally, the NSC called for

establishing local governance with complete powers, promoting citizen participation on elected councils as voters and candidates and reforming the current election system to ensure free and fair electoral processes.

The council further declared that a particular portion of natural resource revenues must be allocated for development in productive governorates. According to the NSC, no real reforms can be carried out without a strong political will to build political institutions and correct their present situations.

It stressed the necessity of establishing an independent judiciary, Parliament and Shoura Council, provided that no particular group controls such bodies, adding that citizens must be able to exercise their voting rights without intimidation from influential individuals, while elections must be transparent and free.

The council urged security authorities to stop intimidating voters casting their ballots in the general elections, pointing out that such authorities must act neutrally, according to the Yemeni Constitution.



National Solidarity Members criticized the government saying that mismanagement cause the protests in Yemen's southern and eastern provinces

Established on July 29, 2007, the NSC is comprised of tribal leaders, academics, politicians, social dignitaries and members of Parliament. It is chaired by Sheikh Hussein Bin Abdullah Al-Ahmar, who declared that

the council will work to strengthen the spirit of cooperation and solidarity among Yemenis, maintain national principles, protect Yemeni law and the Constitution and fight all forms of corruption.

## Yemeni journalists learn about Georgian media experience

SANA'A, May 20 — Beso Makharashvili, a journalist from the Republic of Georgia currently doing research in Yemen, gave a presentation to a number of Yemeni journalists on the media in Georgia and the journalists' role in the Rose Revolution in 2003. The presentation, which was organized by Yemen Times and the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, described how the journalists stood up to corrupt regimes initiated the mass call for freedom.

Reporters from around the world went to the Georgian Republic in 2003 to cover the revolution, where tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets - yet not one person was killed or injured. Makharashvili showed pictures of the events and how the citizens gave roses to the soldiers who eventually dropped their weapons and let the inevitable change happen. Georgia, which was briefly an independent country after the Russian Revolution of 1918, was later incorporated into Russia and then forced to join the United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). After the Rose Revolution of 2003, the country opened its markets to international trade and made sweeping democratic reforms.

"Trust me when I tell you, if it was not for media in Georgia, there would have been no Rose Revolution and no change," Makharashvili said at the presentation. The journalists asked questions about how the various media organizations, activities and political groups came together for the same cause. He responded that because they shared the same concerns, they understood that they had to behave as one family defending the same cause.

He described the new government as



Makharashvili told Yemeni journalists about the struggle he and many other Georgian journalists went through in order to change their country.

a fairly young one where there are ministers in their twenties. He also shared a local joke in Georgia about the ousted president Eduard Shevardnadze, a man who had ruled Georgia for more than 30 years in total, and how instead of accepting the rose given to him at the Parliament when the revolutionaries stormed into it, he went into another room to drink tea.

Makharashvili was one of the thousands of journalists that took part in reporting the protests in November 2003 in Georgia. He explained that media is still alert even today and this is

why there had been a similar protest in November last year when the new presidential elections took place and there were questions about its fairness.

The Yemeni journalists said they were inspired by the presentation praised their colleagues in Georgia, which they hoped would be a source of inspiration to themselves and their country as well.

"Be strong, don't think no one listens to what you say or no one reads what you write," Makharashvili concluded. "Without credible free media, there can be no development."

## Yemen needs more foreign aid to protect Somali refugees, says Al-Qirbi

By: Hamed Thabet

SANA'A, MAY, 20 — In the first four months of this year alone, more than 16,000 people crossed the Gulf of Aden to Yemen, hoping to find safety and a better life, said Antonio Guterres, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which is known as UNHCR.

Yemen, a regular landing point for boats from the Horn of Africa, is considered by many as a temporary destination on the way to richer Gulf States. However, there are over 117,000 registered refugees living permanently in Yemen, with the majority coming from Somalia.

Yemen has traditionally maintained an open-door policy towards refugees, particularly those from Somalia and is hosting a substantial Somali refugee community in accordance with the 1951 refugee protocol, said Abu Baker Al-Qirbi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to the UNHCR, nearly all Somalis enter the country from Yemen's coastal areas by paying smugglers to ferry them by boat. During their flight to supposed safety, many refugees are abused, raped or even killed by the human traffickers whom they pay to transport them to Yemen.

Each one of these Somali refugees says that they just want to have a good and safe life in Yemen and they look forward to finding work here. They also hope that one day peace will replace war in their homeland, added UNHCR. Many of the refugees drown in the sea because smugglers force them to leave the boat in deep places or turn over the boat itself. "Mass media is blaming the Yemeni government for the drowning deaths of the people that try to enter the

county via smugglers across the Red Sea," said Al-Qirbi. "The mass media forgot the Yemeni government's role in saving and protecting the refugees."

More than a million Somalis are facing hazardous situations while immigrating to Yemen illegally, according to Guterres.

In light of the considerable resources required to respond these challenges, Yemen has repeatedly requested more support and assistance from the international community and the Gulf countries, said Al-Qirbi.

International agencies, including the UNHCR, have joined Yemen in the call for increased international attention and resources to support the needs of those making the crossing and to establish a strategy for reducing the number of persons making the hazardous journey. Al-Qirbi said that Yemen is paying great attention to the Somali civil war in order to solve problems there, which would be beneficial for both Yemen and Somalia. "Two-thirds of the movement [on record] is comprised of Somalis, most of them from South Central region," said Guterres.

The UNHCR has a responsibility to assist governments in identifying and protecting refugees within migratory flows, said Guterres. The UNHCR joined with governments to uphold the rights and protect the welfare of people moving for reasons unrelated to exploitation, both in the course of their journey and following their arrival, he explained. As a part of that effort, the UNHCR initiated a Protection Challenges Dialogue last December. It asked for participation from the widest range of governments and other partners to examine the issue of refugee protection amidst wider migration

movements, said Guterres.

"To date in 2008, the rate of persons arriving in Yemen from departure points in the Horn [of Africa], has doubled that of 2007, despite the fact that 2007 had been significantly busier than 2006, with a total of 29,000 persons arriving versus 22,000 the year before," said Guterres. "Quite simply, more and more people are risking their lives to get to Yemen."

Refugees are driven to move by war and persecution but also because of environmental degradation, climate change and extreme deprivation. These causes are increasingly interlinked and frequently more than one is required to explain an individual's flight from their home country.

Those people making the crossing to Yemen have multiple reasons for doing so and need international protection from both their home governments and the risks they face during their flight.

The government of Yemen extends recognition to Somali refugees and the government's response to the needs of individuals in migratory movements has gained recognition from a wide variety of international sources.

Increased access to international protection, health and education services and livelihood in the Horn of Africa would offer alternatives to some of those currently risking their lives to get to Yemen. The international community needs to inform people about the dangers of the journey and prosecute smugglers, ideally before they leave home, but also in transit countries, noted Al-Qirbi.

"We need to step efforts at the departure points to discourage those crossings that can be avoided," agreed Guterres.

## Safety precautions increased after assassination attempt on Sana'a Security Director

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, May 17 — The Security Authority said they have arrested over 10 men who are suspected to be involved in last Wednesday's attempted assassination of Brigadier General Mohammed Turaiq, the Sana'a Governorate Security Director.

The suspects are said to have come from other governorates and taken refuge in Bani Hushaish in Sana'a governorate and set up a trap for Turaiq while he was on a security-related field visit to the district. The attack included a heavy exchange of gunfire but did not lead to any casualties, according to government sources. However, unofficial sources reported that this was not a plot against Turaiq, but rather a local dispute that turned violent.

However, more security and military personnel have been dispatched to the area since the attack, especially after the ultimatum given by the government for

Houthi insurgents in Sana'a governorate to surrender their weapons ended yesterday without response from the so-called Houthi groups in the governorate.

According to Sana'a Governor Ali Al-Maqdishi, the culprits are Al-Houthi insurgents who are extending their rebellion from North Yemen to adjacent governorates in Marib and Al-Jawf and have found support in Bani Hushaish district where some pro-Houthis reside.

The culprits were identified by local security through scrutinizing local tribes, checking for non-locals and investigating their backgrounds. According to the security director's office, Turaiq had been on a mission to make pacts with the local tribes and remind them of their commitment not to indulge in any anti-government activities and to ensure that rebels were not welcome in that area. He was accompanied by Sheikh Yahya Al-Qadhi, head of the Bani Hushaish sheikhs, when

unknown armed men opened fire on the vehicles, injuring one of the sheikh's companions.

The tribal system has weakened over the years because of modernized political trends and the movement of citizens within the country. The result of this weakening is that the sheikhs' influence and control over what happens in their districts is no longer assured, say some of the tribal figures in the area.

"After they were pardoned by the state for their previous anti-government acts, the locals promised not to allow any terrorists to operate in the area, but like the ones in Sa'ada, they broke their promise and caused this disturbance to the security in the area," said a security representative in Sana'a governorate, who requested to remain anonymous.

This attack comes one week after the security director of Amran governorate was attacked in Bani Sufyan district in Amran where intense fighting took place, resulting in the deaths of dozens

of both security agents and insurgents.

Currently there are tough security measures in place in the region in order to control the flow of people from northern governorates of Sa'ada and Hajjah into the adjacent ones. However, because of the difficult terrain of the area, some people are still able to move between governorates, especially if they have the support of the local population.

Security committees from Sana'a governorate and from the Ministry of Interior are currently working with the local sheikhs on security strategies that would ensure stability in the area and would stop such



Map showing the proximity of Sa'ada and Hajjah to Marib and Amran where recent attacks have been reported.

attacks from happening again. According to locals, these measures depend on the sheikhs' instructions to

the tribal communities to report any suspicious behavior or strangers in their neighborhoods.

# Their News

## Knight Award-winning Egyptian blogger says he will never stop

For 33-year-old Egyptian Wael Abbas, the Web log is not merely a personal journal; he has a specific mission. He sees his blog as an avenue for freedom of speech in a country that has relatively little of it.



Legal harassment of independent journalism is common. According to the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, there were 85 criminal cases against the press from 2004 to 2006. It was in this atmosphere that Abbas launched his "Egyptian Awareness" blog, available at <http://misrdigital.blogspot.com/>. He says he took it upon himself to expose human rights violations in Egyptian society and shed light on issues of corruption and torture, among others.

In an interview, Abbas told IJNet that what compelled him to start his blog was "the need for real, transparent, independent media that cover stuff often neglected by mainstream media."

Armed with a video camera, Abbas sees video blogging as a way to silence skeptics of his reporting. "I focused on images and video footage so that no one can discredit my work," he said. He uses colloquial Egyptian Arabic on his site to appeal to a younger generation that might find traditional reporting "boring."

One of his blogging highlights was when he posted a video of Egyptian police cracking down on demonstrators. He also showed a video of soldiers tearing down an Egyptian flag. Government officials frowned on this reporting and issued an arrest warrant. Abbas told IJNet of a government "smear campaign" against him in which one official appeared on a local TV station and said that Abbas has a "criminal past."

"I had to publish my own criminal record on my blog," Abbas also said

that there accusations that he was a homosexual and a convert to Christianity. "They were trying to discredit me and make me lose my audience," he said.

Veteran Egyptian journalist Hisham Kassem said that the government has been "trigger happy" in its response to the blogging phenomenon. He told IJNet that the government's approach was, "Let's arrest them now and we'll understand blogging later."

For his part, Abbas said he hopes he's made a difference in Egyptian society. "I hope yes, especially in the fields of awareness and freedom." He said he believes that Egyptians are now more aware of their rights. "Whenever injustice happens they come forward and talk, unlike in the past when people were too afraid to speak up."

In spite of constant harassment, others have recognized his efforts. Last month the International Center for Journalists (which publishes IJNet) announced that Abbas would receive the Knight International Journalism Award. The prize honors individuals who raise the standards of media excellence in their countries.

"I was very excited and happy about the award," Abbas said. "But I had mixed feelings about it because it did not come from my country. I wish my country recognizes what I do."

For Abbas, the award helps legitimize his work and quiet those who accuse of him of not being a journalist. "An award like this will silence those people who are attacking us [bloggers] because of hidden agendas," he said.

Mainstream journalists are among the biggest skeptics of blogging. These include Kassem, who noted their low readership overall. "It is not something that could shake the regime," he said. However, he said that blogging has "opened the space for discussion in the Egyptian society."

Abbas said he is determined to continue with his mission.

"Nothing will stop me," he said. "Egyptian people deserve to know the truth."

## Jordan's press freedom evaluated

A new report released by the Jordan-based Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ) exhibits findings on the current status of press freedom in Jordan.

The results, compiled with the participation of 501 journalists, give a "negative indication about the status of press freedom in Jordan and reflects the magnitude of dangers, problems, and violations" that Jordan's journalists encounter, CPJ concludes.

Among the reports findings: 94% of the surveyed journalists exercise self-censorship; 80% of the surveyed journalists said that they avoid criticizing the security services; 75% avoid criticizing leaders of Arab and foreign countries; 57% believe that criticizing the government is a red line; 56% do not tackle sexual issues in their writings.

## The Reuters offers workshop on writing international news

The Reuters Foundation is offering a course on international news writing for journalists from the developing world in London from August 11 to 22. Last day to apply: June 27.

The course will focus on the writing of international news, as practiced by Reuters and other global news organizations. Through practice exercises, emphasis will be placed on improving basic reporting skills including accuracy, impartiality, speed, clarity and structure.

Scholarships are available for journalists from the developing world with limited recourses. Partial scholarships are also offered to journalists who can afford to pay for their costs through their organizations. Regular tuition fees are UK£2000 (US\$3,905) for travel and accommodations for 10 days.

Those interested should have fluency in English and have worked for print or other media organizations at least two years. Interested persons must submit a 250-word essay outlin-

ing their career, two recent examples of their work in English, and a statement of 250-500 words describing why this workshop would benefit them.

For more information, go to [http://www.reuterslink.org/courses/WI\\_N\\_london\\_aug08.htm](http://www.reuterslink.org/courses/WI_N_london_aug08.htm) or e-mail [foundation@reuters.com](mailto:foundation@reuters.com).

## Film festival in Tehran to showcase 'cinema of truth'

A film festival which tries to express the relationship between reality and truth through documentary films will take place in Tehran, Iran, from October 15 to 19. The deadline to submit works is July 15.

Iran's Documentary & Experimental Film Center (DEFC) is organizing the festival, entitled "Cinema Vérité," a French term which means the "cinema of truth." The festival tries to express the relationship between reality and truth through

documentary films.

The event will include international and national competitions, a retrospective, tribute and special screenings.

In 2007, more than 1500 films from Iran and other countries were submitted to the festival.

It includes the following sections: International Competition, National Competition, Market, Production Fund, Retrospective

Tribute, Special Screenings, and Iran documentary Fund-IDF.

## American to introduce charge for some passengers checking in second bag

American Airlines has followed most of the rest of the US industry in introducing a US\$25 charge for some domestic Economy Class passengers checking in a second bag. The first bag remains free. The new ruling also applies to its oneworld regional affiliate American Eagle - but as it covers only passengers flying entirely US domestic journeys, the new policy

## Royal Jordanian - Yemen awards travel and tourism agencies



In the presence of the Jordanian Ambassador and members of the embassy, the Royal Jordanian Airlines Country representative Mr. Saleh Tawalbeh awarded a number of travel agencies for their role in advocating for RJ as a flight of choice increasing the company's sales by 30 percent in 2007.

In the celebration he narrated the achievements of the company over the years and its distinguished position worldwide mentioning that it is the only Middle Eastern airline company that had been chosen to join the One World Airline Alliance in April 2007.

Oneworld brings together some of the best and biggest names in the airline business - American Airlines, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Finnair, Iberia, Japan Airlines, LAN, Malév Hungarian Airlines, Qantas and Royal Jordanian, plus some 20 affiliates, including American Eagle, South Africa's Comair, Dragonair, LAN Argentina, LAN Ecuador and LAN Peru. Mexicana will join in 2009, with its subsidiary Click

Mexicana as an affiliate.

Its airlines serve some 700 destinations in 150 countries and offer almost 550 airport lounges worldwide. They carried around 320 million passengers last year. It is the only alliance with any member airlines based in South America, the Middle East or Australia.

The alliance enables its members to offer their customers more services and benefits than any airline can provide on its own. These include a broader route network, opportunities to earn and redeem frequent flyer miles and points across the combined oneworld network and more airport lounges. oneworld is the only alliance to enable passengers to fly throughout its network, on any combination of carriers, using just electronic tickets.

Oneworld was voted the World's Leading Airline Alliance for the fifth year running in the 2007 World Travel Awards, based on votes cast by some 170,000 travel professionals, including more than 110,000 travel agents in 200 countries.

does not apply to those traveling on oneworld itineraries.

The charge will NOT apply to Gold, Platinum and Executive Platinum tier members of its AAdvantage frequent flyer programme - or Emerald, Sapphire or Ruby tier members in any

oneworld partner's loyalty scheme, passengers traveling on full-fare Economy, Business or First Class tickets, or those with international itineraries (except to and from Canada and US territories, such as Puerto Rico or the US Virgin Islands).

# Vacancies

An Oilfield service company is looking to recruit the following posts:

## MWD Engineer

### Responsibilities:

- Fully responsible for pre-job planning and mobilization
- Assists in the preparation of MWD and LWD tools at the well site
- Assists Technicians in repairing and checking MWD/LWD tools.
- Fully responsible for delivering superior Service Quality to the client.
- Maintains good communication with the Client's well site representative and rig crew and field support staff.
- Helps in the preparation of End of Well Reports and final Client data delivery.

### Requirements:

- Degree level education with engineering background
- 3 to 5 years experience in oilfield
- Able to work autonomously with good interpersonal and teamwork skills
- Excellent written and spoken English
- Excellent knowledge of essential computer applications

## Directional driller Engineer

### Responsibilities:

- Demonstrates knowledge of all DD techniques and all surveying methods used in the location.
- Manages all phases of a directional drilling job to deliver services that meet client expectations
- provides technical support to clients and other members at the well site
- Fully responsible for pre-job planning and mobilization
- Assists Technicians in repairing and checking DD tools.
- Fully responsible for delivering superior Service Quality to the client.
- Maintains good communication with the Client's well site representative and rig crew and field support staff.

### Requirements:

- Degree level education with engineering background
- A minimum of 3 to 5 years experience in Oilfield
- Able to work autonomously with good interpersonal and teamwork skills
- Excellent written and spoken English
- Excellent knowledge of essential computer applications

## Workshop Forman

### Responsibilities:

- plans maintenance requirements, identifies technical problems or equipment design limitations and contributes to engineering solutions
- Provides quality and safety guidance for the department to promote a high level of service quality and continuous improvement.
- Works in the preventive maintenance, failure analysis and repair of the drilling tools and equipment.

### Requirements:

- Works on various tool modules to develop expertise and support the day-to-day activities of the location.
- 2-4 years experience.
- Good experience in ordering of parts and manage the stock level.
- Driving license.

CV's can be sent to the below contacts:

e-mail: [oilfield.yemen@gmail.com](mailto:oilfield.yemen@gmail.com)

Fax: +967 1 503961



Jannah Hunt Oil Company is currently recruiting for the position of PC Technician. The minimum requirements for this position are as follows:

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Experience: Minimum of 2-3 years of experience in the computer hardware and software information system industry
- Skills: Solid working knowledge of Microsoft Office Suite 2003, Outlook 2003, and other major systems utilized by the company  
Working experience with various network devices
- Language: Proficient in English (Oral and Written)

### JOB REQUIREMENTS

- Primary responsibility to maintain the operational performance of all desktop computer systems utilized by the company user base. This includes troubleshooting, repairing, and upgrading most components within the desktop system
- Responsible for providing ongoing support for all company sponsored software applications residing on the Local Area Network. Software support includes providing the users timely support when requested when difficulties are experienced
- Insure all inventory systems are kept in a controlled and professional manner

IF YOU MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS PLEASE EMAIL YOUR CV TO THE FOLLOWING EMAIL ADDRESS. PLEASE NOTE WE WILL ONLY ACCEPT CV'S THROUGH EMAIL SUBMISSION.

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# All about qat sessions: what happens inside the qat chewing room

By: Roudia Al-Saqqaf  
For The Yemen Times

During the daytime in the Yemeni capital of Sana'a, its streets are filled with large numbers of pedestrians and vehicles, clearly reflecting an active and hardworking life. To the contrary, in the afternoon and toward evening, one won't see as many people hustling and bustling as in the morning hours. So, do you wonder what happened? Do you want to know why there are such active and passive times?

The reason is qat, which most Yemenis chew without resistance or objection. Many new qat chewers of both sexes are embracing this bad custom. The following is a description of the ins and outs of chewing qat.

## In the beginning are the preparations and procedures for the qat session.

Generally, when building a home in Yemen, one must take into account a qat chewing sitting room, called either a *mandharh*, a *majraj* or a *diwan*, which is nearly always separate from the other rooms or built on the roof with a small bathroom. The room shouldn't face south or west, but rather should face east or north in order to allow more sunshine into it.

The reason for this is because the warmer the qat chewing room is, the sooner the qat's affect upon the body. This is also why those who chew qat in their vehicles roll up the windows and would rather sit in a crowded space rather than in the open air.

Another qat rule is that wearing one-piece loose clothing, such as a *thobe*, a *ma'awiz* or a *futa*, is better than wearing trousers in order to get comfortable and relax. Some chewers prepare soft drinks and rose or other scented water to remedy a dry mouth from chewing qat. Qat sessions always begin in the afternoon and last until nighttime – or even until midnight for those who are strongly addicted.

## Euphoria, then depression

Every chewer has a bundle of qat placed dearly and handily next to him or her. Chewers start slowly by wiping the small soft leaves with their fingers, throwing out the rough ones and then gradually inserting them into the inside of the cheek while chewing them slowly.

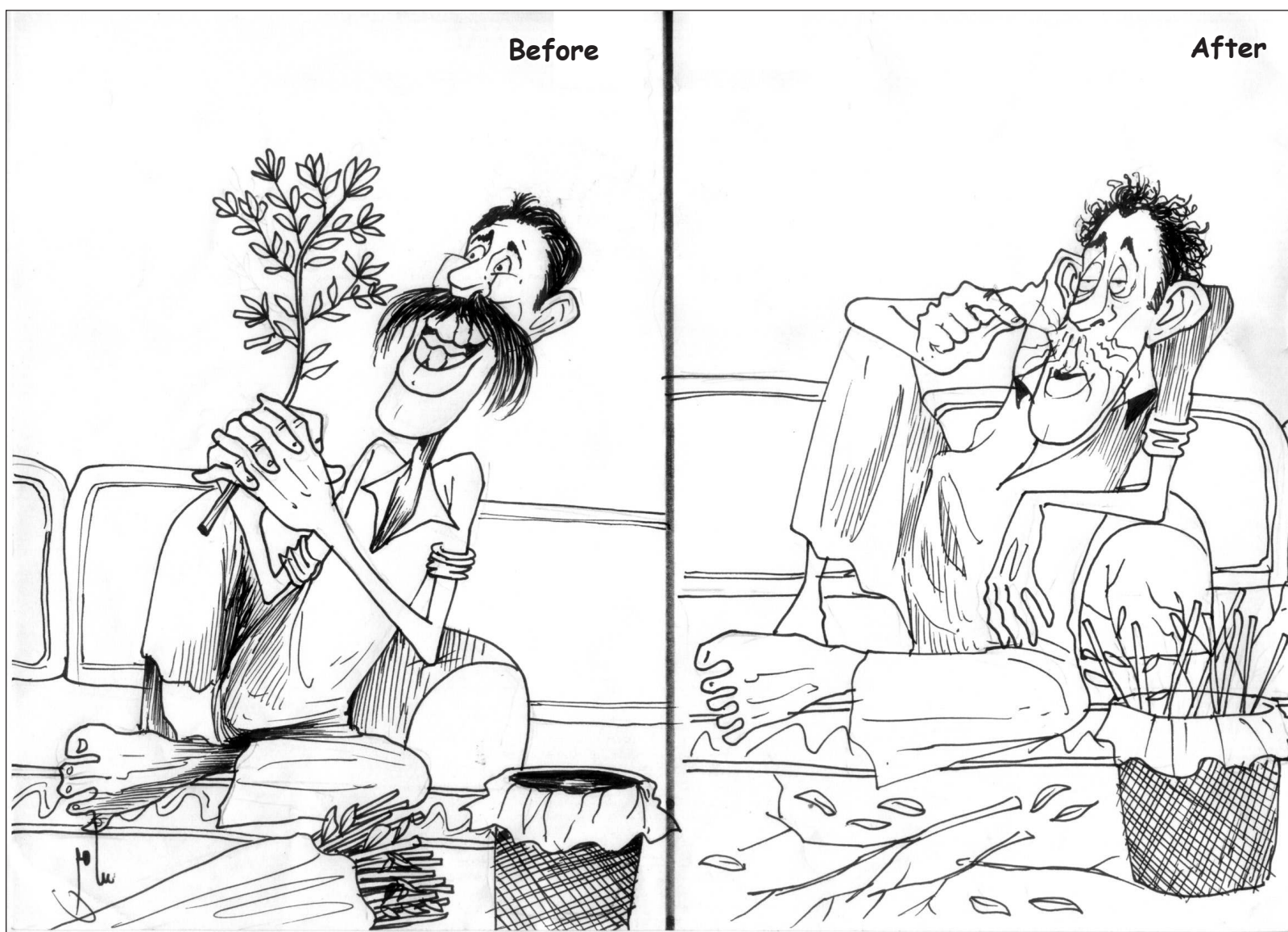
Over time, the cheek begins to swell with every additional qat leaf until the qat chewing room resembles a dentist's office filled with swollen cheeks – except that these individuals are happy with what's inside their mouths!

Qat chewers typically sit in an Arab seating arrangement, generally in a U- or an L-shape, where everyone faces each other. As they adjust to their position, they begin leaning to the left, supporting themselves on a raised pillow called a *masnad* or a *matka*. They generally begin positioning themselves by relaxing to the left side, switching sides from time to time.

As newcomers enter the qat room, one hears cries of welcome and jokes tossed about as chewers share their qat and comment on the quality of each one's qat. More wealthy individuals buy the more expensive qat, while poorer ones buy the cheap stuff, but at the end of the day, all must chew.

The session commences with chitchat and loud excited discussions about daily social affairs. Qat sessions are equal status occasions wherein one can find a minister sitting beside a driver and everyone feels they have the same right to participate in the discussion and to agree or disagree. Discussions mostly regard political issues or national topics, with all inhibitions fading away as chewers become more comfortable voicing their opinions fearlessly.

As the qat's effect starts to kick in,



the chewer's imagination soars and his or her sense of reality begins to blur. Chewers then cluster into smaller groups where the sound of conversation gets lower and lower until there's complete silence in the room as each chewer becomes lost in his or her own thoughts.

By the end of the session, one can witness a quietness hovering over these chewers as if there's no one in the room. However, it's actually the effect of the qat causing each to think about his or her everyday circumstances or illusions. This is called "the hour of Sulaimaniya" (Solomon), particularly in the city of Sana'a.

The effect of the Sulaimaniya hour varies from one person to another. For most, it's about attaining a state of numbness and confused thinking, but for others, it makes the mind alert and they start getting ideas they didn't have before. It also gives them a sense of euphoria.

Additionally, many students chew during exam time because qat stimulates the brain with a narcotic substance called cathinone.

Others don't wish to be bothered, becoming very angry if someone disturbs their state of illusion. Sedate qat chewers often make decisions or commit to things they regret once they are free of the qat's effect.

Toward nighttime, depression gradually replaces this sense of euphoria. While there may have been heated discussions and even arguments during the qat session – especially at the beginning – all hard feelings are forgotten and chewers leave the session one by one, as if nothing happened. In fact, some claim the next day that they do not remember the arguments taken place the night before.

## Aftereffects

The qat session starts to wrap up by spitting the over-chewed leaves from the mouth. Chewers often spit the remains into brass containers created especially for this purpose called *matfal*, which literally means, "the thing into which you spit."

During the qat session, some smoke cigarettes and some the water pipe, called a *meda'a* or *shisha*. When they conclude the session, they wind up the shisha pipe and put it away in preparation to take it back with them (provided they brought it from home).

Some take the time to gather up the

dry qat leaves scattered around the room, but they mostly just leave them on the floor, creating a mess that the women of the house will have to clean after the men are gone.

However, some qat chewers prefer spitting the chewed qat on their way out, leaving green patches in the street. They also usually drink water to remove the bitter taste of the qat from their mouth. After spitting out the qat, chewers are accustomed to having coffee or tea with milk.

Among the effects of qat is diminishing or killing the appetite, so qat chewers typically don't eat large meals, particularly following a session.

But what about those who try to give up chewing qat after being addicted? There are withdrawal symptoms, one of which is known locally as *al-razim* in the northern areas and *al-dukak* in the south. *Al-razim* also is known as the more general concept of *al-jathoom*, which Arabs describe as being possessed.

It's a sort of nightmare during sleep for former chewers after not chewing qat, often including a feeling of being thrown off a cliff or something heavy placed on the chest so that the dreamer stops or has difficulty breathing.

Many times, these former chewers see people or beasts chasing them in the dream or they are wounded and scream for help without any sound coming from their mouth. Doctors explain this as a neurological effect as a reaction to being deprived of a chemical that the body was used to.

Some doctors reject the notion of a direct relationship between giving up qat and nightmares, maintaining that it's psychologically induced because the former chewer believes he or she should have such nightmares.

Others have a simpler explanation that when an individual stops chewing qat, he or she starts eating better, sometimes eating before going to bed, which causes discomfort while sleeping.

## Chewer testimonies

Ibrahim, a 22-year-old young man working as a school guard, talked about his experiences after chewing qat. "I once was chewing with some of my friends and I started thinking about a previous disagreement I had with my manager. I suddenly decided to go and do something to hurt my manager and take revenge.

"I found myself hiding behind the

trees in front of his home and started throwing rocks at his house. I ran away when I heard people coming out of the house. Now when I think of what I did, I feel ashamed – but I still chew qat," he added.

Mohammed, a 35-year-old insurance company employee, recalled, "I was at my friend's wedding, where the men chew qat

with the groom in a huge qat session. I had a nice time and later that night, when the wedding was over, I decided to walk home, although my house was far from the wedding venue.

He continued, "I started walking endlessly without feeling tired. Reaching the bridge near my home, I stood there watching it, mesmerized for a long time until I decided to go

home. The next day, I awoke with terrible pain in my legs and I felt so exhausted. I don't know what got into me to do such a thing."

Khalid, a 38-year-old hospital employee, explained a fantasy he had during one qat session. "One day while chewing qat, I was listening to a radio program about animal wealth and raising livestock. Remembering that I had some money in the bank, I imagined that I used it to buy three sheep, which I bred until they were 100 and even 1,000! I then had to buy a truck to transport them."

He went on, "My business flourished and I bought a farm where I began raising cows and chicken too. I was so good at my business that I started exporting cows to Holland. I even established a factory for milk and dairy products. I became so rich that I built huge houses, employed all of my poor friends and was known throughout the world.

"However, my dreams were crushed when the qat session was over and I realized that I must go to sleep so that I wouldn't be late for work the next day," Khalid concluded.

Waheed, a master's student in media, described how qat ruined his thesis. "I had to write the conclusion to my thesis, so I decided to use qat as a stimulant. While I was chewing and revising my thesis, I had second thoughts about many of the previous chapters I already had completed, so I began deleting paragraphs and sections, even destroying entire chapters after deciding that they were unsuitable.

"I went to bed and awoke the next morning in a state of shock at what I'd done and hating myself for destroying more than a year's worth of work, especially because I didn't have a copy of my thesis! I vowed never again to chew qat – at least until I complete my master's degree!"

## Chemistry and pharmacology of Qat

The stimulant effect of the plant was originally attributed to "katin", cathine, a phenethylamine-type substance isolated from the plant. However, the attribution was disputed by reports showing the plant extracts from fresh leaves contained another substance more behaviorally active than cathine. In 1975, the related alkaloid cathinone was isolated, and its absolute configuration was established in 1978. Cathinone is not very stable and breaks down to produce cathine and norephedrine. These chemicals belong to the PPA (phenylpropanolamine) family, a subset of the phenethylamines related to amphetamines and the catecholamines epinephrine and norepinephrine.

Both of Qat's major active ingredients - cathine and cathinone - are phenylalkylamines, meaning they are in the same class of chemicals as amphetamines. In fact, cathinone and cathine have a very similar molecular structure to amphetamine.

When Qat leaves dry, the more potent chemical, cathinone, evaporates within 48 hours leaving behind the milder Schedule IV chemical, cathine. Thus, harvesters transport Qat by packaging the leaves and stems in plastic bags or wrapping them in banana leaves to preserve their moisture and keep the cathinone potent. It is also common for them to sprinkle the plant with water frequently or use refrigeration during transportation.

When the Qat leaves are chewed, cathine and cathinone are released and absorbed through the mucous mem-



liver.

Cathine is somewhat less understood, being believed to act upon the adrenergic receptors causing the release of epinephrine and norepinephrine. It has a half-life of about 3 hours in humans.

## Effects of Qat

Qat consumption induces mild euphoria and excitement. Individuals become very talkative under the influence of the drug and may appear to be unrealistic and emotionally unstable. Qat can induce manic behaviors and hyperactivity. Qat is an effective anorectic and its use also results in constipation. Dilated pupils (mydriasis), which are prominent during Qat consumption, reflect the sympathomimetic effects of the drug,

which are also reflected in increased heart rate and blood pressure. A state of drowsy hallucinations (hypnagogic hallucinations) may result coming down from Qat use as well. Withdrawal symptoms that may follow prolonged Qat use include lethargy, mild depression, nightmares, and slight tremor. Long term use can precipitate the following effects: negative impact on liver function, permanent tooth darkening (of a greenish tinge), susceptibility to ulcers, and diminished sex drive. Qat is usually not an addictive drug, although those who are addicted generally cannot stay without it for more than 4-5 days, feeling tired and having difficulty concentrating.

Source: Wikipedia.

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YEMEN LNG STORAGE TANKS CONSTRUCTOR, BALHAF

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات الى  
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رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة عيد الوحدة الـ ١٨  
تمنئ للشعب اليمني يوم التقدم والرخاء  
كل عام وأنتم بخير

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the 18th anniversary of the Reunification Day  
22nd of May 1990,  
Many Happy Returns

# Unification is the greatest achievement of our time, citizens say

Yemen Times conducted a survey and asked people, including children, about their views on the unification, which was achieved on May 22, 1990.

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri  
For the Yemen Times

Abdul-Wahed Al-Dharrab



The Yemeni unification is a big national achievement; a pride to every Yemeni and every Arab citizen. It will, God willing, be a kernel for the comprehensive Arabic

unification. With the unification, a lot of development achievements were made in different fields. I call on the Yemeni people to preserve the unification and confront for anyone that is seduced to harm the unification.

Bushra Al-Ameri



The unification means a lot for me: the main and basic thing is a decent life inside one unified country from its borders to its distant lands.

There is no controversy over the unification, which has been there since eternity. Whatever differences and disagreements, the unification will remain steady and a goal for all parties. I think the Yemeni unification is a ray of hope for a strong Arab unification and a successful experience that should be respected by all.

Lina Qasem Al-Maghribi



Unification is the base for power and sustainability. The Yemeni unification is one of the highest achievements in the history of Yemen.

There are some negative points, however, and these lie in the existence of powerful figures under the shade of unification. They should not be given any chance to play with the unification.

Majed Bin Yahya



The Yemeni unification is a religious demand, and prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) had unified Muslims. The unification

doesn't mean the unity of politics, but also the differences among peoples. The Yemeni unification is a historical achievement. But what I didn't like about it is that it has been repeatedly mentioned by some officials in their speeches.

Haniah Al-Dhaheri



The Yemeni unification is a strong base on which I can rely. It is one of the national principles, which should not be harmed.

Al-Masoodi

Unification means living peacefully, loving others and dealing with them kindly. It also means a guarantee for the sustainability of power and integration

of individuals. Without a doubt, the Yemeni unification has been a historical achievement. We should therefore thank God for this unification. Other peoples wish to have unification. It is a blessing from God and we should preserve it even with our souls. We wish to accomplish the greatest unification, which is the unification of Arab states.

Awwad Mohammed Sharaf Al-Hammadi



The unification is the integration of one thing into another. It is an important part of our entity, it is my goal and the goal of every Yemeni citizen. It has

brought about a lot of achievements, including peace and safety, stability and development.

The unification created one society and one national, strong army that can protect the country from any enemies. The unification, additionally, has created the peace, love and cooperation among the communities. It has led to the development in all spheres of life.

Ameen Al-Waeli



The Yemeni unification is the project of our civilized history. It is more than a political project that political powers try to dominate. The unification is the will of people,

the fate of a nation and the honesty of history and possession of generations.

Ali Hussein Al-Jumaia



The unification is one of the greatest achievements in Yemeni history. It has been a great thing for which Yemenis live.

The unification has helped Yemen remain at the top, live in peace and stability. It is one of the achievements of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Bakri Ahmed Al-Hiasi



The unification means the unification of people but not the state of separation from which some nations suffer. Allah has ordered

human beings in the Holy Quran to stay united and not get parted. This is a common concept, so why should we ignore it?

Ghazi Muharram



The unification is a great thing and a concept. It is one of the most important and wonderful achievements of President Ali Abdullah

Salah. The unification is love and power. It is, at the same time, the weapon against anyone who tries to separate Muslims.

Abkar Abdullah Al-Qadasi



The unification is a lighting candle amid darkness, which is referred to as the Arab parting. Without a doubt, the term 'unification'

was mentioned in all the heavenly books.

The Holy Quran has also ordered us to remain united as Allah says, "Do not be divided in order not to fail."

Strength lies in unification and so do goodness and peace, which are the basis for justice, freedom and equality. The Yemeni unification broke historical ground.

Sultan Ahmed Qutran



Unification means soul to body and represents perfection that enhances the national loyalty through the implementation of economic,

social, culture and education projects. These all enhance and reflect the wishes and aspiration of citizens.

What makes the unification strong is that it was rooted by blood and so it deserves to be protected and cared for.

Mahmoud Al-Taher



The term unification is a state of integration after a state of separation. Yemenis suffered long from separation before 1990. The Yemeni

unification, in itself, was a great accomplishment.

I wish everyone would protect it, namely state officials as they are responsible for protecting it.

Everyone should be treated equally, and the people of Aden should be treated like those of Sana'a, as the unification came to unify everyone. We - as Yemenis - should dedicate ourselves to protecting it.

Waleed Al-Swadi



The unification brought together Yemeni tribes after they were separated. The unification also made them free and made them stand united. I think that the unification is the

base for accelerating the pace of development and progress. I hope the unification will remain as strong as mountains until the end of time.

Ahmed Mohammed Al-Hakimi



At the present time, the most important thing for a nation is to liberate itself from oppression and slavery. This means the dignity of a state or

individuals. The unification is the most valuable thing we possess, which is the soul. So soul is the most valuable thing man possesses and so he should sacrifice his soul for the unification.

Tareq Al-Burak



The unification is a great historical achievement for Yemen and Yemenis. With the unification, Yemen had its own place among other countries. The

unification was the dream of the Yemeni people and the Arab nation as a whole. Words fail to express our appreciation and admiration for the occasion of the unification.

Abdul-Jalil Al-Salami



The unification of Yemen means a lot of great things: it is strength, construction, progress, development. It is the dream that remained with every Yemeni for

ages. The unification was achieved,

thanks to the great faith inside Yemenis' hearts. The pace of development and progress began since then, followed by the democratic approach. The Yemeni unification is a path for construction, democracy, power, and a kernel for the Arab unity.

Hamadah Juaim



The unification is peace, stability, safety. It has brought Yemen towards development. It made communication between Yemen

and the world easy. It has also uplifted the educational level.

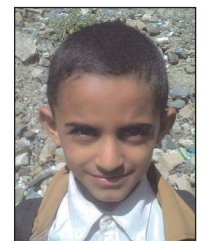
Waseem Juaim



The Yemeni unification is a great achievement made by Yemen's heroes. We are proud to celebrate the

occasion of this day every year.

Khaled Mansour



The unification is the century's event for Yemenis. I regard it as a great achievement.

Mohammed Al-Sultan



The unification is strength. The best thing for Yemenis is that they are unified.

Tareq Rajeh



The unification is the greatest achievement made by the president. Now, we are able to travel throughout Yemen easily.

## Yemen's National Anthem



Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Echo it over and over again.  
Remember, through my joy, each martyr.

Clothe him with the shining mantles of our festival.

Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Oh my country, we are sons and grandsons of your men.

We will guard all of your majesty in our hands.

Its light will be immortal on all ways

Every rock on your mountains, all atoms of your soils

All wets of your waters, are our mine.

There are for our large wishes, and our right.

Came from your past's pretty glories.

Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Repeat, Oh World, my song.

My unity, Oh marvelous song fill myself

You are promise in our response  
My banner, Oh cloth nailed from every sun

Raise forever on every peak  
My nation, give me strength, Oh source of strength

And save me for you, best nation  
In faith and love I am part of mankind.

An Arab I am in all my life.  
My heart beats in tune with Yemen.  
No foreigner shall dominate over Yemen.

Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Echo it over and over again.  
Remember, through my joy, each martyr.

Clothe him with the shining mantles of our festival.

Repeat, Oh World, my song.  
Repeat, Oh World, my song.

Saudi German Hospitals Group  
Yemen - Sana'a

Congratulates Yemen  
For the union Anniversary.  
may Allah keeps this union  
to have its impact on Yemen security.



Saudi German Hospitals Group  
SANA'A YEMEN

## شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ ١٨ لقيام الوحدة اليمنية

المباركة في الـ ٢٢ من مايو

كل عام وأنتم بخير

المدير التنفيذي ونائبه وكافة منتسبي

شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج

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

Extend their best wishes to  
H.E. President

**Ali Abdullah Saleh**

And the people of Yemen  
On the occasion of the 18th  
anniversary of

Reunification Day, 22 May

Many Happy Returns

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



**SAFER**

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



## Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation

Along with its workers employees and affiliates  
presents their congratulations to

**H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
President of the Republic of Yemen

And all Yemeni people on the 18th anniversary of

### Reunification Day - 22nd of May

Wishing our country more progress and advancement towards the future.

The Supervision of Engineer  
**Mohamed Abdulla Mubarak bin Alfian**  
The Executive Chairman

## مؤسسة مواني خليج عدن اليمنية

ممتة بعمالها وموظفيها ومنتسبيها  
تتقدم بخالص التحاني وأطيب التبريكات إلى فضامة

الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة عشر لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

متمنين دوام التقدم والازدهار لليمن الذي يشهد انتجازات تنموية كبيرة

في ظل الرعاية الحكيمة لفضامة

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

م/ محمد عبدالله مبارك بن علفان  
الرئيس التنفيذي - رئيس مجلس الإدارة



## Aden Refinery Company

Along with its workers, employees and affiliates  
Presents their congratulations to

**H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**

President of the Republic of Yemen

And all Yemeni people on the 18th anniversary of

### Reunification Day - 22nd of May

Wishing our country more progress and advancement towards the future

## شركة مصافي عدن

ممتة بعمالها وموظفيها ومنتسبيها

تتقدم بخالص التحاني وأطيب التبريكات إلى فضامة

الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة عشر لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

متمنين دوام التقدم والازدهار لليمن الذي يشهد انتجازات تنموية كبيرة

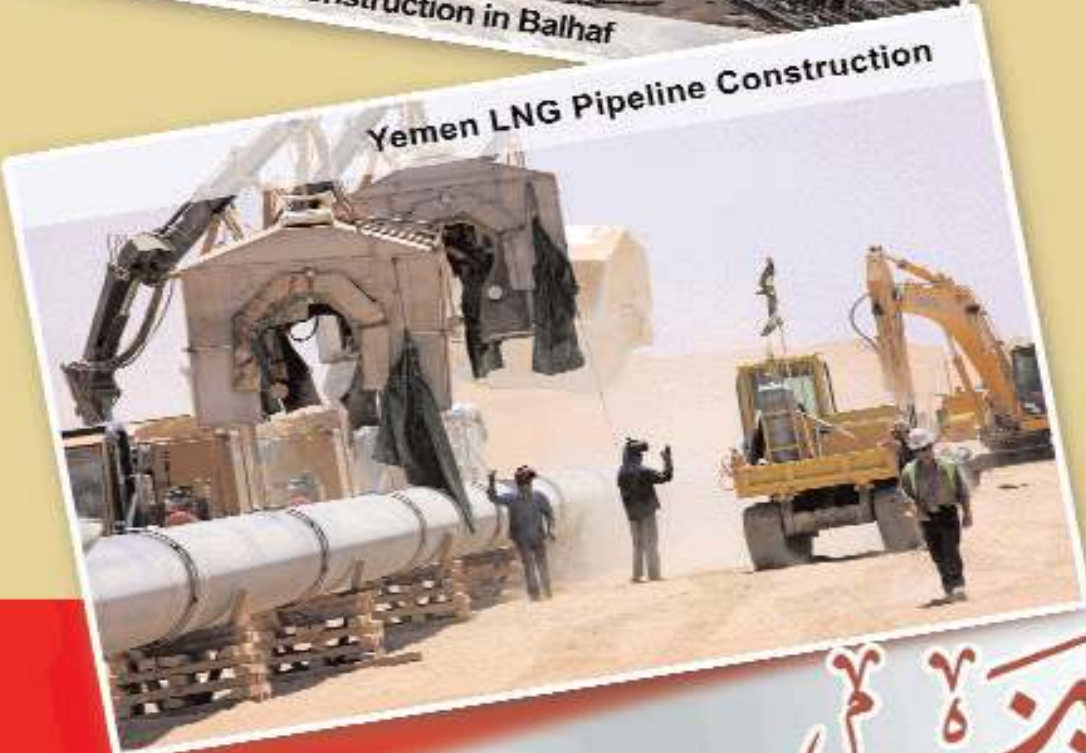
في ظل رعاية فضامة الحكيمة

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

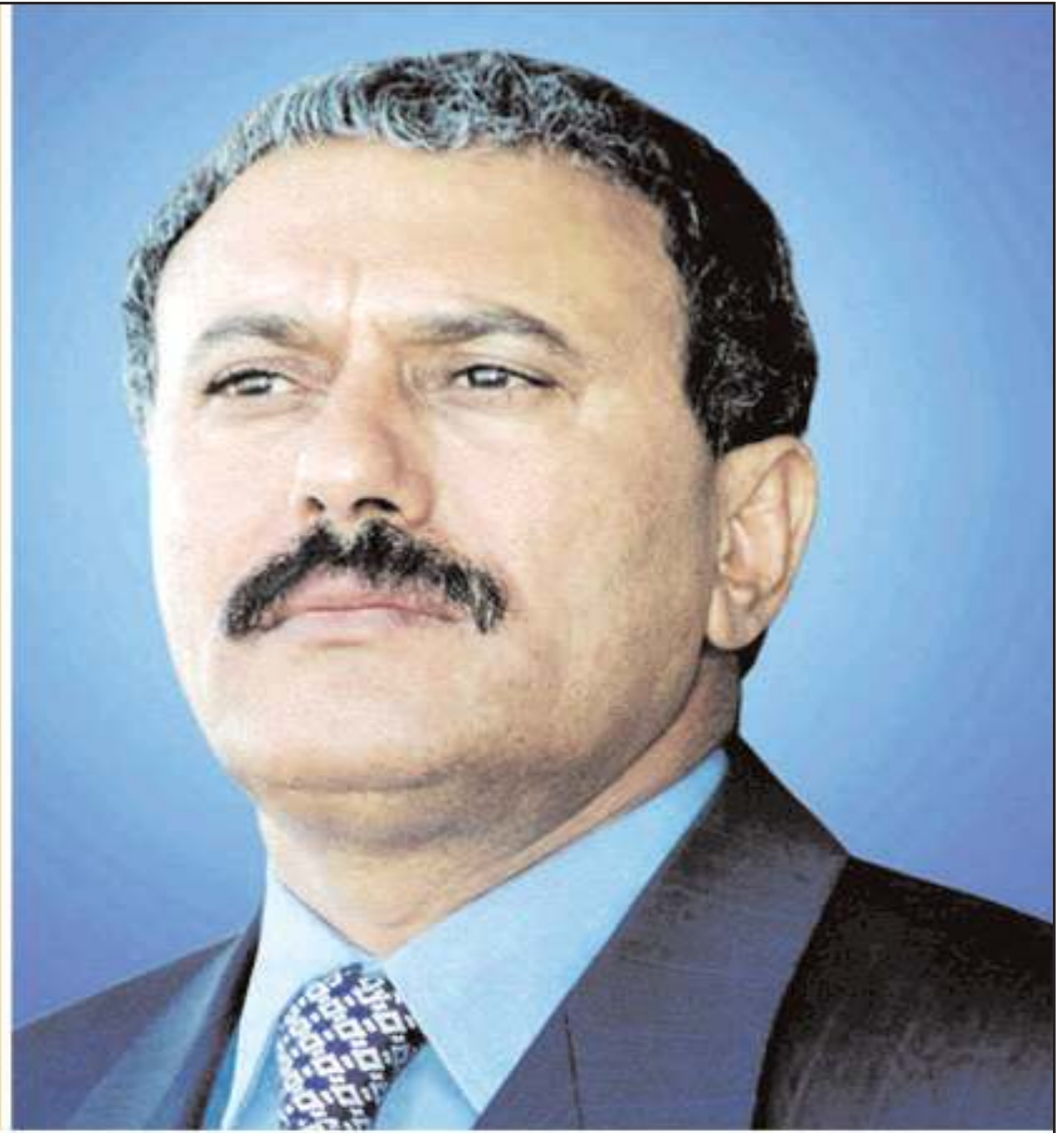




Yemen LNG Plant Construction in Balhaf



Yemen LNG Pipeline Construction



كل عام وانتم خير

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
22 MAY UNIFICATION DAY

THE EMPLOYEES OF YEMEN LNG COMPANY SEND  
THEIR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO

H.E. ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

WISHING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF YEMEN

MORE SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY



Yemen LNG Company

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

# Yemeni Unification: Between dream and reality

**Y**emen has been long known as Arabia Felix (Fortunate Arabia) and as a place with deep-rooted culture and traditions. Its unification was the strategic goal of the September 26<sup>th</sup> and October 14<sup>th</sup> revolutions. Northern and southern Yemen went through various stages before they were unified in 1990.

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri  
For the Yemen Times

**T**he British forces occupied the port city of Aden, southern Yemen, in 1839. Meanwhile, Ottomans occupied Sana'a in 1849 and battles between Yemenis and Ottoman soldiers continued for 62 years in the north. In 1911, a peace agreement was signed between Imam Yahya Hamid Al-Din and Ottomans, who eventually lost the war.

After this, Yemen was divided into southern and northern parts, with borders separating the two areas. The British forces expanded their occupation into the western provinces of the southern part of the country. They signed agreements with tribal Sheikhs there, which resulted in the existence of what was known as the Aden western protectorates.

Imam Yahya ruled the northern part of Yemen, and his son, Ahmed, succeeded him. Their reign was known as a dark time for Yemen, due to the spread of illiteracy and backwardness. A number of attempts were made to overcome their rules. On September 26, 1962, a number of revolutionaries defeated the Imamate rule and announced the beginning of republican -style governance. The northern part was then known as the Yemen Arab Republic, while the southern part was known as People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

**Imamate rule:**

Al-Mutawakkilite Yemeni Kingdom was established after World War I in 1918 in northern Yemen, as an independent country that was internationally recognized with Imam Yahya Mohammed Al-Mansour Hamid Al-Din as its ruler. In 1923, it got independence from the Ottomans and was recognized by the League of Nations, the predecessor to the United Nations.

Imam Yahya's reign was characterized by fighting over power and in 1948 he was assassinated and succeeded by his son, Imam Ahmed. While Imam Ahmed was in Italy in 1959, tribal sheikhs tried to start a rebellion against him but he succeeded in repressing them. He was injured during the rebellion. Imam Ahmed died on September 19th, 1962, and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Al-Badr, who remained in power only for eight days. A number of army officers staged a coup and announced the revolution on September 26, 1962. Abdullah Al-Sallal was the first president of the Yemen Arab Republic. The fighting did not calm down after the September revolution as there were still people who supported Imamate rule.

Clashes broke out between the republicans, who were supported by Egypt, and the monarchists (those who backed the Imam), who were supported by the Saudi Kingdom. Clashes continued until the Egyptian forces left Yemen in 1967. Thousands of Egyptian soldiers were killed by the monarchists.

After the withdrawal of Egyptian forces, a number of army officers and tribal sheikhs staged a coup against Al-Sallal. Abdul-Rahman Al-Eryani was appointed president of the country.

Fighting between republicans and monarchists continued until 1969. In a peace agreement brokered between the two warring sides, monarchists were appointed in the government and the Parliament.

In 1974, another coup was staged against Al-Eryani, and Ibrahim Al-Hamdi was appointed president of the country. Three years later, Al-Hamdi was assassinated and Ahmed Hussein Al-Ghashmi took the power. Al-Ghashmi remained in power only for one year before he too was assassinated.

Ali Abdullah Saleh was appointed president instead. He has been the president of the Republic of Yemen since that time.

**Former southern Yemen:**

British influence increased in the southern and eastern portion of Yemen after the British captured the port of Aden in 1839. It was ruled as part of British India until 1937, when Aden was made a crown colony with the remaining land designated as East Aden and West Aden protectorates. By 1965, most of the tribal states within the protectorates and the Aden colony proper had joined to form the British-sponsored federation of south Arabia.

In 1965, two rival nationalist groups—the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF)—turned to terrorism in their struggle to control the country.

In 1967, in the face of uncontrollable violence, British troops began withdrawing, the federation rule collapsed, and NLF elements took control of the territory after eliminating their FLOSY rivals. South Arabia, including Aden, was declared independent on November 30, 1967, and was renamed the People's Republic of South Yemen.

In June 1969, a radical wing of the Marxist NLF gained power and changed the country's name on December 1, 1970, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). In the PDRY, all political parties were amalgamated into the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), which became the only legal party. The PDRY established close ties with the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and radical Palestinian factions.

**Tension between south and north**

Tensions between two parts began in 1972 and a war broke out soon after but did not last long. The two sides agreed to a ceasefire one month later on November 28, 1972. The two sides signed an agreement known as the Tripoli Agreement, which stipulated, "Establishing one country in Yemen, with Sana'a as its capital."

Despite that progress, fighting renewed in February 1979. Thousands were killed from both sides. In March



Ibrahim Al-Hamdi

1979, Ali Abdullah Saleh (President of the Yemen Arab Republic) and Ali Nasser Mohammed (President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) met in Kuwait and agreed to stop the fighting. A statement resulting from the meeting said that a constitutional committee was to prepare a constitution for a unified country within four months; unification didn't actually occur until 11 years after this.

**Progress towards unification**

Fighting didn't break out after that, and between 1980 and 1986 the leaders of the two countries met in Sana'a and Aden to talk about achieving unification.

The two countries agreed to establish a joint council known as the Yemeni Council in 1981. The new council was tasked with the following responsibilities:

- Following up the progress in achieving the unification between the two countries.
- Issuing orders for the officials responsible for implementing joint projects in the two countries.
- Meeting once every six months and whenever the need arises.
- Meeting in one of the two countries' capital cities.
- Establishing a joint ministerial committee to be formed from specific ministries from the two countries. The ministries included the Ministry of Education, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Planning, in addition to the General Authority for Armed Forces.

On May 4, 1988, Ali Abdullah Saleh (President of northern Yemen) and Ali Salem Al-Beidh, (Secretary General of the YSP's Central Committee) met in Sana'a and agreed on points including establishing a joint investment project between the governorates of Marib and Shabwa over an area stretching 2,200 square kilometers and following up the procedures to achieve unification.

Meanwhile, another agreement was signed to facilitate people's movement between the two countries. This was enforced by replacing all single-nation checkpoints and making them joint checkpoints and allowing citizens to move between them freely by showing identification.

**Taiz Meeting**

On March 2, 1990, the prime ministers of the two parts, Abdul-Aziz Abdul Ghani (north) and Yassin Saeed Noaman (south) met in Taiz and agreed to first integrate institutions and interests such as:

- 1- Official press agencies
- 2- Radio and

- television stations
- 3- Post, telephone and telecommunications corporations
- 4- General Authority for Meteorology and Aviation
- 5- General Tourism Corporation
- 6- Customs Authority
- 7- Taxes Authority
- 8- General Authority for Ports and Marine Affairs
- 9- Central Bank
- 10- Airways companies (Yemenia and Yamda)

**Final procedures**

For the first time, Sana'a city witnessed a meeting that included all the leaders of the northern and southern parts of Yemen. These included the leaders Ali Abdullah Saleh (President of northern Yemen), Ali Salem Al-Beidh (Secretary-general of the YSP's Central Committee in southern Yemen). The meeting was held between April 19 and 22 in 1990. The two sides agreed on:

Article 1-On May 22, 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are to be fully unified into one country named the Republic of Yemen, which will have legislative, executive and judicial powers.

Article 2- After implementing this agreement, a presidential council is to be set up during the interim period. The council is to include five people who will elect one person from among themselves to be the chairman of the presidential council and another one his vice during the first meeting. The Presidential Council is to be formed through election to be held by the Authority of the Presidential People's Council and the Consultative Council.

Article 3-The interim period continues for two years and six months, starting from the effectiveness of this agreement. During this period, the Parliament is to be formed from the Shura Council members and Higher People's Council, in addition to 31 members to be



Imam Yahya Hamid Addin

appointed by the Presidential Council.

Article 4-In its first meeting, the Presidential Council is to issue a decree to form a consultative council for itself, which will include 45 members.

Article 5- The Presidential Council is to form the government of the Republic of Yemen, which will undertake all the responsibilities authorized to it according to the constitution.

Article 6-The Presidential Council, in its first meeting, is to appoint a technical team to present ideas on reconsidering the administrative division of the



British soldiers in Aden city.

country.

Article 7- The Presidential Council is to be authorized to issue decisions that are as effective as the constitution with regard to the country's symbol, flag, and national anthem. Additionally, the Presidential Council, in its first meeting, is to invite the Parliament in order to consider the following:

A- Ratifying the decisions through law that the Presidential Council has taken.

B- Granting the Presidential Council's confidence to the government in the light of the statement it [the government] will present.

C- Asking the Presidential Council to ready the constitution for a public vote before November 30, 1990.

Article 8- This agreement becomes effective as soon as it is approved, as well as after the approval of the constitution, by the Shura Council and Parliament.

Article 9- This agreement is regarded as an organizer for the whole interim period, and the constitution's articles are to be effective during the interim period as soon as the agreement is approved.

Article 10- Approving this agreement and the constitution means cancelling the previous constitutions of the two countries.

This agreement was signed in Sana'a on April 22, 1990 by Brigadier Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Ali Salem Al-Beidh, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee.

Yemenis' dream came true and Yemen began a new history when the unification was achieved on May 22, 1990 in Sana'a city. It was the new Yemen, now called the Republic of Yemen, one country, with Saudi Arabia bordering it in the north, the Red Sea in the west, Sultanate of Oman in east and the Arabian Gulf in south. Millions of people celebrated that great achievement, and that particular day has become Yemen's national day since then.

**The first government after the unification, May 24, 1990 to May 29, 1993:**

- Haidar Abu Bakr Al-Attas, Prime Minister
- Hassan Makki, Prime Minister's first deputy
- Abdullah Hussein Al-Kurshumi, Minister of Reconstruction
- Abdul-Karim Al-Eryani, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Saleh Munasser, Minister of Immigrant Affairs
- Mohammed Saeed Al-Attar, Minister of Industry
- Saleh Abu Bakr Bin Husainoon, Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth
- Fadhl Muhsen Abdullah, Minister of Trade
- Mohammed Saeed Abdullah, Minister of Local Administration
- Abdul-Wahhab Mahmoud, Minister of Electricity and Water
- Abdul-Aziz Al-Dali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
- Mohammed Al-Khadem Al-Wajeeh, Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform
- Yahya Al-Arashi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs
- Faraj Bin Ghanem, Minister of Planning and Development
- Ahmed Mohammed Al-Anesi, Minister of Telecommunications
- Ismael Al-Wazeer, Minister of Legal Affairs
- Mohsen Al-Ulofi, Minister of Endowments and Guidance
- Ahmed Mohammed Luqman, Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs
- Hassan Al-Lawzi, Minister of Culture
- Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kabab, Minister of Youth and Sports
- Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jaifi, Minister of Education
- Abdul-Salam Sallam, Minister of Justice
- Mohammed Ahmed Jarhoum, Minister of Information
- Saleh Abdullah Muthanna, Minister of Transportation
- Salem Mohammed Jubran, Minister of Fishery Wealth
- Abdul-Qawi Muthana Hadi, Minister of Population and Urban Planning
- Alawi Saleh Al-Salami, Minister of Finance
- Muhsen Al-Hamadani, Minister of State
- Mohammed Ali Muqbil, Minister of Health.
- Sadeq Ameen Abu Raas, Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources
- Mahmoud Abdullah Al-Arasi, Minister of Tourism
- Ghaleb Mutaheer Al-Qamesh, Minister of the Interior
- Hiatham Qassim Taher, Minister of Defense
- Abdul-Rahman Dhaiban, Minister of Labor and Vocational Training
- Ahmed Salem Al-Qadhi, Minister of Higher Education and Research



President Saleh visiting Mareb dam.



President Saleh speaking on 22nd May celebration.



**Mr. Gregor Mawhinney**

President - General Manager  
and

**Mr. Ali Sohaiki**

Executive Director

And all staff and employees of both

**Canadian Nexen  
Petroleum Yemen**

Masila Block "14"

and

**Canadian Nexen Petroleum  
East Al Hajr Ltd.,**

Block "51"

present their warmest congratulations to

**H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**

President of the Republic of Yemen

And to all Yemeni people

on the occasion of the 18<sup>th</sup>

**Anniversary of Reunification Day  
(May 22<sup>nd</sup>)**

and the outstanding success of Governors and  
Sana'a Mayor elections on the 17th of May

Wishing the Republic of Yemen and its Wise  
leadership further achievements, progress  
and prosperity.

Canadian Nexen Petroleum  
Yemen and its Masila Block  
"14" partners

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن  
وشركاؤها في قطاع المسيلة "١٤"

**CANADIAN  
nexen**

يتقدم كل من

السيد / جريجور ماويني

الرئيس - المدير العام

والأستاذ / علي محمد السحيقي

المدير التنفيذي

وكافة موظفي ومنتسبي شركتي

**كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن**

قطاع المسيلة "١٤"

**وكنيديان نكسن بتروليم**

**شرق الحجر المحدودة**

قطاع "٥١"

بأحر التهاني القلبية إلى فخامة

الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح (حفظه الله)

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى جميع أبناء الشعب اليمني

**بمناسبة الذكرى ١٨ للوحدة اليمنية**

**في (الثاني والعشرين من مايو)**

وبمناسبة نجاح التجربة الأولى لإنتخاب أمين العاصمة  
ومحافظي المحافظات في السابع عشر من مايو العظيم

متمنين للجمهورية اليمنية وقيادتها الحكيمة

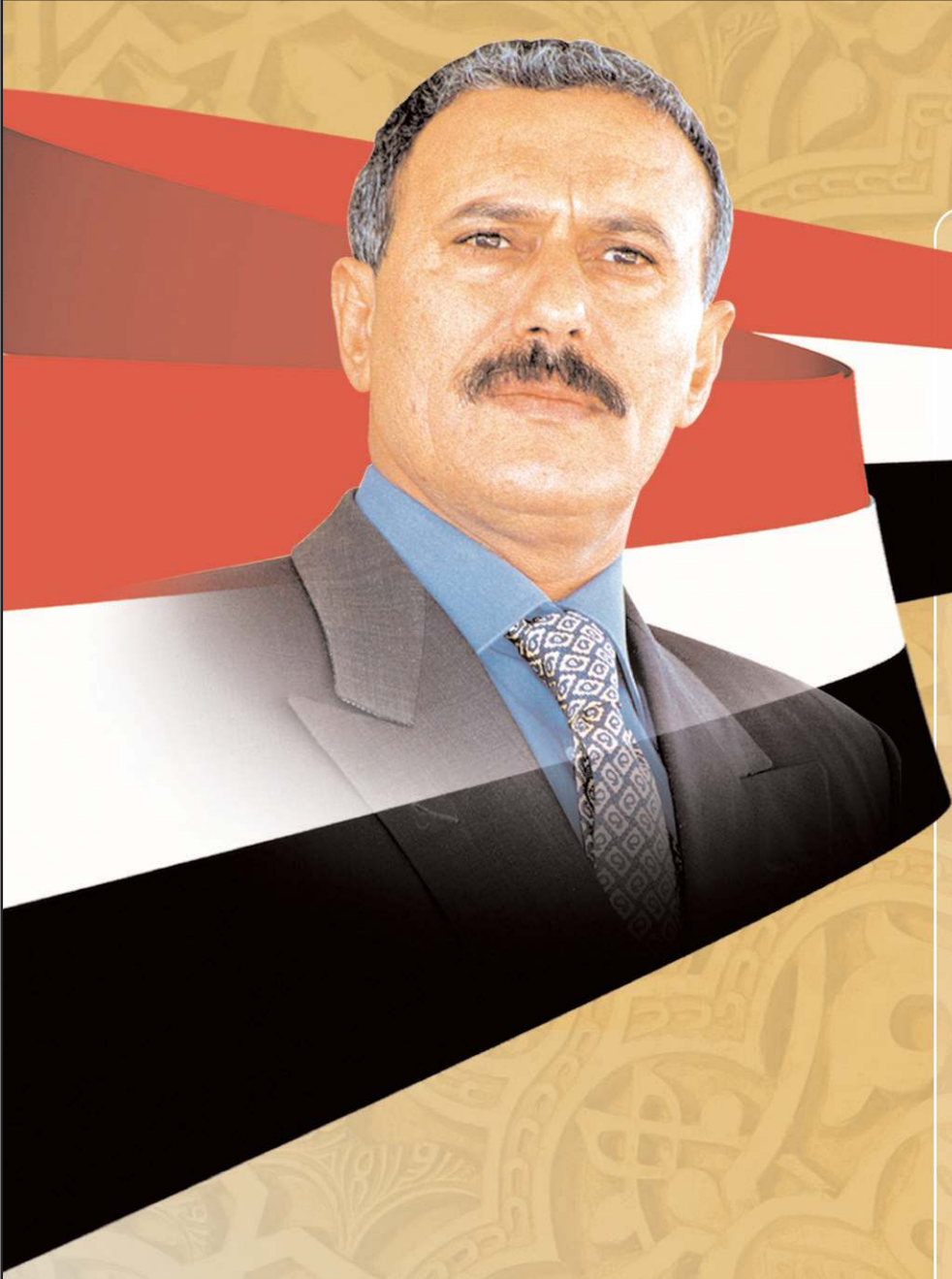
المزيد من الإنجازات والتقدم والرخاء.

Canadian Nexen Petroleum  
East Al Hajr Ltd. Block "51"

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر  
المحدودة قطاع شرق الحجر "١٥"

**Reunification Anniversary**





أجمل التهاني نتقدم بها لباني نهضة اليمن الحديث  
وصانع الإنجازات فخامة الرئيس /  
علي عبدالله صالح ( حفظه الله )

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم  
بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة عشر  
للعيد الوطني ٢٢ مايو

وترسيخ قواعد الديمقراطية من إنتخاب محافظي  
المحافظات

متمنين لليمن حكومة وشعباً مزيداً من التقدم والنجاح  
في ظل قيادتكم الحكيمة  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير،،

مجموعة شركات العربية

ممثلة برئيس مجلس الإدارة

محمد حسين الحرازي

وكافة الموظفين

We present our warmest congratulations  
to the pioneer of modern Yemen and the  
reason behind its current successes ,

**H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**

President of the Republic of Yemen,  
Government and to the

**National Day May 22<sup>nd</sup>,**

and the strengthening of the democratic basis  
through the recently elected governors.

We wish the government and the Yemeni  
people the greatest prosperity and success

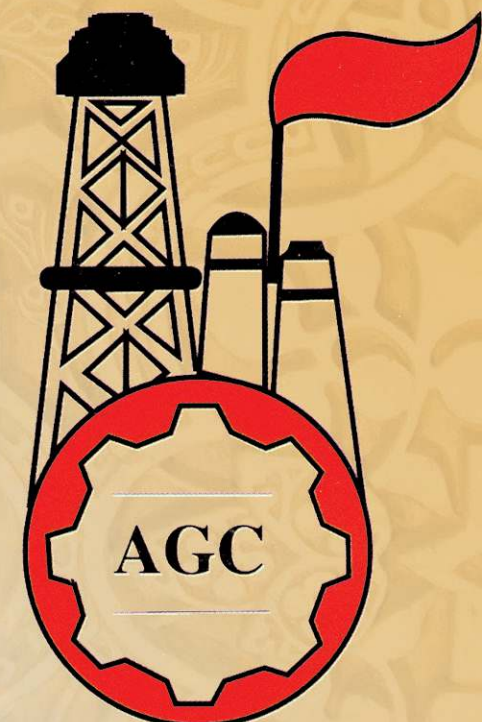
Many Happy Returns

**Arabian Group of Companies**

Headed by our Chairman

**Mohammed Hussein Al-Harazi**

**& all the Staff of the Company**





## JOIN OUR TEAM

A world leader in Oil and Natural Gas exploration and production, Occidental is helping to meet the world's energy needs through its core operations in the Middle East, Latin America, and the United States.

### Drill Site Manager

Job Number Y084

(Field Based)

#### Essential Job Duties

Located at our Block S1 Drill Site office, Yemen, this position will include the following primary responsibilities:

- Ensure on-site understanding of project expectations and daily work plan as well as proper implementation of the drilling plan through the use of communication tools such as pre-spud meetings, safety meetings, daily review meetings, and tailgate meetings.
- Participate in risk assessments and peer reviews to ensure appropriate project planning.
- Ensure that risks are understood and managed adequately.
- Ensure that all personnel are working in a safe and professional manner and according to laws, rules, regulations, and GDC standards.
- Actively participate in Safety meetings.
- Ensure that all equipment is "on spec" and fit for purpose.
- Responsible for ensuring that information is accurately captured and transferred to the office staff.
- Document and investigate all incidents and serious near misses.
- Review and approve all service provider invoices for accuracy on deliverables.
- Provide input into well designs/procedure development, Risk Assessment plans, and tech. service provider selections.
- Implement Risk Assessment plans and mitigation controls and monitor MOC's as required.

#### Required Qualifications

- A University Level Bachelors degree in Engineering, with a minimum of five years experience in Drilling Engineering.
- Minimum of five years experience in drilling operations.
- Minimum of three years experience as a supervisor of well site drilling operations.
- Experienced in the use of Landmark software, particularly OpenWells.
- Proficient in Microsoft software, particularly Word, Excel and PowerPoint.
- Self motivated with a high energy level, and the ability to deliver results independently in a multi-tasking, fast paced environment.
- Analytical and critical thinking skills, with a high attention to detail.
- Ability to work overtime as needed

### Drilling Engineer

Job Number Y018

(Sana'a Based)

#### Essential Job Duties

Located at our Sana'a office Yemen, this position will include the following primary responsibilities:

- Works closely with exploration teams and RMTs to ensure understanding of well objectives and optimize well designs.
- Provides quality well designs that meet project well objectives and utilize established engineering tools and standards.
- Develops well researched and documented drilling procedures.
- Provides detailed, accurate, and documented drilling

time and cost estimates.

- Performs engineering well surveillance during execution and writes post-well engineering report using established standards.
- Manages, along with the SCM specialist, designated service contracts.
- Supports Drilling Superintendent and DSMs as requested and through recommendations for improvement.
- Coordinates with SCM to manage their assigned contracts.
- Ensures new wells are initialized/set up in the OpenWells database.
- Develops, reviews and approves MOC's as appropriate.

#### Required Qualifications

- A University Level Bachelors degree in Engineering, with a minimum of five years experience in Drilling Engineering.
- Fluent in English and Arabic (written and spoken).
- Proficient in Microsoft suite of programs, particularly Word, Excel and PowerPoint.
- Knowledgeable of the Landmark suite of engineering programs, including OpenWells EDM.
- Self motivated with a high energy level, and the ability to deliver results independently in a multi-tasking fast paced environment.
- Analytical and critical thinking skills, with a high attention to detail.
- Ability to work overtime as needed.

### Drilling Superintendent

Job Number Y019

(Sana'a Based)

#### Essential Job Duties

Located at our Sana'a office Yemen, this position will include the following primary responsibilities:

- Position reports to Drilling Director.
- Ensures operational quality through the use of established tools and GDC standards, and indirect oversight.
- Ensures that we are operating in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and policies.
- Allocates operations resources to projects.
- Ensures DSM's and contractors understand and follow the Oxy safety programs, GDC Standards and SOPs, and leads by example in this area.
- Establishes R&R's for DSM's.
- Provides supervision, mentoring, and career development oversight to direct reports.
- Reviews and approves procedures to ensure that they are accurate, valid and make best use of existing technology and practices.
- Manages, along with the SCM specialist, the rig contracts.
- Ensures that vendors' on site personnel are aligned with Oxy.
- Works closely with the Drilling Engineering Supervisor to ensure proper division of responsibilities between Operations and Engineering.
- Ensures complete implementation of Risk Assessment Plans at the rig.

#### Required Qualifications

- A Bachelors degree in Engineering level.
- At least fifteen (15) years experience in drilling operations.

- At least five (5) years experience as a supervisor of wellsite drilling operations, or as a rig toolpusher.
- Fluent in English and Arabic (Written and Spoken).
- Proficient in the Microsoft suite of programs, particularly Word, Excel and PowerPoint.
- Knowledgeable of the Landmark suite of engineering programs, including OpenWells EDM.
- Self motivated with a high energy level, and the ability to deliver results independently in a multi-tasking, fast paced environment.
- Analytical and critical thinking skills, with a high attention to detail.
- Ability to work overtime as needed.

### Well Site Geologist

Job Number Y082

(Field Based)

#### Essential Job Duties

Located at our Block S1 Wellsite office, Yemen this position will include the following primary responsibilities:

- Detect all shows of hydrocarbons and record their nature as well as rate their quality and importance.
- Collect cuttings and cores in accordance with standard procedures and accurate lithological descriptions.
- Coordinate and communicate with the Mud Logging contractor and supervise their operational procedures.
- Ensure that the logging engineer has the correct tools available at the wellsite to run the programmed suite of logs. Coordinate and communicate the logging program with the Drill Site Manager.
- Witness and verify all electric logging operations. Ensure Log Quality Control and calibrations.
- Recommend logging runs, coring, testing regarding to significance of a show.
- Collect and accurately label all rock and fluid samples taken from the hole for geological purposes, make salinity and gravity measurements of these fluids. Coordinate and communicate the sampling program with the Drill Site Manager.
- Submit daily and weekly progress reports concerning the geology encountered while drilling. Prepare a final "Composite Log", being a lithologic interpretation and well summary annotated on an electronic log format.
- Supervise sample collection, packing and dispatch.
- Working closely with the Drill Site Manager to ensure he is fully aware of the section being drilled, already exposed in the wellbore and that operations are being conducted in a prudent and safe manner.
- Have proficiency in the use of specific software in the preparation of the Final Well Composite Log and the Final Wellbore Lithology log.
- Prepare the Geological Final Well Report.

#### Required Qualifications

- Degree in Geology or Geosciences from a recognized university.
- Minimum of 5 to 10 years experience with an operating oil and gas company or major service company.
- Fluent in English and Arabic (written and spoken).
- Proficient in Microsoft software, particularly Word, Excel and PowerPoint.
- Self motivated with a high energy level, and the ability to deliver results independently in a multi-tasking, fast paced environment.
- Analytical and critical thinking skills, with a high attention to detail.
- Ability to work overtime as needed.

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# Revolution without fire

By: Ahmad Othman

These days, we are in need of a revolution without fire and violence, and revolutionaries without guns and hatred. We need the kind of revolutionaries who benefit from the experiences of other nations, which confirmed that violence only generates devastation and brings a fertile ground for oppression.

The only workable alternative is that peoples must continue peaceful struggle to claim their public and private rights that come under abuse. Through tireless peaceful struggle, people can press a totalitarian regime to recognize and protect their basic rights.

The Ja'ashin citizens of Ibb governorate successfully practiced the peaceful struggle and have become teachers instructing others how to

exercise peaceful struggle. They continued struggle until their rights were restored. As nobody allowed them to struggle in protest against abused rights in Ibb, groups of Ja'ashin men and women moved to Sana'a, slept in the street without blankets and food and collectively said, "We want all human beings to bear witness to wrongdoing."

They appealed to the government, Parliament, civil community organizations and human rights groups to intervene and put a stop to injustice in their home villages.

In fact, the Ja'ashin peasants have been defending every Yemeni village and standing up against any tyrants, and those planning to oppress ordinary citizens and deprive them of good living. They resisted repression and injustice and never feared repeated attacks on their homes and families, which is why moved to practice

peaceful struggle in Sana'a.

Frankly speaking, they are real teachers who understood well reality of the battle and the necessity of people continuing peaceful struggle until their legal demands are met and rights ensured.

They tightened the noose around injustice and those violating the relevant laws in every angle around Yemen from their Sana'a camp, and therefore pressed the competent authorities to listen to their voices.

Eventually, they received compensations for their depredated property. It is truly a triumph for the oppressed citizens and shameful defeat for their oppressors. The most important thing is that the government was coerced to recognize the Ja'ashin as part of Yemen and its inhabitants as Yemeni citizens who must enjoy their rights like other Yemeni people.

The Ja'ashin peasants proved that

they are glorious revolutionaries, as well as an ideal example of tireless struggle for liberty.

They served themselves, as well as the tyrannous sheikh who has been oppressing them for years, the state and Yemeni people. If all people struggle this way, they will eliminate injustice and then make use of their time to work on solving pressing development issues.

I pay tribute to the Ja'ashin citizens and those who stand in solidarity with them, to Joint Meeting Parties that provided notable media coverage for the issue, to the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, HOOD, and Women Journalists Without Borders, and to the other human rights groups that expended tireless effort for the sake of the Ja'ashin peasants.

Al-Sahwa Weekly

## SILVER LINING

# Unified land, but divided hearts

Today falls on the 18th anniversary of the unification day. Let us compare between the 22nd of May in 1990 and now. It is a big difference and gulf.



By: Dr. Mohammed Al-Qadhi

On the eve of the unification day, people in the north and south were entirely thrilled with joy and happiness. The unification was a long-awaited dream they thought would bring about and breathe a new life to the united people and land.

The same people who carried the car of president Saleh in Aden in 1990 are now vigorously angry and fed up with his regime to the extent that some want to go back to the pre-unification era. What happened? Why is all this resentment and dismay? Many people in the south look at everything coming from the north symbolized in the word "Dehbashi" with hostility instead of the warm welcome they used to get before. Dehbashi is now a symbol of lawlessness and usurper.

Since the political crisis in 1990 which led to the civil war in 1999, the situation deteriorated dramatically. People were expecting the war would bring about an opportunity for the regime to build a new state based on law and order. This opportunity was, however, missed. In addition, the whim of triumph made the regime blind to the people needs, mainly in the south. Its affiliates in the war were free-handed in looting big chunks of land and properties and assets of the former south state were sold or distributed among the influential guys sometimes in the name of privatization.

Such behaviors increased the anguish of the southern people and pushed the dismissed military and civil pensioners to the streets. Instead of handling the situation and recognizing mistakes, the regime was arrogant enough and tried to apply old tricks of manipulating some figures, thinking this technique might puff off the growing protests. Instead angry voices were growing and consequently, scores of protestors were killed, injured or even detained.

The regime will celebrate the 18th anniversary this time while scores of political activists in the south are in jail. Wounded people are locked indoors. This really increases the feelings of oppression and broadens the emotional and psychological cracks in the hearts of the people.

Detention and violent response to protestors might tame down some people and push them to be less energetic in taking to the streets and confronting police. It might push some detainees to write down apologies under pressure as I have heard. This, however, does not mean everything will go fine.

To drive the point home, what is serious is the fact the unification people aspired to attain is not there. The political regime has managed to maintain a unified land but has created divided hearts on the ground. I guess the political regime still has time to turn down its arrogance and works to restore the broken hearts through a genuine package of reforms and overhaul of the mistakes.

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

# Together against potential fifth Sa'ada War

By: Raima Al-Shami

Four destructive wars have taken place in Sa'ada governorate with funds coming from the state's treasury while Yemeni citizens pay the price for their aftermath. Such consecutive wars caused huge human and material losses, destroyed social values and helped chaos become rampant while Yemeni people don't know about their real causes.

Is it not time for us to come together against a potential war in the rest- less governorate that may bring to five the number destructive wars plaguing innocent citizens and making their poor living standards worsen.

Life in Sa'ada is miserable, the human situation there is tragic and the negative consequences of ceaseless fighting may continue to threaten human and animal life in the northern

governorate. Up to 106 primary and secondary schools have been closed and thousands of children dropped out of schools as a result of endless fighting between the army and Houthis.

Sa'ada children turned to know nothing more than the language of killing, fighting and bloodshed. They are leading an abnormal life and are denied their right to have easy access to education.

In order to rescue Yemen from becoming like Somalia or Iraq, we must give no chance for such tragic incidents to take place in our homeland. The ordeal suffered by Sa'ada citizens throughout the consecutive wars reflects the real situation of large numbers of Yemeni people sharing the same catastrophes in the different parts of the nation, which is the direct result of a totalitarian regime adopting the kind of policies that make citizens more famished and ailing.

The series of consecutive wars taking place in Sa'ada have no clear reason to justify why they broke out. The regime then find out that those consecutive wars in the restive province of Sa'ada are symptomatic of its poor policies that contravened the Constitution and effective laws.

Sa'ada citizens, who paid the price for government's poor and unjust policies, provided an evident example for the remaining citizens in the other parts of Yemen to avoid being deceived by such government's policies.

The government is found to have been using all the state's facilities and instigating army members to kill innocent citizens in the four Sa'ada consecutive wars over ethnal and sectarian differences. This is why Sa'ada citizens are predicting an exceptional fifth Sa'ada war.

**Inheritance project defeated:**

The authority used all the capacities and tools it had during the four past wars in Sa'ada but it could not win the battle.

It continued to wage war on Sa'ada citizens, but reaped nothing more than shameful failure, despite its capacity and long experience in creating crises and inventing domestic wars that proceed in its favor and help it defeat the other side.

The main reason why the government's policies couldn't reach fruitful results in Sa'ada is that its injustice terribly grew and exceeded its reasonable limit and so did the administrative and financial corruption. Such failure is an indicator of defeating the potential inheritance project planned by the current authority that prepares for bequeathing power to relatives.

Source: Marebpress.net

# Local governance & election-oriented media

By: Nazzar Al-Abbadi

States and governments usually learn from the experiences of other nations while preparing to make decisions in any area. But, as the Yemeni state took a hasty decision to elect governors, and began executing the decision, its Ministry of Local Administration should not have sent the deputy minister and three undersecretaries to France to know about the European country's experience with regard to local governance.

Compared to the experiences of other countries such as Britain and the United States, the French experience in local governance is not considered the most ideal example for Yemen's Ministry of Local Administration to make it the topmost option during its search for relevant experience.

Although Minister of Local Administration Abdulqader Ali Helal confirmed that his ministry has been well-prepared for governor election for a considerable time period prior to taking the decision. Up until the moment, there is no control room in the ministry that has 8 undersecretaries and 16 assistant undersecretaries, plus a ministerial council and an advisor board.

A few days ago, the ministry distributed a press release declaring the launch of a website related with elections and opening a media center. Seemingly, Minister of Local Administration doesn't know that his ministry has an already designed website on the governmental electronic network, for the establishment of which the Ministry of Telecommunication received up to YR

45 million.

The Ministry of Local Administration's website is empty without even a single letter being uploaded despite the fact that three years have passed since the governmental electronic network was launched. The strangest thing is that Hilal did not find any of his advisors to tell him that launching a website one week ahead of the votes is useless, if not a waste of time and effort for two reasons.

The first reason is that introducing a new website to the public may take at least one year while the second is that drawing people's attention toward the election will be seen as one of the phases preceding the electoral process, which implies that such a website will be short-lived and disappear as gubernatorial elections are over, according to people's expectations.

A few days ago, I tried to enter the new media center to suddenly meet a Yemeni Satellite Channel team who used to work as if they are pre-paid cell phones. And since the matter is promotional, those in charge of the center did not get enough staff to fill the vacant seats in the center.

In the meantime, most of the Yemeni journalists don't frequent any place unless they are sure that the relevant cashier is available to give them ransoms in exchange for covering any event. I found no journalists except for me, the hard-working reporter Abdulhamid Al-Shara'abi, working for Yemen News Agency and one of those in charge of the newly established media center.

Unfortunately, I got no chance to speak before the T.V. camera although I requested that for being a representa-

tive of an independent press. Following shooting of the scene, I denounced what happened, telling those around me that governor election doesn't only concern the authority but all Yemeni people.

I reiterated that it is time we have to improve our living standards, democracy and press freedom, but I was surprised to see one of the media center officers preventing me to say my critical words. He ironically asked me, "Is it possible for you to speak this way in Iraq?" I then felt compelled to leave the center.

I hoped that Minister of Local Administration thinks about visiting such a media center and setting on one of its computers. All the center's computers, without an exception, are full of viruses, and the staff tried to remove virus warning boxes on the computer screens in order to work but could not do anything. Even the keyboards' languages were either Chinese or English.

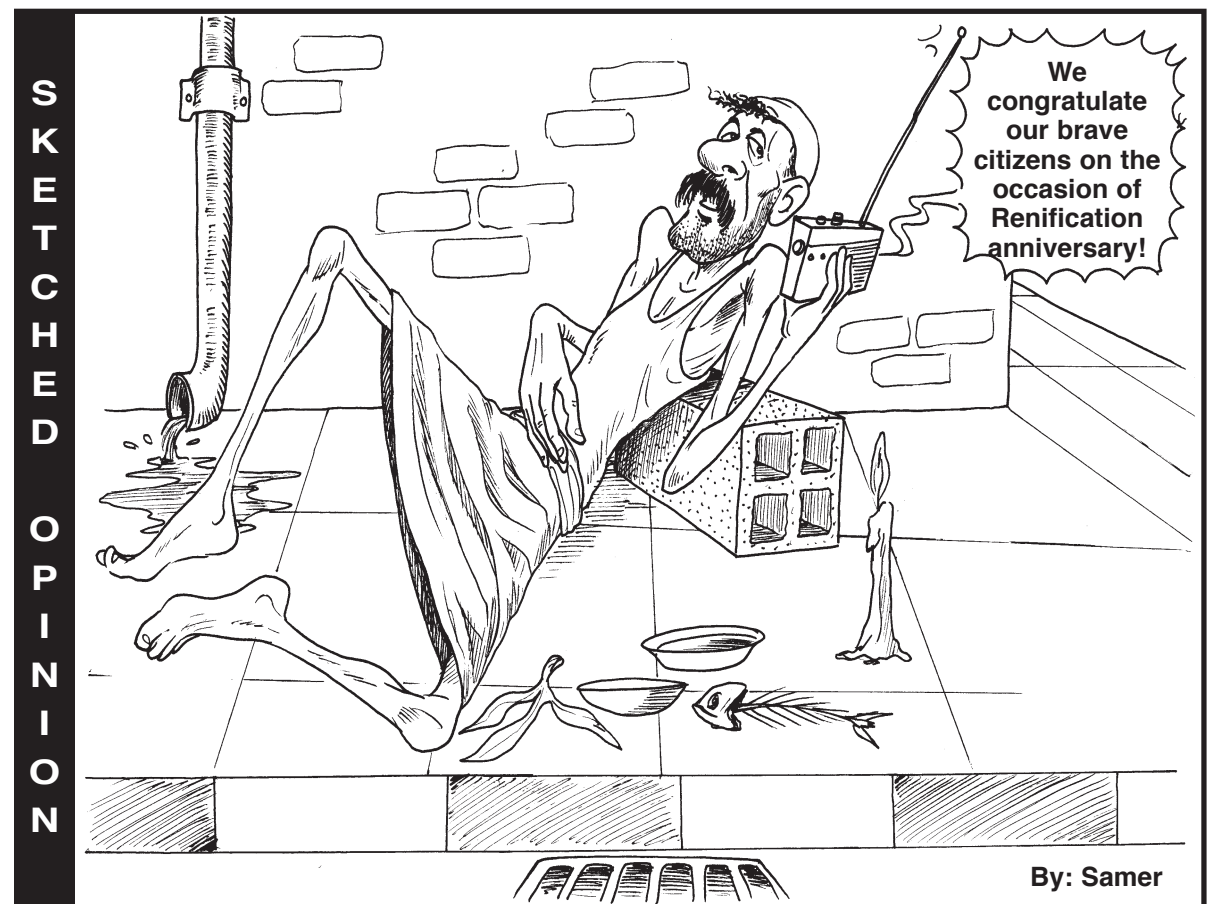
In order to escape this scandal, the center staff put transparent sticks with Arabic letters to the keyboards, but because the sticks are transparent and the keyboards are black, things get confused. The Arabic letters assimilated with the Chinese and English ones.

Away from office equipment, the media committee in the relevant ministry has not yet completed design of a sample card for election observers, a task that may not take more than an hour elsewhere. We in Nabanews.net made a request on May 3 to participate in monitoring the elections in six governorates. We commuted to the Ministry several times in the early morning, in the afternoon and at other times in search of a response to our

request but all the efforts have gone away.

Regrettably, the ministry dealt with the media in a way implying that gubernatorial election concerns the government only while the media and people have nothing to do with the matter.

Source: Nabanews.net



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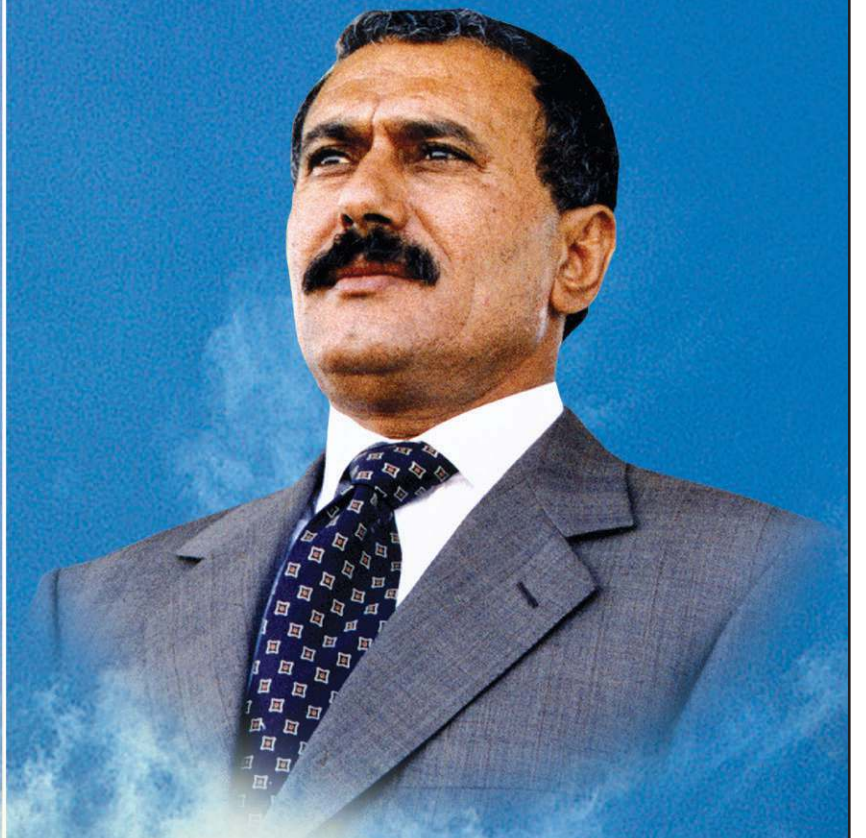
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المدير العام



# Relations between security agencies and media

By: Abdullah Al-Awadhi

The relationship between security agencies and the media should be harmonious and supportive of each other, and the two should not work at cross-purposes. Media should play an important role in the social and security spheres to fulfill its essential function of advancing a sense of security among people. It is on this premise that we submit some proposals that could be developed by the press either in the dissemination of news or while making a journalistic assessment of security issues in the form of investigative reporting, interviews, etc.

First, it would be useful to understand the several levels on which this mutually beneficial relationship could be based and the way it could help achieve the goal of social welfare. For example, security agencies can benefit from the role of the press in raising public awareness on matters related to security issues. This role can be enhanced by setting a clear program based on a specific timeframe—short, medium, or long-term basis. This would be important so that the media does not treat security issues in a manner that is disjoint or detached from the overall security situation.

Cooperation between security agencies and media outlets could focus on the preventative dimension in tackling security issues to reduce level of social tension caused by the almost daily reports of incidents and accidents by newspapers and media outlets. Thus, cooperation between the two sides can be reinforced by reaching an agreement on forming joint coordination committees that would work on important matters, especially those related to major crimes that gain wide publicity and have extensive implications for the local society.

Moreover, media can play an



The strike number twenty one that organized by the journalists to protest against the violation per day against freedom of expression

important security role by not limiting itself to the publication of news. It should also investigate the causes of an incident as well as the consequences of its publication, which could be more damaging than the reported case itself. If the media adopts such an approach, it would help decision-makers in various security agencies treat many of the problems resulting from the crimes being committed in any society. Sometimes the media should take into consideration the sensitivity of certain security issues, and should desist from publishing classified information that could undermine ongoing investigations. This understanding should be based on a pre-existing agreement

between the security agencies and the press that could establish the level of secrecy surrounding certain security issues, especially those awaiting justice. The press should also not publish so-called information leaks, which are often unreliable and could undermine the course of justice. As we live in a global society, the existence of an open or secret protocol for resolving these issues is necessary in order to forge a better and harmonious relationship between the two parties, and to determine the admissible limits for publishing information that would fall within the ambit of a free press.

In this case, prohibition on the publication of certain sensitive security issues should be separated from the

broader values of the free press, which should be duly observed to preserve the credibility of the media towards its readers, especially as today's media outlets have to function in a competitive media market, especially after the emergence of the "electronic media" that disseminates information faster and across all boundaries.

In order to ensure a balanced relationship between the two sides, we propose the following set of recommendations that can reduce the level of differences that presently exist between the two sectors:

• For enhancing social cohesion between security agencies and the press, universities teaching the

discipline of mass communications should cooperate with each other in developing new curricula focusing on the constructive role of media in the security sphere.

• There should be periodic meetings between officials of security agencies and media personalities outside the existing framework of interaction, in order to discuss events over critical issues, which may be difficult to ignore "until justice has been delivered."

• There is a need for having permanent representatives of the press in the official committees of security organizations to ensure the speedy dissemination of related news to the media in its proper perspective, so that speculations that do not undermine the case under investigation. This would also help in helping editors various newspapers and media organizations avoid getting involved in cases of libel, defamation, etc.

• There is a need to revive the idea of creating specialized institutions for crime prevention, with civic organizations and the press at the forefront. This would lift some load off security agencies that are busy fighting crime on a daily basis. It would also increase the resources and capacity to concentrate on crime-prevention campaigns, which require substantial collective cooperation from all sectors of society.

• An agreement can be reached between relevant security agencies and media outlets for allocation of space to the abovementioned security issues that could invite opinion from various security, media, social, economic sectors for an exchange of views on the proposed recommendations. Although security agencies already have several existing publications to boot, most of them limit themselves to highlighting

the tasks and responsibilities of security agencies. However, it may be more useful to issue new periodicals and programs in cooperation with the media that combines the official view of security problems and the way media covers these issues. This would help achieve the goal of enhanced general security in society at both the official and public levels, and would not be limited to the publication of vague press releases.

Perhaps a few more points could be added to the aforementioned recommendations, which could be implemented by both sides, for strengthening relations between security agencies and the media, and to enhance the level of media's role and productivity for a society that is always seeking greater awareness of various security-related issues and incidents.

The establishment of enduring and constructive relationship between the two sides would help in the development of the state and strengthen the national fabric by creating an atmosphere of peace and amity, instead of a clash of interests and conflicting priorities that would promote better awareness of the security situation among people. Thus, existing relations between all forms of media and relevant security agencies need to be strengthened in a society that should be developed on initiatives that are more cohesive.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Awadhi is currently working as consultant at the National Human Resources Development and Recruitment Authority (Tanmia). He obtained his BA degree (Major in Sociology and Sharia as minor subject) from the United Arab Emirates University (1981); Diploma in Social Research Methods, University of Cardiff, Wales, UK (1993) and PhD in Criminal Sociology, from the University of Manchester, UK, 1996.

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**Reports to:** Project Engineer

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The role of the Lead Electrical & Instrumentation Engineer is to oversee all Electrical, Control and instrumentation requirements a Project from start to finish. This position requires interaction with other disciplines such as process engineering for P & ID development, electrical for PLC I/O schematics, mechanical for the correct location of instrumentation, and because of these requirements requires excellent written and oral communication skills. Project management responsibilities require interfacing with clients, vendors, and Company personnel, preparing const and manpower estimates, requests for quotation and purchase orders, understanding project scope, following project schedules, and working with management to complete quality projects on time and within budget.

### Responsibilities

1. Develop Project scope definition, capital cost estimating and manpower estimates, and reporting on progress, working within project man-hour budgets and schedules.
2. Participate in P & ID development.
3. Produce instrument indexes, specifications, and instrument data sheets
4. Produce I/O schematics, control system narratives, and shutdown keys.
5. Assist with short circuit, load flow, power factor and relay coordination studies.
6. Assist with design of protective schemes for power distribution systems.
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9. Responsible for identifying, reporting and assisting with reconciling and deviation to project standards, practices, policies and specifications.
10. Mentor junior personnel.

### Credentials

1. Electrical Engineer with a minimum 10 years electrical/instrumentation & control systems design experience, preferably within the oil and gas production industry.
2. Self- Starter who can take a project from concept, through to detailed design and commissioning and has superior oral and written communications skills
3. A thorough knowledge of electrical equipment and systems, switchgear, MCC's, VFD's cabling, and schematics
4. First hand engineering knowledge of PLC/DCS controls and HMI's as it relates to all types of facilities that require automation
5. Strong working knowledge of instrumentation as it relates to all types of Facilities that require automation.
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7. Experience overseeing all aspects of the project, including designing and commissioning

### Post title 2: Office secretaries (2 vacancies)

#### Requirements:

- Females
- Yemeni nationality
- University degree
- Fluent in English, speaking and writing; preference to candidates with more than one language
- No less than three of experience; preferred in oil sector
- Computer literacy (Windows, Word, Excel, Powerpoint, Internet)

### Post title 3: Receptionist (one vacancy)

#### Requirements:

- Female
- Yemeni Nationality.
- University degree.
- Computer literacy (Windows, Word, Excel, Powerpoint, Internet)
- Phone operating skills

### Post title 4: Drivers (four vacancies)

#### Requirements:

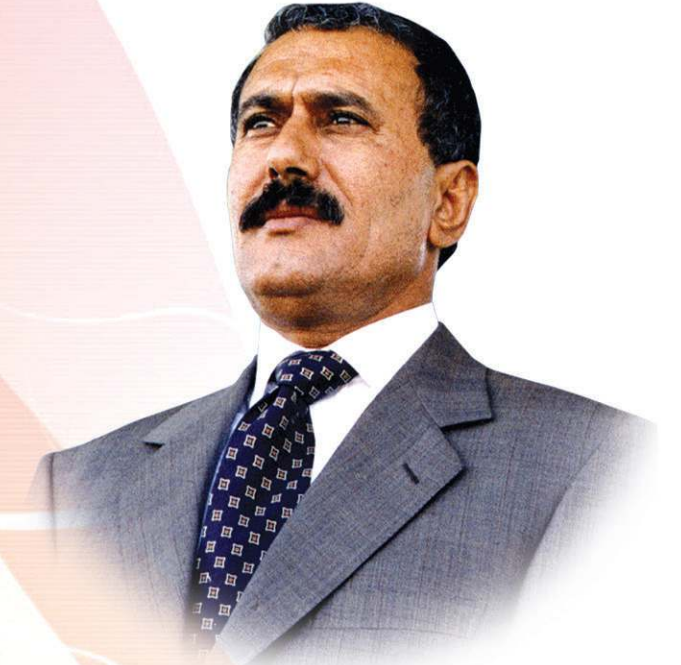
- Yemeni Nationality.
- Driving license.
- Ability to communicate in English

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المسؤول: مهندس المشروع.  
شرح الوظيفة: على مشرف المهندسين ان يشرف على كامل الاجراءات والعمليات الكهربائية والحكومية والمعدات الخاصة بالمشروع من بداية المشروع إلى نهايته.  
و هذه المنصب يحتاج إلى التفاعل مع تخصصات اخرى مثل العملية الهندسية، وتطوير P&ID، كهربائيات برمجيات PLC المدخلات والمخرجات، ميكانيكات الموقع المثالي للمعدات.  
وبسبب هذه الغنجات يتطلب ان يكون المشرف ذات مهارات اتصال عالية كتابة وشفويا. بالإضافة إلى مهارات ادارة المشاريع التي تتطلب التعامل مع العملاء، الباعة وموظفي الشركة. وتجهيز التكلفة وتقدير الأيدي العاملة وطلبات الشراء وعروض الاسعار. بالإضافة إلى فهم المشروع بشكل واسع، و متابعة جدولة المشروع وأجندات العمل، والعمل مع الإدارة لإتمام العمل بجودة عالية في الوقت المحدد والميزانية المحددة.  
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2. المشاركة في تطوير P&ID.  
3. إنتاج فهرسة للمعدات، و المعايير والمواصفات و ورقة بيانات المعدات.  
4. إنتاج برمجية المدخلات والمخرجات، مسارات أنظمة التحكم البدائية، ومفاتيح الإقفال.  
5. المساعدة في تصميم الطريق الدائرية القصيرة، و تحميل الفائض و عامل الطاقة ودراسات التنسيق والتتابع.  
6. المساعدة في تصميم البرامج الحامية لأنظمة موزعات الطاقة  
7. تصميم العداد الكهربى لأنظمة موزعات الطاقة المنخفضة و المتوسطة، و مفتاح الجير و MCC'S و قيادات التردد المختلفة.  
8. تحضير أوامر البيع والشراء و المواصفات.  
9. مسؤول عن تحديد وإرسال التقارير والمساعدة في تقنين والتدخل في الانحرافات عن معايير المشروع والممارسات والسياسات والمواصفات.  
10. إرشاد الموظفين المبتدئين.
2. **عدد (٢) سكرتيرات (مديرة مكتب)**  
بالشروط الآتية:  
- أن تكون يمنية الجنسية  
- تحمل شهادة جامعية  
- أن تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا، ويفضل أن تكون لديها أكثر من لغة.  
- خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات ويفضل أن تكون لديها خبرة في المجالات النفطية.  
- اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر (ويندوز + ورد + اكسل + باوربوينت + انترنت)
3. **عدد (واحدة) موظفة استعلامات**  
بالشروط التالية:  
- أن تكون يمنية الجنسية  
- تحمل شهادة جامعية  
- أن تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا  
- إلمام باستخدام الكمبيوتر والتحويلة
4. **عدد (٤) سائقي سيارة صغيرة**  
بالشروط الآتية:  
- أن يكون يمني الجنسية  
- أن يكون لديه رخصة قيادة  
- أن يكون لديه المام باللغة الإنجليزية

Interested applicants with required qualifications should send their applications to the following Fax No. (01- 613665 or 01-613864)

فمن يجد في نفسه الرغبة ولديه الامكانيات والمؤهلات المطلوبة، عليه إرسال فاكس على رقم (٠١ - ٦١٣٨٦٤ - ٠١ أو ٠١ - ٦١٣٦٦٥ - ٠١)



نتقدم بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات  
القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /

**علي عبدالله صالح**  
رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ ١٨ لقيام الوحدة اليمنية  
المباركة في الـ ٢٢ من مايو  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

**Congratulatin His Excellency President**

**Ali Abdullah Saleh**

**On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of  
Reunification Day, 22 May  
Many Happy Returns**



شركة اتحاد المقاولين العالمية (C.C.C.)

**CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL**

# Where is the diesel?

By: YemenTimes Staff

The global increase in the prices of Oil has affected Yemen just like many oil producing countries in terms of the increase in revenue, at the same time, Yemen is also affected like many oil importing countries as Yemen still imports substantial amounts of diesel which is used in the domestic market. Yemen exports around 300,000 barrels of oil per day, while importing 60,000 barrels per day most of which is diesel. However, the costs of importing diesel are burdening the government's budget due to the record high oil prices in the international market, increasing the cost of subsidizing the expensive oil which is sold at a fix nominal price in the domestic market. These subsidies are expected to exceed US\$ 3.5 billion in 2008 alone, which is equal to 12 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

With the price of diesel on the rise, it is evident that the government is unable to maintain the purchase of the same quantities due to the limited budget available for purchase and subsidies, in spite of receiving banking facilities and credit to do so. The high prices are forcing the government to buy less diesel in turn creating a shortage of supply in the local market, which will not end unless the global prices decrease or the government undertakes measures to finance the purchase of more diesel.

The government of Yemen is indicating that it will work towards improving its internal refining capacity in order to maintain adequate supply of diesel without having to import it, the cabinet also decided to create a strategic reserve of diesel in order to supply the domestic market should any discrepancies arise. However, the cabinet is yet to seek permission from the parliament to finance any of these two ideas.

Recently, the parliament has called on the previous minister of Oil Bahah to ask him about what his ministry plans to do with regards to the diesel shortage, while the ministry maintains that the diesel crisis is being dealt with and supplemental shipments are on their way to ease the current crisis.

## Cost of Crisis

During the last four weeks it has become a usual site to see huge lines of trucks and commercial transport vehicles lining up to fuel in diesel, Yemen Times investigated the impact of the shortage in the domestic market through the following opinion survey.

Mohammed AbdulSallam, a minibus driver, says that diesel is now more expensive than petrol because it is not available in the domestic market and you can only buy it in the black market, and if you're lucky you will get what you need at a reasonable price, adding that a few weeks back he used to queue for several hours at the diesel station just to get the limited quantity of 20 liters.

Hani Mahmoud, another minibus driver, says that folks come from rural areas as the supply of diesel has stopped going to all parts of rural Yemen, flooding the city demanding diesel because the government gives the cities preferential treatments for urban. Many of these are farmers who need the diesel to activate water pumps, tractors, and other machinery for agriculture without which they risk losing their crops for the season, so they are very concerned and will go to great lengths to get the diesel they need.

Abdullah Naji, a cargo transportation truck driver, stated that he has never seen diesel crisis this severe since the 1994 civil war, but the problem is not that the diesel is not available, but the trucks which transport the diesel and also natural gas are stuck in different locations seeking diesel, so although there is diesel at the port of Aden waiting, he needs to queue for a day to fuel up to go to the aden port to transport cargo. He also added that the mismanagement of diesel imports would lead to worse situations, blaming the government for not anticipating this crisis.

Abdulghani Ali, a truck owner, says he had to stop his vehicle and take a forced holiday off work because for three times he queues at the station, only to run out of diesel before it is his turn to fuel up, emphasizing that he needs to find another way to make a living because this crisis does not look like its going away any time soon, and

it has been getting worse every day during the last four weeks.

Khalil Al-Dhabhani, a farmer who arrived from a neighboring governorate, indicates that all his fellow farmers are depending on him to bring diesel back to the governorate, as they have invested into equipment and machinery to help improve their agricultural yield, but unable to use them due to the unavailability of diesel, stating that the decline in agricultural production will definitely rise the costs of vegetables and fruits and other crops, as any increase the farmers have to pay will be directly charged to the retailer and the consumer.

Ali Muhsen, driver of a transport truck, says that he had to pay 1500 Riyals per 20 liters of diesel, which is almost double the usual price, now he charges double the costs of transportation of goods especially since most other trucks are either stuck at emptied diesel pumps or off the roads as a result of the crisis.

## Mitigating factors

Sources at the ministry of oil indicate that the ministry has ordered the purchase of a one-time increase of 40,000 tons of diesel to mitigate the diesel crisis, adding that the ministry is receiving credit ranging from US\$ 300 - 400 million to finance the purchase of additional quantities of diesel from the international market. However, the government emphasized that the main problem affect diesel if the smuggling



Yemen imports 60,000 barrels of oil each day, most of which are diesel.

of diesel to outside the country, and having large companies in Yemen buying large quantities of diesel which is intended for the domestic market thereby creating a situation of crisis.

The World Bank in Yemen believes that Yemen should reduce its diesel

subsidies in order to be able to help the financial situation and bring the Yemeni people one step closer to the reality that their government is spending heavily on subsidizing depleting oil resources, which is an unsustainable strategy resulting in harsher consequences in the near future.

It is evident that this shortage of supply will continue as long as the government does not take any immediate measures coupled with a long term strategy, which will be based on removal or decrease of subsidies in order to be able to increase the supply of diesel to the domestic market.

## Business Partnership for Girls' Education Launches Summer Campaign

The Business Partnership for Girls' Education (BPGE) is to launch the summer campaign during an inauguration ceremony to take place on Monday, the 26th of May 2008. The summer campaign aims at raising awareness on the importance of Girls' Education to raise girls' enrollment and maintain their retention at the coming academic year.

The Business Partnership for Girls' Education was formed in 2006 and represents the first major private sector initiative of its kind in Yemen. It consists of four leading business houses including Arwa Mineral Water Company, MTN Yemen, Universal Group and was joined recently by Fast Print. UNICEF and the Ministry of Education are also participants. The partnership is devoted to build a national consensus and attitudinal change for making a positive contribution in cash and kind to help overcome the barriers that surround girls' education.

Under the general theme of the Let Me Learn Campaign, this summer the theme voice out "Dear Mothers and Fathers: the School is waiting for your

daughters" as a reminder for parents to enroll and retain their daughters in schools. The campaign will include advocating for the issue through disseminating more than 30,000 stickers, 400,000 flyers, and placement of 200 mopiz in the governorates of Al-Dale'e, Lahj, Taiz, Ibb, Hodiada, Sana'a, Aden, and Socotra Island. Additionally, the campaign will extend to the beginning of the academic year emphasizing the message of the Let Me Learn Campaign by sending 1.5 million text messages (sms) to the subscribers especially in rural areas. The campaign will also include the distribution of more than 10 million Shamlan mineral water bottles that contains the Let Me Learn Message on their label. Furthermore, the BPGE have up to now secured 50,000 notebooks to be given to the children at the beginning of the academic year.

Moreover, the BPGE will be launching the initial phase of the Let Me Learn Website ([www.letmelearn-yemen.com](http://www.letmelearn-yemen.com)) that includes information on the partnership on Girls' Education and how to get involved in



[www.letmelearn-yemen.com](http://www.letmelearn-yemen.com)



advocating for the promotion of Girls' Education in Yemen and reducing the gender gap.

In this spirit, the summer campaign will also focus on inviting other businesses to do their share for education in Yemen. The website provides ideas on how businesses and individual businessmen and businesswomen can get involved in schools in their neighborhood and promote education for the children of their employees. There will also be guidance for new business partners who are interested in joining the partnership.

This initiative comes as a crucial step to mobilize community participation in addressing one of the major challenges of Yemen and bridging the education gender gap. It is worth noting that Yemen is facing a serious challenge to bridge the gender gap that at the national level shows that there are 63 girls per 100 boys in the Primary schools in 2006. Statistics also show that the growth rate of gender gap has been increasing in the last two years requiring serious attention of all the stakeholders in this critical issue.

## Business in Brief

### 25.5% of all electricity produced is lost

The General Electricity corporation stated that a total of 25.5% of all electricity produced within the country is lost at a total cost exceeding 17 billion Riyals in 2007. Capital Secretariat and Sana'a governorates were responsible for 40% of the lost electricity. Reasons for the loss range between inefficient transformers and poor connectivity and illegal power connections which are not accounted for.

### Cost of construction steel sky rockets

The cost of construction steel has increased by 30% during the last two weeks, exceeding 300,000 Riyals per tones, compared to slightly less than 200,000 Riyals last month. The ministry of trade has formed a committee to investigate the increase in the prices and recommend remedies.

### Islamic Development Bank to build more roads in Yemen

A delegation from the Islamic development bank has met with the Minister of public works and road Al-Kurshimi, and discussed the financing of the construction of feeder roads in the governorates of Taiz and Lahej at a total cost of US\$ 13 million. The delegation also discussed the importance of forming maintenance units to ensure that the roads are regularly maintained.

### 66 new companies registered in Q1 2008

Ministry of Trade and industry reported the registration of 66 new companies during the first quarter of 2008, with a total paid up capital of 2.1 billion Riyals. 28 companies

were trade and construction companies with the largest capital, while 24 companies were service-oriented and smaller in size.

### Yemen Seeks Australian wheat

Yemen's Minister of Trade and Industry Dr. Yahya Al-Mutawakil is heading a delegation consisting of officials and businessmen to Australia, with the purpose of finding new suppliers of wheat, and discuss possible cooperation and food aid to Yemen.

### Substantial increase of wheat production locally

The Ministry of Agriculture has recently announced that the total amount of locally produced wheat has increased by 46% in 2007 compared to 2006, amounting to a total of 218,000 tones. The ministry stated that its new food security strategy aims at continually increasing local production to decrease dependence of the international market of wheat.

### Economy further strained by refugees

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres said that the number of the Somali refugees in Yemen has tripled, increasing the strain on the Yemeni economy and also on organizations which provide humanitarian assistance to refugees.

### Total E&P announces scholarships in petroleum

Total E&P has announced three scholarships for diplomas in petroleum engineering for the employees of the ministry of oil, and two master scholarships for employees of the ministry of foreign affairs in public policy.



## جيب جراند شيروكي

5 - مقاعد \* 350 حصاناً \* محرك هيمي V8 سعة 5.7 لتر \* نظام الإزاحة المتعدد MDS \* نظام السلامة فئة خمس نجوم \* نظام تكيف ثنائي المناطق .



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الرويشان للسيارات والمحركات Al Rowaishan Motors

# National Bank Of Yemen



# البنك الأهلي اليمني

## Condensed Interim Financial Statements For The Three Months Ended 31 March 2008

**Dahman**

Accountants • Auditors • Consultants

**RSM**

INDEPENDENT REVIEWER'S REPORT TO H.E. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

P.O. Box 86116  
Vila 11, opposite to Supreme Council of Planning, Masabek St., New Zone, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel: (967) 214 202  
Fax: (967) 214 200  
e-mail: [info@rsm-ya.com](mailto:info@rsm-ya.com)  
<http://www.rsm-ya.com>

**REPORT ON THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim financial statements of the National Bank of Yemen (the Bank) which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 March 2008, the related income statement, statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

**MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial 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 condensed interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

**REVIEWER'S RESPONSIBILITY**

Our responsibility is to issue a report on these condensed interim financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing applicable to review engagements. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the condensed interim financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Bank's personnel and analytical procedures applied to the financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit.

We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

**OPINION**

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the significant accounting policies used in preparing these condensed interim financial statements applied on a consistent basis. We also confirm that the significant accounting policies followed in preparing the condensed interim financial statements are the same as those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007 as well as those followed in the full set interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2008.



Dahman Awadh Dahman, FCCA  
Registered Licensed Accountant No. 394  
For DAHMAN  
A Member of RSM International

16 April 2008,  
Aden, Republic of Yemen

DAHMAN is a member firm of RSM International, an affiliate of internationally accounting and consulting firm.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
As at 31 March 2008

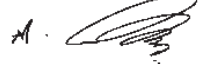
	Note	31 March 2008 YR '000	31 December 2007 YR '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	4	11,553,113	12,950,745
Due from banks	5	22,906,334	26,740,642
Treasury bills, net		34,348,306	33,423,127
Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen		9,350,000	9,350,000
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	6	8,523,408	8,914,584
Available for sale investments, net	7	144,651	144,604
Debit balances and other assets		2,307,625	1,661,402
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		1,934,682	1,917,874
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>91,068,299</b>	<b>95,102,978</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Due to banks		588,024	572,858
Customers' deposits		76,151,310	80,961,204
Credit balances and other liabilities		3,461,385	2,587,898
Income tax payable	8	596,335	1,260,109
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>80,797,054</b>	<b>85,382,069</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Capital	9	7,500,000	7,500,000
Surplus on revaluation of property reserve	9	639,762	639,762
Reserves	9	1,559,832	1,559,832
Cumulative changes in the fair value reserve	9	21,315	21,315
Retained earnings		550,336	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>10,271,245</b>	<b>9,720,909</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>91,068,299</b>	<b>95,102,978</b>
<b>CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET</b>			
	10	28,628,569	36,125,309

Independent Reviewer's Report attached (page 1).

Attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.



Awwa Ali Saleiman Al-Koori  
Manager Statistic & Research



Sami Abdul Hamid Muckawee  
First Deputy General Manager



Abdul Rahman Mohammed Al-Kuhali  
Chairman and General Manager

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
For The Three Months Ended 31 March 2008

	Capital YR '000	Surplus On Revaluation Of Property Reserve YR '000	Statutory Reserve YR '000	General Reserve YR '000	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value Reserve YR '000	Retained Earnings YR '000	Total YR '000
Balance at 31 December 2006	5,500,000	639,762	1,060,742	275,898	-	-	7,466,402
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-	-	1,755	-	1,755
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,340,203	2,340,203
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	351,030	-	-	(351,030)	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	351,030	-	(351,030)	-
Government's share in profit transferred to capital	1,521,132	-	-	-	-	(1,521,132)	-
Transfer from general reserve to capital	478,868	-	-	(478,868)	-	-	-
Employees' share in profit	-	-	-	-	-	(117,011)	(117,011)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2007</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>639,762</b>	<b>1,411,772</b>	<b>148,060</b>	<b>21,315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,720,909</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	550,336	550,336
<b>Balance at 31 March 2008</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>639,762</b>	<b>1,411,772</b>	<b>148,060</b>	<b>21,315</b>	<b>550,336</b>	<b>10,271,245</b>

The Bank's Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 15 April 2007, resolved to increase the capital of the Bank to YR 10,000,000 thousands. H.E. the Minister of Finance has approved this increase in the capital. The capital will be raised from the Government's share of profit at the end of each year as the Board of Directors will decide until the amount of the capital reaches YR 10,000,000 thousands.

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

Attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
For The Three Months Ended 31 March 2008

	Note	January/ March 2008 YR '000	January/ March 2007 YR '000
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>			
Interest on loans and advances and due from banks		625,624	594,408
Interest on treasury bills		1,311,685	1,094,992
Interest on certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen		369,960	365,863
<b>Total interest income</b>		<b>2,307,269</b>	<b>2,055,263</b>
Cost of deposits		(1,207,932)	(1,079,800)
Net interest income		999,337	975,463
Commissions and fee income on banking services		212,130	160,159
Gain on foreign currency transactions		43,846	12,577
Other operating income		246,607	211,804
<b>NET OPERATING INCOME</b>		<b>1,502,120</b>	<b>1,361,003</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Commissions and fee expenses on banking services		24,595	15,112
General and administration expenses		286,058	247,874
Provisions	11	326,046	349,318
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>636,699</b>	<b>612,304</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX</b>		<b>865,421</b>	<b>748,699</b>
Zakat		(18,750)	(15,250)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>		<b>846,671</b>	<b>733,449</b>
Provision for income tax	8	(296,335)	(256,357)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>550,336</b>	<b>477,092</b>
Basic earnings per share	12	YR 73	YR 87

Attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
For The Three Months Ended 31 March 2008

	31 March 2008 YR '000	31 March 2007 YR '000
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities	62,771	353,160
Net decrease in assets	1,812,366	1,094,087
Net (decrease) / increase in liabilities	(3,849,461)	4,587,132
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(35,399)	(17,659)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,019,722)	5,816,721
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	63,940,438	61,866,479
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March</b>	<b>61,920,716</b>	<b>67,703,200</b>

Attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For The Three Months Ended 31 March 2008

**1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES**

The National Bank of Yemen (the Bank) was incorporated in Aden in 1969. It is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. 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 is registered under commercial registration number 1748 and its Head Office is at Queen Arwa Street, P. O. Box 5, Crater, Aden, Republic of Yemen.

**2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Basis of Preparation of Condensed Interim Financial Statements**

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

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the available-for-sale investments, financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and that have been measured at fair value. The condensed interim financial statements are presented in Yemeni Riyals and all values are rounded to the nearest one thousand Yemeni Riyal except when otherwise is indicated.

**Statement of Compliance**

The condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in force at 31 March 2008 and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB in force at 31 March 2008, the requirements of the current local prevailing laws and regulations and the rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen including those covered by the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 2 of 2002 regarding the format of the financial statements.

The interpretations listed below became mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2006. The application of these interpretations did not result in substantial changes to the Bank's accounting policies or disclosures.

- IFRIC 7: Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29, effective from 1 March 2006;
- IFRIC 8: Scope of IFRS 2, effective from 1 May 2006;
- IFRIC 9: Reassessment of embedded derivatives, effective from 1 June 2006;
- IFRIC 10: Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment, effective from 1 November 2006;
- IFRIC 11: IFRS 2: Group and Treasury Share Transactions, effective from 1 March 2007;
- IFRIC 12: Service Concession Arrangements, effective from 1 January 2008;
- IFRIC 14: IAS 19: The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction, effective from 1 January 2008.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective:

For the avoidance of doubt, the following standards and interpretations, which were issued by IASB before 31 March 2008 and are not yet in effect, have not been adopted early:

- IFRS 8: Operating Segments, effective from 1 January 2009;
- IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2007), effective from 1 January 2009;
- IAS 23: Borrowing Costs (as revised in 2007), effective from 1 January 2009;
- IFRIC 13: Customer Loyalty Programmes, effective from 1 July 2008;

The Bank does not foresee that the application of these standards/interpretations will result in a significant impact on figures and disclosures on the reporting period they will be adopted.

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

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

The effect of these deviations is immaterial on the condensed interim financial statements of the Bank as at 31 March 2008.

**2.2 Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates**

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

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

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

**Management Estimates**

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience of the bank and various other factors that are believed by the Bank to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

**2.3 Summary of Principal Accounting Policies**

The significant accounting policies followed are the same as those followed for the year ended 31 December 2006 as well as those followed in the full set interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2007.

**3 RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

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

**Credit risk**

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations 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 above-mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the credit risk exposure are:

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates;
- obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks;
- follow-up and period reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit 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.







Mr. Ali S. S. Al-Kadi  
Executive General Manager,  
Mr. Munir M. Al-Kaff  
Vice Executive Director  
and all staff and employees of  
**Yemen Company for Investment  
in Oil and Minerals**

offer thier warmest congratulations to

*H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh*

President of the Republic

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of

Reunification Day, 22 May

Many Happy Returns



يتقدم كلاً من

الأستاذ / علي صالح صالح القاضي

المدير العام التنفيذي

والأستاذ / منير محمد الكاف

نائب المدير العام التنفيذي

وكافة الموظفين في

**الشركة اليمنية للاستثمارات النفطية والمعدنية**

بأحر التهناني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ ١٨ لقيام الوحدة اليمنية المباركة في الـ ٢٢ من مايو

كل عام وانتم بخير

**YICOM**

تتقدم شركة

**جالو أويل يمن إنك**

ممثلة بالمدير العام

السيد / علي أحمد الذيب

وكافة موظفي الشركة

بأحر التهناني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الـ ١٨ لقيام الوحدة اليمنية

المباركة في الـ ٢٢ من مايو



**GALLO OIL YEMEN INC.**

**Gallo Oil Yemen Inc.**

represented by

Mr. Ali Ahmed Al-Dhib

Area General Manager

and all staff and employees,

offer thier warmest congratulations to

*H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh*

President of the Republic of Yemen

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of  
Reunification Day, 22 May



دوف انرجي ليمتد . اليمن  
تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى  
فخامة الأخ / علي عبد الله صالح حفظه الله  
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية  
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ١٨ من تحقيق الوحدة  
اليمنية والمباركة  
كل عام وأنتم بخير  
ستيوارت أحمد  
المدير العام  
وجميع موظفي شركة دوف انرجي ليمتد . اليمن

DOVE ENERGY LTD. YEMEN  
Express their best wishes to H.E. President  
**Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
And the people of Yemen  
on the 18<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of Reunification Day  
**Stewart Ahmed**  
General Manager  
& All Staff of Dove ENERGY LTD. YEMEN

**DOVE ENERGY LIMITED**



شركة هنت جنة للنفط وشركاؤها  
تتقدم بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات  
القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /  
**علي عبدالله صالح**  
رئيس الجمهورية  
والى الشعب اليمني الكريم  
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ١٨ من تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية  
المباركة في الـ ٢٢ من مايو  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Jannah Hunt Oil Company  
and its partners:  
Exxon Saba, Newco, Kufpec, Total  
and Yemen Company for Investment in Oil & Minerals  
congratulate His Excellency President  
**Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Reunification  
Day, the 22nd of May  
Many Happy Returns

**Jannah Hunt**  
OIL COMPANY  
شركة هنت-جنة للنفط



Our congratulations and warmest wishes to  
**H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh**

and to all Yemeni people  
on the 18th anniversary of

**Reunification Day, 22nd of May**

Wishing our country further development and progress.  
Many Happy Returns

Sheikh Saleh Salem Ba-Thawaab  
Executive Chairman of Board

**National Cigarettes and Matches Industries Limited**

نتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

**بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة عشرة لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة.**

متمنين للوطن الحبيب المزيد من التقدم والنماء

السّيخ / صالح سالم باثواب

رئيس مجلس الإدارة التنفيذي

**شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة**



## A contrast in legal & illegal matter: No balance Dear Maged!

By: Lamis Abdulkarim Shuga'a.  
lamis\_shuga@yahoo.com

First of all, I want to thank Mr. Maged for his really interesting topics which, in one way or another, motivate us to response. I am still busy with my M.A study; otherwise, I respond to most of his articles. Regarding to his last two-parts articles published in 24th April & in 8th May, entitled "To love before or after marriage: A contrast! (Part 1 and part 2)", I have my own view point about which I will express here.

The second point, which I need to focus on, is that any relationship under the name of 'love' before a marriage is very difficult, I think impossible, to be achieved in a respectful way particularly nowadays. So, according to our Islam that is a sin. That is because such relations are performed secretly since both couples realize that that is not allowed either in our society or in our religion. What is more, some light should be thrown on the fact that making such relations lead to several social, moral, personal problems, etc., and "what is built on invalid basis is invalid."

About those excuses, which were described as advantages of such relations before marriage, mentioned in the first part of the article, are actually 'sick justifications'. People who claim that they can get some impressions about their life-partners through such relations have to know that there is a

special period in our Islam allows those partners to know each other. This period is known as 'engagement period' through which both partners can decide either to continue together or to break up their relation if they do not suit each other. In this case, they can practice their legal right under the care of their parents with a permission of Islamic instructions.

Love itself is sublime feeling; however, it becomes very rare coin nowadays that is because men and women who appreciate the responsibility of love also are so rare. Several times we notice, hear and find that the outcome of such illegal relations, namely, the problems both members may face, the bad reputation especially for women, and in some cases, giving birth of illegal babies increases day after day.

I think if a man deliberately asks a lady some relation justifying that they have to know each other before marriage, he doesn't deserve to be called a lover or even a human being that is because if he actually loves her, he will ask her hand instead of asking her a relation whatever his unready or bad circumstances are and that what he may claim as some excuse.

If any one of you, dear reader, tries to argue with that man, he will be able to convince you that he does the right thing. But if you ask him to allow other men to have relations with any of his relatives - his sister, e.g., you will see his face changing colors in shame and anger. Of course he will refuse because he realizes that that is forbid-

den, but, maybe, not for him!

Many teenagers especially those who are not sufficiently instructed or don't get adequate attention from their parents, have relationships with the other gender and call themselves lovers or couples. They do this just for fun. What I need to conclude here is that anyone should treat others, as he/she wants to be treated.

On the other hand, no one can deny that there are good examples of lovers whose relations are crowned with the expected end of real love, viz marriage. Decorating such relations with faithful and respectful love, satisfying simply with true promises, neglecting any kind of bad behaviors or ugly deeds or thoughts.

But, as Mr. Maged states, love affairs do not always end with marriage. Therefore, it will be better to follow what our Islam instructs, what our social customs and habits accept/allow and what our consciences guide.

I feel that I go further away a little bit from the essence of the topic, but what I have just said justifies what I will write. For me, I see that love after marriage will be more clear, clean, pure and deep. Above all, it will be legal and that is the most important thing. Finally, a lot of thanks are to those who read my article patiently and with open hearts.

*Lamis Abdulkarim Ahmed Shuga'a is an English teacher from Taiz, currently doing her M.A at English Department, Languages Center, Taiz University.*

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



## Yemen Reunification will never be shaken

The 18th anniversary of Yemen Reunification is a significant occasion to almost all the Yemenis. "Many happy returns"

to everyone feels honor and pride of this historic event. Yemenis should celebrate this national festival not only for having off days or to enjoy carnivals, but to realize its significance and strengthen its roots in the history.

For its significance in the history of Yemen, Yemenis must fight to deepen the roots of this reunification. They should not accept the idea of separation regardless of the bad circumstances they live in. Reunification must be the initial and ultimate choice.

Yemen Reunification established new life for Yemenis. It changed not only the geography of what were two countries, but rather it changed life in all it aspects.

Before reunification, there were two parts: South and North part. These parts were like two separate villages though they speak the same language, have the same religion, the same culture and after all the people's origins were mixed, i.e. the origins of people in the north part were from the south and vice versa.

The reunification was geographical, political, social, psychological, etc. These aspects produced many facilities for all the people. What were two parts have become one large country.

There are no longer geographical or any other boundaries. There are no longer North Yemen and South Yemen. There are no longer northerners and

southerners because all became Yemenis. There are no longer passports to move from the south to the north or from the north to the south.

Reunification has offered many things to the nation like job opportunities and investment chances for the entire nation. In addition to these, the country got many advantages in the political, economical and other fields. The government and people, thus, should fight together any attempts to bring Yemen to its backwardness.

What has happened recently in some of the governorates indicates that there is a conspiracy against Yemen. It is a conspiracy to bring Yemen backwards eighteen years. Some people call for re-dividing Yemen into two countries: the south Yemen and North Yemen. There might be some Yemenis inside and outside Yemen who support and take part in this conspiracy. But after all, it is the will of the nation which can not be defeated by any means.

Yes, the Reunification was not a mere political decision. But it was an ambition of every Yemeni. It was the unification of people who mixed together in all the aspects of life. To separate the two parts of Yemen is, thus, to separate every person from other part and this something impossible.

It is true that the people are somehow in bad conditions, i.e. price hike, shortage of water, corruption, etc. These things can be solved by many ways. If the government could not solve them, the nation can do something to solve any problem. They can use many

means, but to think about separation is a conspiracy behind which stands people or organizations or countries which aim to remove the glory and the place of Yemen from the map of the world.

It is really amazing how such narrow-minded people would solve the problems of water shortage or price hike through separation. It is really a political game to disturb the peace and stability of the country. Such a conspiracy exploits such problems to stimulate some people to call for separation. I am sure that the Yemenis who call separation are not satisfied with what they do. Some of them do this for personal benefits, while others are ignorant of the sequences.

The Yemeni nation, thus, must be aware of this so as to fight for the sake of this holy unification till the last breath.

They should stand against any attempt to damage everything: the country, the nation and the person.

In short, the reunification of Yemen is deeply rooted. It is like a crown on the head of every Yemeni. It must be protected by all means. My last word is to those who try to call for the separation, asking them to keep in mind that "No power in the world can shake the reunification of Yemen since it is unification not only of the land, or the policy but the unification of the nation's life."

*Maged Thabet Al-kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. He is an ex-editor of English Journal of the University.*

## On the sunset

Overcast sky, foggy minds, and the day is cloudy  
Time is up, knowledge is gained  
Happiness left, agony came  
Farewell fellows, gratefully to our teachers wear,  
Strangely, to each other whence we came  
But brotherly united by knowledge we became  
Both boys and girls  
So difficult to say bye though time for everyone

To follow his own destination and ways  
Thus, I know that pains and sorrows dwell at your Heart



Adnan Hassan Al-Halmi  
adnanalhalmi@yahoo.com

Your sad eyes filled with tears  
Let me wipe with caring stares  
And we'll look on the sunset together  
Silently, politely, softly she is leaving without saying  
Goodbye But a sense of beauty silence is  
At the top of my heart still be  
Our love neither ends up nor dies  
A source of beauty, inspiration, and purity she is  
So, let's celebrate the carnival of our love's fourth Anniversary  
Don't go further don't go alone  
Don't leave me with the moon



**UNHCR**  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

## EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

(Date: 21st /05/2008)

**Title of Post:** Senior Supply Clerk  
**Post Number:** 10013698  
**Entry on Duty:** 15 July 2008  
**Category / Level:** GL5  
**Duration:** 9 Months initially  
**Location:** Sana'a  
**Closing Date:** 10th June 2008

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Officer / Administration Officer, at the UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties for an initial period of 9 months with the possibility of extension based on availability of post funding, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

### Terms of reference

1. Evaluate Purchase Requests and authorizations to ensure that specifications, budget data and other requirements are in order;
2. Draft and despatch quotation requests and tenders
3. Evaluate offers and prepare bid tabulations
4. Prepare Purchase Orders and send confirmations, requests for inspection, and other correspondence;
4. Prepare proposals for award of contracts to the Contracts Committee
5. Maintain the roster of UNHCR suppliers to ensure a timely service
6. Assist in the coordination of and reporting on the deployment of Non - Expendable Property
7. Prepare the monthly procurement status report to be sent to STS for information;
8. Ensure that the Asset Track database updated with new arrived assets;
9. Assist the office in maintaining internal control mechanisms to ensure that procurement standards and rules are strictly adhered to;
10. Perform other duties as required.

### QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Needs to have at least Secondary School education. Possession of post-secondary level qualifications in a relevant Field may be an asset.

### Knowledge and Skills:

**Experience:** At least 4 years proven successful experience in a related function.  
**Others:** Should have at least MS Excel and MS Word computer skills.  
**Languages:** Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

**Title of Post:** Field Assistant  
**Post Number:** 10013693  
**Entry on Duty:** 15 July 2008  
**Category / Level:** GL6  
**Duration:** 9 Months initially  
**Location:** Saada  
**Closing Date:** 10th June 2008

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the direct supervision of the Protection Officer at the UNHCR Office in Saada, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties for an initial period of 9 months with the possibility of extension based on availability of post funding, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

### Terms of reference

1. Assist the Protection/Field Officer in undertaking regular needs assessment in accordance with UNHCR programming cycles;
2. Monitor the situation in the area of his/her competence, collect data and other information relevant to UNHCR and analyze and report to the Protection/ Field Officer accordingly;
3. Monitor and supervise the implementation of UNHCR programme including the delivery of all assistance items and monitoring of infrastructure and make the necessary recommendation for its improvement;
4. Keep regular contacts with local authorities and implementing partners as requested by Protection/ Field Officer;
5. Act as interpreter when required;
6. Contribute to the preparation of status and progress reports by providing information, preparing tables, etc.;
7. Assist in administrative tasks as required such as preparation of reports and meeting authorized personnel and assisting them during their field missions;
11. Perform other duties as required.

### QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

**Knowledge and Skills:** Completion of Secondary Education. Possession of a University Degree in Business Administration, Law, Political Science or related field may be an advantage.  
**Experience:** At least six years of previous job experience with one year's experience relevant to the function.  
**Others:** Very good command of Information Technology, particularly MS office applications.  
**Languages:** Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

**Title of Post:** Field Assistant (Engineering)  
**Post Number:** 10013694  
**Entry on Duty:** 15 July 2008  
**Category / Level:** GL6  
**Duration:** 9 Months initially  
**Location:** Saada  
**Closing Date:** 10th June 2008

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the direct supervision of the Protection Officer at the UNHCR Office in Saada, and under the guidance of the Shelter Engineer in SO Aden, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties for an initial period of 9 months with the possibility of extension based on availability of post funding, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

### Terms of reference

1. Rehabilitation of existing IDPs structures, technical construction of new shelters, cost calculation, organization of supply of material and equipment and supervision of the implementation of the project, including quality, progress and impact monitoring.
2. Technical planning of projects, including designs, specifications, Bills of Quantity, tendering procedures, developing tools and documents needed for quality monitoring and quantity survey, etc.
3. Identification, planning and implementation of small-scale projects intended to improve host families living environment, for example minor repairs / rehabilitation of houses and in or near-house infrastructure. This activity preferably takes place with a high degree of beneficiary participation.
4. Assist in managing ongoing building and infrastructure Refugee projects in Sana'a that include on-site supervision or monitoring of activities in coordination with Programme Section at Branch
5. Perform other duties as required.

### QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Degree in civil engineering and/or architecture degree or equivalent background

### Knowledge and Skills:

**Experience:** At least 5 years proven successful experience with project planning and management.  
**Others:** Should be familiar with the use of computers, electronic utilities and common applications such as MS Word, MS Excel, MS Vision (desirable), MS Project (desirable), other technical design programs.  
**Languages:** Very good command of Information Technology, Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

**Title of Post:** Driver  
**Post Number:** 10012497  
**Entry on Duty:** 15 July 2008  
**Category / Level:** GL2  
**Duration:** One Year  
**Location:** Sana'a  
**Closing Date:** 10 June 2008

### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the general supervision of the Administrative Officer in the Branch Office Sana'a, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

1. Drives office vehicles for the transport of authorized personnel and delivery and collection of mail, documents and other items;
2. Meets official personnel at the airport and facilitates immigration and customs formalities as required;
3. Responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicle, checks oil, water, battery, brakes, tires, etc., performs minor repairs and arranges for other repairs and ensures that the vehicle is kept clean;
4. Logs official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil changes greasing, etc.;
5. Ensures that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in accident;
6. Performs other duties as required.

### QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

**Knowledge and Skills:** Completion of Primary education.  
**Experience:** No less than four years of previous job experience. Driving licence, knowledge of driving rules and regulations and skills in minor vehicle repair.  
**Languages:** Good knowledge of the local language and knowledge of the working language of the duty station. (English)

### IMPORTANT:

Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to:

**The Administration Officer,  
UNHCR BO Sana'a  
P.O. Box 12093  
Sana'a  
Fax No.: + 967-1-469 770**

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**AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX**  
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 فاكس: ٢٦٦٩١٩  
 ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥  
 Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

Haddah st. in front of Al- Komaim Center  
 Tel: 266375 - 505290  
 Fax: 267619  
 P.O Box: 5465

**هل تبحث عن التميز؟**

**الشريفة للطباعة والإعلان**

البيعت - صنعا - ص.ب: ١٢٦٢٦  
 شارع بغداد جوار معهد التدريب العملي والفني  
 تلفون: ٥٥٥٥٥١/٢ - ٥٥٥٥٥١ - فاكس: ٥٥٥٥٥١ - ٥٥٥٥٥١

مكتب أحمد محسن المرسي  
 للخدمات العقارية  
 حدة - الحي السياسي ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨٠  
 الأصححي - بيت بوس - مكتب ٦٧٩١٦٦ - سيار ٧٣٣٤٧٢٩٨٤

\* للإيجار في الحي السياسي يرجى الإتصال ٧١١٧٠٢٦٤٢

١- شقة ٣ غرف ، حمامين ومطبخ. الإيجار الشهري ٢٥٠ دولار  
 ٢- شقة ٤ غرف حمامين ومطبخ. الإيجار الشهري ٣٥٠ دولار  
 ٣- شقة جديدة، تشطيب لوكر، ٤ غرف، ٣ حمامات، مطبخ ٥٠٠ دولار  
 ٤- شقة مفروشة ٣ غرف، حمامين، مطبخ. الإيجار ٤٠٠ دولار  
 ٥- فيلا دور واحد، ٤ غرف، حمامين، مطبخ وحوش للسيارات ٨٠٠ دولار  
 ٦- فيلا دورين، ٩ غرف، ٤ حمامات، مطبخين وحوش للسيارات. ١٢٠٠ دولار

للإيجار في فرع بيت بوس يرجى الإتصال مع ٧٣٣٤٧٢٩٨٤  
 للإيجار في فرع حده، المدينة السكنية. يرجى الإتصال مع ٧١١١٠٨٢٣

للبيع أو الشراء، لدينا العديد من الفلل فئة دور واحد جديد في منطقة بيت بوس، المثلث الذهبي، الإسكان المهندسين، الشباب والرياضة. وكذلك فئة دور وبدروم ودورين ودورين وبدروم. يرجى الإتصال مع ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥

• يعلن عبد الرحمن محمد عن فقدان محفظة بداخلها بطاقة شخصية صادرة من تعز وجواز سفر وبطاقة نقابة عمال صادرة من صنعا وأوراق مهمة. يرجى على من يجدها الإتصال على الرقم التالي ٧٣٤٧٨٩١٢.

**كمبيوتر، اثاث، ادوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و اشياء اخرى**

• مطلوب شراء معهد لغات وكمبيوتر في صنعا متكامل ويسعر مناسب.  
 للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٨٨٧٤٥

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للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• للإيجار: مكتب مؤثث - غرفتين واسعتين - صالة - حمام - خطين هاتف - إنترنت Adsl. السعر ٢٠٠\$.  
 للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦١٨٢١

**سيارات**

• للتأجير خمس سيارات فخمه موديل ٢٠٠٧ بعمود سنوية للتواصل ٧٧٧٦٦٣٥٥٤

• مطلوب شراء صالون محسن نظيف أو هايلاكس غمارتين نظيف على أن يكون السعر مناسب

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٣٤٤٧١٩ - ٧٧١٦٥٤٤٧٤

• للبيع: سيارة سوزوكي صيني صغيرة ALTO جديدة - موديل ٢٠٠٦. السعر \$ ٢٩٠٠٠ للتواصل: ٧٣٤٩٧٣٤٦٢

**مفقودات**

• فقدت مجموعة من الوثائق والتي تتضمن جواز سفر يمني ساري المفعول تم إصداره في العام ٢٠٠٢م عائد للأخ/ سمير باسلامة. يُرجى على من يجده الإتصال على الرقم التالي: ٧١٣٤٩٣٦٢٣

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**الانظمة المحكم**

**IMPORTANT Numbers**

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على  
 تحويله ٢١١ ٣١٨٦٦١

طوارئ الكهرباء ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١، الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤، الشؤون الخارجية ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخلية ٢٥٢٧/١٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧١١/٣، وزارة المواصلا (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٣٢٠٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٢٠٠١٢، مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلا ٢٥١١٠/١٢/٣، السياحة ٢٥٤٠٢٢، الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٢٢١٢/٣، تيمم ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

**مستشفيات**

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٩٦٧٦-٦٦  
 المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٨١٧/٧  
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٩٨١  
 المستشفى الألماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠-٢٠٠٠٠٠  
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦  
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

**فنادق**

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٧/١٧  
 فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠  
 فندق موفينيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦  
 فندق تاج سيا ت: ٠١-٢٧٣٧٢٢٢  
 فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٩٨١١  
 فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٢٣٥٥ - ٦٠٢١٣٥/٨

**معاهد**

معهد بالي ت: ٤٤٨-٤٤٨-٣٩  
 معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٤٥  
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢  
 فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

**تأجير سيارات**

معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٤٤٤/٥  
 معهد الكيم ت: ٥١-٦١٢ - ٢٤-٨٢٣  
 فاكس: ٦٣٥٥٧٧

**شركات للتأمين**

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧١٢/٧٧٧٧٧  
 فاكس: ٢٧٧١٢  
 مارب للتأمين صنعا ت: ٢٠٦١٢/٨/١٣  
 الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعا ت: ٢٨٤١٣٣

عدن ت: ٢٤٤٨٠  
 تعز ت: ٢٥٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعا ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩١٦/٤٣  
 عدن ت: ٢٤٧١١٧  
 تعز ت: ٢٥٠٢٥٥

**مدارس**

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٢٧/٤٤-٤٢٣  
 مدارس صنعا الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩١٧/٤  
 فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣٣  
 مدرسة التوكيه الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩  
 مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

**سفرات**

النسيم للسفرات ت: ٧٧٠٧٥٠  
 العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١٥٨٩/٦٠

**مطاعم**

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
 تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٢٦٦٩١٩

• محمد حسين - دبلوم برمجة بتقدير جيد جداً - دبلوم صيانة - دبلوم إنجليزي للتواصل: ٧٧٠٩٨٩١٠٦

• محمد الشرفي - بكالوريوس كيمياء - جامعة صنعا - دورة في وزارة النفط لفحص العناصر - دبلوم كمبيوتر - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في فحص المواد السامة والمخدره والمتفجره - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٠٥٠٩٢

• أحمد محمد - مهندس ميكانيكي معدات ثقيلة - خبرة لاتقل عن ١٥ سنة للتواصل: ٢١٠٥٩٣ - ٢١٠٥٩٤

• محمد أحمد - بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة خمس سنوات - برامج يمن سوفت المحاسبية - يبحث عن العمل في الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٧٣٧٤٢

• مدرسة لغة إنجليزية ترغب في إعطاء دروس خصوصية للمرحلة الابتدائية وحتى الثانوية (مناهج وزارة التربية والتعليم و مناهج خارجية) للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠٨٢٨٧٩ - ٧٣٤٠٨٢٨٧٩

• طه حسين الرعيني - دراسة أعمال مع مرتبة الشرف من بريطانيا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا - تقدير ممتاز في الكمبيوتر - خبرة في دراسة الشركات ومشاكلها الداخلية والخارجية. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٣٠٠٠٠

• مهندس اتصالات والكرونيات - خبرة ٨ سنوات للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧٠٠١١

• محمد صادق - دبلوم محاسبة - تقدير جيد - دورات في الكمبيوتر - دورة في مجال التسويق - حاصل على رخصة قيادة - ليق ويجيد إقناع العملاء للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٢٤١١٥

**عقارات**

• للبيع: فيلا دور حجر مسلح - المساحة ١١ لبنه مكونة من ٥ غرف مع مجلس وصالة ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري يتسع لعدة سيارات - الموقع بيت بوس.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• للبيع: أرضية في الحديدة بجوار إذاعة الحديدة - المساحة ٢٠ ألف متر مربع للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٣٧٣٤٢٩

• للبيع: أرضية على شارعين في منطقة حده جوار شركة توتال - المساحة ٢٢ لينة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

• للإيجار: فيلا جديدة - الموقع: الأصححي - المساحة ٨ لبن - مكونة من ٥ غرف مع ديوان وصالة - ٢ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري يسع سيارتين

**وظائف**

• مطلوب للعمل في الوظائف التالية ١- مندوبين ومندوبات علميين (بك + للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩١٩٠

• خبرة في مجال الكهرباء وصيانة الأجهزة الالكترونية والكهربائية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩١٩٠

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قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعا لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٨٢٦١)

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## Best Arab City to live in

Abu Dhabi crowned the Best Arab City. Abu Dhabi usurps Dubai, Beirut drops and Kuwait City is named best for business.

Abu Dhabi has ousted Dubai to claim the top spot as the Best Arab City to live in, according to the second annual study of its kind published by Dubai-based Saneou Al Hadath magazine.

The 2008 study showed a sharp rise in the rankings of many cities compared with last year's survey, illustrating the remarkable progress made in both the economic and service sectors in the Arab world.

There was, however, a marked deterioration in some cities, where the quality of life dropped dramatically. The report showed a widening gap between Arab cities in the Gulf and those elsewhere. Oil was cited as a major contributor to growth in most GCC cities, but a lack of discernible progress in some Saudi cities proved that petroleum was not the sole factor. Riyadh's status remained unchanged while Jeddah dropped one place.

Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Doha, Manama and Kuwait City all moved up in the rankings, taking primary positions in most of the categories. The progress some of these cities have made now elevates them to a position comparable to that of some major cities in the developed world, said report author Yazan Neme.

The economic and cultural progress these cities are experiencing have caused a brain drain from other, less developed Arab cities. In seeking a better quality of life, professionals have increasingly been migrating to the GCC. This is having an impact on



The turquoise waters of the Arabian Gulf along the Corniche, with the Marina Mall in the background

Qatar and the UAE in 2007. Kuwait City came in first due to a number of factors, including Kuwait's high GDP per capita, which reached \$55300 in 2007, and relatively low inflation, at 3.9 per cent (according to the CIA's World Factbook). The country had the second largest GDP per capita in the Arab world and the fifth largest worldwide.

The UAE's GDP per capita put the country in sixth position worldwide,

Doing Business index, Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index and the Heritage Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom.

Abu Dhabi also topped the health category, followed by Dubai and then Doha.

Bahrain is the biggest spender on health care, at \$871 per capita, while Sudan is the smallest, at \$41 per capita. Beirut is the city with the highest percentage of doctors, with 325 per 1000 inhabitants, while Emiratis enjoy the longest life span and the lowest infant death rate.

Both Abu Dhabi and Dubai came first in the security and human rights category. This category factored in murder rates, drug abuse, security, risk of war and gender equality, among others. In its Press Freedom Index rankings, Reporters Without Borders put Kuwait at the top and Syria at the bottom.

Abu Dhabi is again the best Arab city in the communication and transport categories, followed by Manama, Kuwait City and Tunis. Dubai came fifth due to its heavy traffic, though the city has the best road infrastructure, according to the World Economic Forum. The worst roads are in Khartoum.

In entertainment and culture Dubai was again ranked number one. Abu Dhabi, however, made a giant leap to second place. The UAE as a whole ranked 18th in the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report published by the World Economic Forum, beating Tunisia at 34th and Qatar at 36th place.

In education, Amman topped the

category, beating Manama and Doha. The Qatari government spends the largest share of its budget on education (28 per cent). On amount spent per capita, Doha shared first place with Beirut and Tunis. Morocco had the highest rate of illiteracy (53.3 per cent). Beirut enjoyed the highest tertiary education rate, at 48 per cent; Khartoum once again scored the lowest.



Scale model of Saadiyat Island, with the Guggenheim up front

the progress of the poorer Arab cities, where human resources are the main, or the only, source of progress. Beirut, from where graduates are rushing to Dubai and other Gulf cities, is an example.

Among the 19 Arab cities covered in the study, Abu Dhabi was first, followed by Dubai. In the 2008 study, Abu Dhabi scored very well in the entertainment and culture category – although Dubai retained its top slot here – and also beat Dubai in the business, communication and transport categories.

At the other end of the scale, however, little has changed from last year. Khartoum was placed last, after Algiers. Rabat dropped one place to 17. The most remarkable change in this year's rankings was Tunis and Beirut. Tunis has moved up to sixth position from 11th last year. Beirut, however, dropped six points to 10th place from fourth last year.

Kuwait City topped the business category, followed by Manama, Riyadh, Jeddah, Abu Dhabi and Doha, while Dubai came seventh.

Although Doha and Dubai are the most economically active Arab cities, they did not top the business category because of their high cost of living and high inflation – 12 per cent in

down from fourth last year. According to the study, Khartoum is the worst place to do business, coming 19th after Aleppo and Damascus. The two Syrian cities fared poorly in many of the survey's measurement sources including the World Bank's Ease of

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