
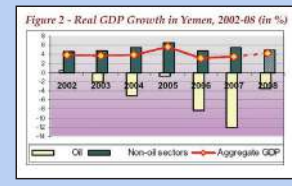


**Inside:** 

**5**  
**Children of unknown parentage are denied their rights by law, denied their dignity by society**



**8**  
**Yemen Economic Update - summer 2008**

**Tarim operation death toll increases, Yemeni-Saudi contacts to face Al-Qaeda**

By: Aqeel Al-Halali  
 For the Yemen Times

SAYOUN Aug. 13 — The Ministry of Interior declared last Tuesday that it had killed the Al-Qaeda leader Hamza Al-Kuwaiti along with four others in a "qualitative security operation" in Tarim region of the Hadramout governorate. The operation also resulted in the death of three soldiers.

A security source said that Al-Kuwaiti and four other Al-Qaeda followers were killed in armed confrontations between Al-Qaeda and security forces that broke into a house suspected of sheltering a cell affiliated with Al-Qaeda Organization Jihad in the

Arabian Peninsula group in Tarim city. Al-Kuwaiti, one of the 23 Al-Qaeda followers who fled the political security jail in Sana'a in February 2006, threatened last week to execute "larger armed attacks" in Yemen unless the government releases Al-Qaeda members detained in the Yemeni prisons.

With the death of Al-Kuwaiti, a 38 year-old Hadramout resident, the death toll among the 23 Al-Qaeda members who fled prison in 2006 increased to four. Security forces killed Fawaz Al-Rabi'ie and Mohammed Al-Dailami in Sana'a in October 2006 and Yasser Al-Humaiqani in Abyan governorate in January 2007.

The same security source declared

that the operation resulted in the death of three security men including an officer, in addition to two others injured, one of whom was the prominent figure in Tarim's Central Security named Colonel Saleh Al-Khayyati. He also said that security forces arrested two men affiliated with the cell.

The source maintained that security forces also found weapons, ammunition, shells, explosives and a computer belonging to the Al-Qaeda cell in addition to passports issued from other Arab countries. Among these passports was one with the name Ahmed Omar Saeed Al-Mashjaain, the man who executed the suicide attack that targeted a security residence in Sayoun in July.

Hadramout governor Salim Al-Khanbashi told the Yemen Times that the armed group "consisted of seven persons suspected of being involved in the Sayoun suicide attack." "The armed group, entrenched inside the house situated near the Dar Al-Mustafa Corporation, which is in charge of teaching Islamic education, opened fired on the security men," he added.

Al-Khanbashi said that the initial clashes between the armed men and security forces resulted in the death of two security men and an element

from the armed group before the security men surrounded the house for around eight hours. The operation ended with three men from the armed group dead and two arrested after they were injured during the clashes.

**Security and diplomatic procedures to face al-Qaeda**  
 Only 24 hours after the armed clashes, the state-run Saba News Agency reported that Vice-President Abdurabbu Mansoor Hadi arrived in Sayoun city "on a visit to consider the progress of the oil and gas companies working in Hadramout."

While Saba reported that the vice president will meet with the governorate's leadership during his visit, observers felt that the sudden visit Hadi paid to Hadramout was really to follow up on the progress of the security plan Al-Khanbashi declared last week, particularly given that Hadramout has witnessed a notable increase in activity from local Al-Qaeda cells.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh spoke with Saudi Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz yesterday evening to discuss the results of the Tarim security operation that targeted the Al-Qaeda cell. During the talk, Saleh informed the Saudi prince of serious information regarding Al-Qaeda plans to target Yemen and Saudi Arabia with terrorist acts,



Vice-President arrives Sayoun city after the armed clashes.



Weapons including explosives and guns were seized from an Al-Qaeda cell's hideout in the Hadramout governorate on Tuesday after a shootout with security forces.

according to Saba.

An Al-Qaeda leader in the Arabian Peninsula called his followers to leave Saudi Arabia for Yemen to avoid being arrested by the Saudi authorities this past May. Leader of Al-Qaeda in Saudi Arabia, Nayif Al-Qahtani, considered that his organization lost the battle with the Saudi Security Forces, and called the group's leaders to leave Saudi Arabia and head to Yemen, according to the online Al-Qaeda-affiliated Sada Al-Malahim Magazine.

Al-Qahtani maintained that the organization aims to "hinder the oil supplies from the region" through its work in Yemen.

The Yemeni authorities accused Al-Qahtani of supplying the explosives for two suicide attacks that targeted Marib and Hadramout oil constructions in September 2006.

**Lawyer Mohammed Al-Sakkaf jailed then released on bail for political affiliations**

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Aug. 13—While boarding a plane, lawyer and activist Dr. Mohammed Al-Sakkaf was arrested by the airport security and prevented from traveling to Dubai where he planned to spend a short vacation with his family, because of his purported association with the southern opposition movement. He was released on Wednesday night on a commercial guarantee.

According to airport security, Al-Sakkaf was arrested since he was on the "wanted" list consisting of 52 activists in the south opposition movement.

According to Al-Ayam, the newspaper that prints Al-Sakkaf's opinion articles, Al-Sakkaf was taken to the public prosecution office though there was no case against him, and officials there claimed that his file was still with the national security.

According to his wife, lawyer Shada Nasser, Al-Sakkaf was later accused of spreading hate, harming Yemen's unity and instigating the succession of the south from the rest of the country.

Al-Sakkaf was scheduled to be released on Wednesday on the guarantee that he would attend all investigation sessions. But his wife, Nasser, said that the terms of his release were changed and that her husband was only allowed to be

released from jail by getting a commercial guarantee, which he did on Wednesday evening.

A commercial guarantee is a contract by a company or business person to ensure through a written promise that the accused person will be in court or in investigations and will not try to flee the country. It is considered to be a form of bail in Yemen. "He is not a terrorist or someone who embezzled money from the government in order to pay bail," said Nasser, who is frustrated by the situation. "Why weren't Al-Banna and Al-Badawi asked to pay bail? They were accused of terrorism and the government returned them only after international condemnation." According to Khaled Al-Anesi, the Executive Director of the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, also known as HOOD, if Al-Sakkaf is found guilty, he be imprisoned

for two to three years. Al-Sakkaf will represent himself in the case the government is making against him, also acts as the attorney for Hassan Ba'aom, one of the main leaders of the southern opposition movement. Al-Sakkaf had previously given speeches in Al-Dhale' governorate as well as written opinion articles supportive of the southern movement published in Al-Ayam newspaper.

Nasser said that her husband's spirits are high and that he stands behind every article he wrote. "I request international organizations and donor countries to reconsider their relationship with Yemen, because what happened with Al-Sakkaf can happen again to any activist."

The Yemen Times contacted Saeed Al-Aqil, the head of public prosecution, but he declined to comment on Al-Sakkaf's arrest. "I refuse to answer any questions," said Al-Aqil.

**Budget**  
 Car Rental  
**50**  
 1958 - 2008  
 Call + 967 1 411727  
 Fax + 967 1 411728  
 24 hours (Hot Line) 71100052

**BALMAIN**  
 SWISS WATCHES  
 a world of elegance  
 بوبالمان: أناقة بباريسية  
 وتكنولوجيا سويسرية متطورة  
 قمة اللقاء لفنّين رفيعي المستوى  
 المعربي: الساعاتي الأول في اليمن والأقدم في الشرق الأوسط  
 Al-Mamari: The first watch seller in Yemen and the oldest in the Middle East  
 Swiss Watches Union Agency  
 Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Al-Mamari  
 Sana'a - Tel: (01) 272827,  
 STC-Tel: (01) 448495  
 Taiz Tel: (04) 252323, Aden-Tel: (02) 263388

**FREDERIQUE CONSTANT**  
 GENEVE  
 Live your passion  
 المعربي: الساعاتي الأول في اليمن والأقدم في الشرق الأوسط  
 Al-Mamari: The first watch seller in Yemen and the oldest in the Middle East  
 Swiss Watches Union Agency  
 Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Al-Mamari  
 Sana'a - Tel: (01) 272827,  
 STC-Tel: (01) 448495  
 Taiz Tel: (04) 252323, Aden-Tel: (02) 263388

**Qarnaw**  
 For Oilfield Services  
 قرنناو  
 QARNAW  
 (A Member of Al-Shaif Intn'l Group)  
 Qarnaw provides highest quality services through the provision of Competent personnel and State of the Art well-maintained equipment.  
 Tel: 01 448447/8, Fax: 01 448446, 3rd Floor, Sana'a Trade Center, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
 E-M: godwin@qarnaw.com W: www.shaifgroup.com

**Union Trading Center**  
 Authorized Distributor In Yemen  
 الوكيل الوحيد لاجهزة تايوتوب نوسيبا في اليمن  
 Tel.: 533252 - 219592 - FAX : 532880

**Shanghai Restaurant**  
 上海饭店  
 Take Away Service  
 Dine-In Service  
 Home Catering Service  
 Group Service  
 Yemen - Sana'a - Al-Wahdah St.  
 The Branch of 60 Meter St.  
 Tel.: 00967 -1 - 450350  
 Mob.: 00967 734859966  
 Fax.: 00967 -1 - 444858

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً  
 The World on Time  
**FedEx**  
 Express  
 صنعاً Tel: 440228/30

**ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY**  
 A Yemeni Closed/Stock Company  
**Yemen's Major Exporter of FMCG products.**  
 Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 5351  
 Tel: 0967 (4) 232727 (10 Lines)  
 Fax: 0967 (4) 223851 / 231642 / 219112  
 E-mail: info@alsaeedtrading.com  
 Website: www.alsaeedtrading.com

**For Production Print Professionals**  
**bizhub PRO C6500**  
**bizhub PRO 1050e**  
**bizhub PRO 920**  
**Thabet Son Corporation**  
 مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة  
 Sana'a - Tel: 278546-8 Fax: 283596 Taiz: Tel: 219057 Fax: 214306 Aden: Tel: 244625 Fax: 246787  
 Hodeidah : Tel: 204488 Fax: 204490 Mukalla : Tel: 316710 Fax: 316711  
 E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

العلم والخيم... نرضى مرضانا  
**Modern Hospital**  
 سنعاء - فرع صطان - ت - 444846 - 444847 - ف - 444848  
 Email: info@hadithalahl.com  
 www.hadithalahl.com

## Following a crackdown campaign Kidnapped French expert, two drivers released

By: Yemen Times Staff

SHABWA, August 13 — Security authorities in Shabwa governorate released the kidnapped French oil expert of Algerian origin, Yasin Beizo, and his two Yemeni drivers, Hamoud Al-Kathiri and Moneer Al-Amiri, on Wednesday morning.

The Chief of Shabwa Governorate's Security Department, Gen. Hamoud Al-Harithi, informed the military-affiliated 26September.net website of the French man's release by phone some minutes after it occurred. Al-Harithi said that the oil expert has been working for a Yemeni gas export station in the Belhaf area of Shabwa governorate. Al-Harithi denied that the kidnapped oil expert is a French citizen and claims he is an Algerian.

In a statement to the 26September.net, Al-Harithi said that security authorities are currently cracking down on kidnappers in order to arrest them and refer them to court to face trials and penalties. Al-Harithi praised the efforts expended by social figures and ordinary citizens in the Laqmoush area who cooperated with the security authorities to help free the kidnapped expert.

### How the incident took place

The kidnappers stopped two vehicles belonging to the Masila Petroleum Company, as they were on the way to the

Lehia area. "The kidnappers then held captive the Algerian expert, along with his two drivers, and took them to Al-Khobar area before the security authorities intervened and released them," said Al-Harithi.

Local and international media outlets quoted tribal sources as saying that the tribesmen have abducted the French engineer of Algerian origin in south-east Yemen to press authorities to free three jailed fellow clansmen.

The sources went on to say that the kidnappers took the man, who works for a giant gas exporting project, at gunpoint from the Habban area about 40 km from Ataq, the provincial capital of Shabwa.

Hours after the incident took place, police officials confirmed the abduction and said that authorities sent army and police forces to the area to pursue the kidnappers and secure the hostage's release. They said the hostage was not harmed.

The abductors, who belong to the Laqmoush tribe, demanded the release of three relatives detained by police in the neighbouring province of Hadhramout over a land dispute.

Shabwa, some 580 km southeast of Sana'a, has been the scene of several kidnappings of foreigners in recent years. Several tourists and international experts from Europe and the U.S. were held captive for weeks by tribesmen from this

governorate. Last week, the French government advised its citizens to avoid traveling to Yemen because of the increased prospects of terrorist attacks and kidnappings, specifying "recent security deteriorations." It asked those who want to travel to postpone their trips until security conditions improve.

The announcement advised people who need to go to Yemen for urgent professional reasons to take precautionary protective measures in coordination with the Yemeni authorities, adding that the Yemeni authorities are now taking more active measures to protect foreign visitors.

"The warnings released by the French Foreign Ministry will not affect French people living in Yemen, and the embassy will continue its normal activities," said Denis Douvneau, Charge d'Affaires for the French Embassy in Sana'a.

"The commercial relations are not affected and Total, which is the biggest cooperative investment effort between the two countries, will resume normal activities, unaffected by the warnings," Douvneau said, adding that the embassy will not reduce their personnel or transfer any French citizens out of Yemen.

### Yemen enraged by French government's warning

The Deputy Chief of Mission at the

French Embassy in Sana'a refused to comment on the Yemeni Foreign Minister Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi's announcement, in which he said that the French warning helped the terrorists' cause.

He did say, however, that foreigners will not wait for the terrorist attacks to happen and that any terrorist issues will be taken seriously.

An official from the French Cultural Center said that the center's programs will not be affected by the French Foreign Ministry's political decision, adding that they "are assuming normal cultural activities that are not linked to political decisions; so far, there are no changes in our programs."

Al-Qirbi had belittled the French Foreign Ministry's warning, dismissing it as "unnecessary, because the security forces have taken all measures against terrorist attacks and expanded their procedures for protecting foreigners."

"Such announcements serve the terrorists' cause, because terrorist actions happen all over the world, not only in Yemen, and we need joint efforts to face them," Al-Qirbi said.

In response to how this matter will affect tourism in Yemen, he said that governments warn their nationals to free themselves of any accountability. "However, citizens are free to travel to any country," said Al-Qirbi.

## Sa'ada detainees' families seek help from international community and justice from political security

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Aug. 13 — Dozens of Yemeni women who have been protesting around Sana'a since last month threatened to involve foreign embassies and international organizations if Yemeni authorities do not respond to their demands to release their male relatives detained for political reasons.

Around 50 women have been arranging daily sit-ins in front of Presidential Palace, Cabinet building, and the Political Security prison, demanding to see their husbands, sons, fathers, brothers and relatives who were detained in the aftermath of the Yemeni government's war with Houthi followers in Sa'ada and other northern governorates.

The women, along with their male relatives, all belong to Al-Zaidi sect of Islam and claim that the political security forces do not allow them to visit the detainees or to even know about the investigation process.

The women said that they fear their relatives are being exposed to mistreatment inside the jail.

"We leave our homes at 8 a.m. every morning and return at 4 p.m. in the afternoon," said Iman, one of the protesters. "What we want is to see our sons and husbands to ensure they are fine." According to the protesters, most of these men were arrested in the streets by men wearing civilian clothes accompanied by others wearing police uniforms.

Most women said that they did not know where their male relatives were being detained until the political security prison's officials admitted that it was keeping the men in custody.

"So far, they haven't accused our sons and husbands of anything. Some of these men have been in the detention for more than two months without charges and that is against the law," said Radhiah, mother of 27-years-old Lu'ai Al-Muayyad, who was secretly arrested on June 30. Al-Muayyad's son was previously written about in this paper

because he is suffering from Hepatitis B and has gone without treatment during his detention.

During the sit-ins, the protesters recited verses from the Holy Quran, raised photos of their relatives and wrote letters to the president, the Minister of Human Rights and Minister of the Interior asking them to see their relatives. The women also wrote asking for the political security forces to release their relatives if there were no accusations against them.

"If there is no reply to our demands to release our sons and husbands, we will direct the international agencies and organizations, foreign embassies and even tribal leaders to help solve our case," said Radhiah, Al-Muayyad's mother.

The Arab Organization for Human Rights appealed the Yemeni authorities on Tuesday to release the detainees who were arrested because of the events in Sa'ada. The organization sent a list of about 1,500 people in detention without legal reasons that are being held without charges.

The organization revealed its concern about those detainees, who were arrested and then held in secret, noting that this violates the Yemeni Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Code along with other relevant international standards.

Ali Al-Dailami, the Director of the Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, pointed out that many of the detainees' families believe that the Yemeni security forces singled the men out because they are part of Al-Zaidi sect, which is the same sect of Abdul Malik Al-Houthi, who led rebel forces in the recently-ended Sa'ada war. "Our sons are not involved in any criminal activities or political movements against the government," said Radhiah, the mother of Lu'ai Al-Muayyad. "Maybe the only thing they did was talk publicly about their views against the war in Sa'ada," she added.

## Western oil companies' lawsuit over Yemeni contract is dismissed

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Aug. 12 — The International Chamber of Commerce on Monday dismissed an arbitration lawsuit that two Western oil companies filed against Yemen for allegedly failing to extend a promised five-year contract.

The Yemen Exploration and Production Company, or YEPC, a joint venture between subsidiaries of the Dallas, Texas-based Hunt Oil Company and Irving, Texas-based Exxon Mobil, sued the Yemeni government in 2005.

The lawsuit alleged that Yemen failed

to uphold an agreement to extend YEPC's 20-year contract for another five years as previously agreed. The dispute was over a production sharing agreement at Block 18 in Marib.

The Yemeni government put the contract extension up for a parliamentary vote, something not accounted for in the original agreement's documentation. After the parliamentary vote, the Yemeni government terminated the contract and gave it to the government-owned Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company instead.

The International Chamber of Commerce, based in Paris, France, dismissed the lawsuit, deeming that the 20-year contract that included the provision for the five-year extension already had expired and no longer was valid.

In a 2005 press release on the issue, Hunt Oil Company CEO Ray L. Hunt stated, "We're proud of our history in Yemen, having discovered the country's first oil in 1984 and having employed and trained more than 2,000 Yemeni nationals while producing more than one billion barrels of oil." He noted that he was dismayed to have to resort to

international arbiters, but felt that his firm had no choice.

Hunt Oil Company was the first to discover in the early 1980s that Yemen had petroleum and it has been working in the country ever since. The company currently invests in liquefied natural gas plants also located in Marib governorate's Block 18.

Another Hunt affiliate, Jannah Hunt Oil Company, operates oil-drilling facilities at Block 5 in Halayouh field in Jannah and currently is working on drilling in Halewah and Dhahab areas as well.

## Government's increased diesel prices creates panic among business owners

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri  
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Aug. 13 — The diesel crisis has returned once more after the government decided last week in an unannounced decision to raise the price of diesel fuel to over five times the current price, from YR 35 to YR 200 per liter.

The resolution's increase of the price per liter of diesel has prompted owners of diesel-fueled companies from bakeries and motor generators to rush to diesel stations to buy more fuel lest it becomes unavailable on the market.

Ahmed Bazara'ah, the head of a steel plant board of directors, said that the iron smelting unit in his factory has stopped due to this last cabinet resolution that raised the price of diesel.

Ahmed Al-Rahimi, a bus owner, said that he was obliged to leave his bus parked indefinitely in front of his house due to lack of diesel and the increased demand for it in the market. He added that many farmers have stopped using their tractors due to the current diesel crisis.

Bakeries in Sana'a may also stop work due to the diesel price hike, according to Yahya Al-Raimi, owner of a local bakery. He said that bakery owners have apprehensions that diesel may be unavailable in the market, especially given that they don't have fuel reserves that can help them to continue operating on a daily basis.

The diesel crisis started in Aden earlier this month, then it spread to the other Yemeni governorates. As a result, the movement of diesel-fueled vehicles and motor generators was restricted.

Owners of diesel fueling stations confirm that there isn't a specific quantity of diesel for every station, and said that they purchase it from the company's branch after they wait in line. "We get 18,000 to 30,000 only liters every week," said Ali Obaid, an agent for three fuel stations in Sana'a. He added that the stations didn't

receive any warning that the diesel price would increase. "We learned about the crisis first from citizens who gathered around in large numbers asking for more diesel," said Obaid.

Bazara'ah said that a lot of workers in his factory will be affected by the price hike. "Sixty out of 470 workers have stopped their jobs in the plant and due to the last resolution by the cabinet," he said. "The number of workers who may leave their jobs will increase if the cabinet insists on executing this resolution."

The Industrial and Commercial Chambers Union said in a letter delivered to the government that the last resolution is "dangerous and threatens the future of industrialization in Yemen." The union also warned that the resolution will have negative effects on the current and future investments in the field of cement and steel.

A source from the Aden Oil Company, who preferred to remain anonymous, maintained that an oil tanker coming from Singapore last Saturday unloaded 52,000 metric tons of diesel at the Aden Oil Refinery. He pointed out that Yemen was obliged to purchase this quantity from several countries in order to meet the demands of the market following the recent crisis that has been going on in some governorates for more than a month.

The same Aden Oil Refinery source said that the Ministry of Oil and Minerals put a new distribution plan in place in coordination with the local authority in Aden. He said that the ministry will allocate the quantity of diesel for every governorate based on a study of the consumption and a geographical map of every governorate. The source added that the current supply of diesel in the local market amounts to around 400,000 metric tons and local consumption reaches around 230,000 tons every month. He said that Aden and Marib refineries provide 70,000 tons from this overall quantity whereas 160,000 tons are imported

from other countries at international standard prices.

The Yemeni government decided recently to increase diesel supply in the local market to the amount of 40,000 metric tons only once in order to minimize the diesel crisis in the country. The government also offered Aden Oil Refineries US\$ 300-500 million as banking facilities to cover the local demand for diesel and other fuels through importing them from abroad, guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance. The government also decided to improve Aden Oil Refineries in order to increase its refining capacity to 150,000 barrels of oil derivatives per day. The government also decided to supply the refineries with an operational reserve of 70,000 metric tons of diesel fuel and 50,000 metric tons of oil in addition to

forming a strategic reservoir that can cover the country's oil needs for two months.

Aden Oil Refineries are expected to start establishing two gas reservoirs in Al-Buraiaq this year, at the cost of YR 1 billion in addition to other reserve projects under construction in Al-Hodeidah, Al-Sabaheyyah and Al-Dhabbah. The total cost of these projects is US\$ 100 million, plus US\$ 20 million was allocated by the Ministry of Oil to study the projects.

The government asked businesses not to use middle men to obtain electricity and diesel and other fuels, stressing that these factories should deal directly with the Yemen Oil Company to get their supply.

The government also approved the suggestion offered by the Ministry of Oil to

import unleaded gasoline to be sold according to global prices inside of Yemen.



Ministry of Oil officials say that the oil derivatives crisis is a result of both internal and external factors such as lack of strategic reservoirs, noting that the current capacity for oil derivatives' reservoirs can only cover the needs of the country for two days. In addition, many other countries buy diesel from the gulf countries.

Omar Al-Arhabi, The Executive Manager of the Yemen Oil Company, said in a previous statement to the Yemen Times that diesel smuggling operations that illegally sell the fuel to neighboring countries cost Yemen YR 180 billion, confirming that over 100,000 tons of diesel is smuggled outside of the country every month. The price of this quantity

mounts up to US\$ 68 million every month. Al-Arhabi said that some officials are involved in the process of smuggling diesel to other countries.

Oil makes up 70 percent of Yemen's public revenues. Revenues from the country's oil derivatives decreased 33 percent last year, but increased again during the first quarter of the current year, reaching US\$ 999 million compared with US\$ 523 million in the first quarter of 2007, though this is attributed to increased price of oil on the global market in addition to increased production inside of Yemen.

According to a World Bank report, Yemen produced 10.38 million barrels of oil during the first quarter of this year, charging US\$ 96.22 per barrel compared to charging US\$ 55.30 per barrel during the same period last year.



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

### INTERNAL & EXTERNAL VACANCY NOTICE

Title of Post: **Telecom Operator**  
 Position Number: **10012470**  
 Category & Level: **GL 4**  
 Location: **Kharaz**

Date of Entry on Duty: **Sep 2008**  
 Duration: **31 Dec. 2008/Renewable**  
 Closing Date: **24/08/2008**

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**  
 Under the direct supervision of the Field Officer, in the Kharaz Office, 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:

- Ensures reliable communication with base stations in Aden and Sana'a by applying standard operating procedures and to follow the instruction from Telecom and Security Officers.
- Ensures that all communications handed to him/her for transmission are properly prepared and authorized and promptly transmitted;
- Selecting the most efficient and economic means for the transmission of messages, taking into consideration the nature and priority of communications to be transmitted;
- Distribution of incoming cables, messages, and other communication in accordance with established instructions;
- Maintaining a station log where all occurrences related to the operation of the telecommunication equipment are entered;
- Ensuring that no unauthorised communications are exchanged on the network;
- Ensuring that all the equipment placed under his/her responsibility is maintained in good working condition;
- Assisting new staff members in the proper operation of telecommunication equipment;
- May perform secretarial functions, such as handling paper work on routine, matters, arranging appointment/meetings internally and externally, screening telephone calls, typing a wide variety of materials from drafts, printed text, using a word processor.
- May assist in making Travel arrangements.

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**  
 Should have completed Secondary School education with a training Certificate in radio/telecommunications;



**Experience:** Two years of progressively responsible field based work, of which at least one year was closely to Telecom activities.

**Languages:** Knowledge of English Language is essential for the work of the post. Knowledge of another UN Language and a local language is an asset.

**IMPORTANT:**

- APPLICATIONS SHOULD ENCLOSE:
- CV'S/PERSONAL DATA /CONTACT NUMBERS
- COPY OF ID
- COPY OF CERTIFICATES/DEGREES/QUALIFICATION

**TO BE ADDRESSED TO:**  
 Ms. Hana Salem, HR UNHCR Sub. Office Aden  
 UNHCR SUB-OFFICE ADEN  
 Tel No.: 02-235111 /231441 Fax No.: 02-234406  
 P.O. Box: 6090,  
 Aden- Republic of Yemen



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

### INTERNAL & EXTERNAL VACANCY NOTICE

Title of Post: **Snr. Secretary**  
 Post Number: **10008211**  
 Category & Level: **GL 5**  
 Location: **Aden**

Date of Entry on Duty: **Sept. 2008**  
 Duration: **31 Dec. 2008/Renewable**  
 Closing Date: **24th Aug. 2008**

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**  
 Under the direct supervision of the Head of Sub-Office Aden, the incumbent performs the following tasks:

- Arranges appointments and maintain supervisor's calendar, receives visitors, places and screens telephone calls and answers queries with discretion
- Arranges meetings, both internal and external, some involving high-ranking officials, and takes minutes and/or notes at meetings.
- Prepares informal translations and may act as interpreter
- Takes dictation, using shorthand on a variety of subject-matters and transcribes, ensuring that spelling, punctuation and format are correct. Types correspondence, documents and reports, some of which are highly confidential
- Receives screens, logs and routes correspondence, attaches necessary background information and maintains follow-up system.
- Drafts non-substantive correspondence and ensures follow up. Maintains policy, confidential and general files
- Clears correspondence for conformity with established procedures and accuracy of statements before being signed by supervisor
- Performs other duties as required

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**  
 Knowledge and Skills:  
**Secondary Education.**  
**Experience:** Four years of job experience.  
**Languages:** English language is essential for the work of the post.  
 Good knowledge of Microsoft package.

**IMPORTANT:**

- APPLICATIONS SHOULD ENCLOSE:
- CV'S/PERSONAL DATA /CONTACT NUMBERS
- COPY OF ID
- COPY OF CERTIFICATES/DEGREES/QUALIFICATION

**TO BE ADDRESSED TO:**  
 Ms. Hana Salem, HR UNHCR Sub. Office Aden  
 UNHCR SUB-OFFICE ADEN  
 P.O. Box: 6090,  
 Tel No.: 235111/231441 Fax No.: 02-234406  
 Aden- Republic of Yemen

## تنويه

نود التنويه أنه حدث خطأ في إعلان البنك الأهلي اليمني والخاص بنشر البيانات المالية لسنة أشهر الأولى لعام ٢٠٠٨م حيث ذكر أن البيانات خاصة بالستة الأشهر الماضية حتى ٣١/يوليو/٢٠٠٨ والصحيح هو أن هذه البيانات خاصة بالستة أشهر الماضية من عام ٢٠٠٨م حتى ٣٠/يونيو/٢٠٠٨م.

In Brief

SANA'A

National Programs review achievements to fight AIDS, TB, Malaria

The three National Programs for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria presented here on Monday their accomplishment reports for the projects sponsored by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

In a meeting headed by Minister of Public Health and Population Abdul Karim Rase'a, the National Committee of the GFATM reviewed also a report offered by the Anti-AIDS Unit at the National Population Council during the period January - June 2008.

The minister accentuated the ministry's readiness to provide all assistance to overcome obstacles that hinder realizing the desired goals supported by the GFATM.

During the meeting that was attended by Human Rights Minister Huda al-Ban and the Portfolio Manager for the Middle East and South East Asia of the GFATM Mrs. Hind Khatib, Rase'a voiced the gratitude of the Yemeni leadership and people to the Fund assistance that helps the country to fight these fatal diseases.

LAHJ

Siraj program in Lahj discussed

Governor of Lahj Mohsen al-Naqib held Monday talks with coordinator of Siraj, affiliate of the International Organization for Child and Youth Care in Yemen, Sabah Badri on a number of subjects related to the conditions of childhood in the province.

The governor was briefed objectives of Siraj program and its mission.

The meeting also dealt with the ongoing preparations for the celebration of the World Youth Day 2008 which will be held on Tuesday, in Kharaz camp for refugees, funded by Siraj.

Al-Naqib praised role of Siraj program towards positive initiative for youths because of their potential and capabilities which make them active members in the society.

It's worth to mention that the initiative of Siraj program was launched by Save the Children and is funded by the USAID. It is implemented in partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations and is focused on young people in five Arab countries Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine.

ADEN

Economic feasibility study on industrial rocks in Yemen

A delegation from the World Bank WB is currently conducting an economic feasibility study on industrial rocks in Yemen that would be presented to the bank president in June, 2009, to decide if the bank will support Yemen in this field.

Upon arrival in the Aden airport, head of the delegation, the bank official in charge of the oil and gas and minerals sector Alexandra Pugachevsky said the delegation will be briefed on the Aden-branch Geological Survey and Minerals Authority activities and studies on industrial rocks in the country such as calcareous, construction and ornamental rocks as well as considering the possibility of investing in this area. The authority in collaboration with the German Technical Cooperation GTZ started in last year preparing a comprehensive study on the industry of natural rock in Yemen, cooperation which came according to a memorandum of understanding signed between Yemen and Germany. Yemen is rich with color marble rocks that contain 23 kinds and that could be produced in large quantities as well as solid granite and gabbro that contain 32 kinds.

Their News

Under the custody of Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmar:

Al-Nada Charity Society celebrates the collective wedding of 300 couples

By: Fawzi Al-Jaradi

Al-Nada Charity Society celebrated the first collective wedding of 300 couples under the custody of Sheikh Hamid Bin Abdella Al-Ahmar in Sana'a yesterday.

Number of Sheikhs, scholars, authorities and key figures of the society and multitudes from the district, relative and friends of the couples who came from all over the districts and regions attended the wedding celebration that took place in Wadi Dahr, Hamdan region.

In a delightful ambience, a grand celebration festival was held where Sheikh Hamid Bin Abdella Al-Ahmar, member of the Council of Representative of the Parliament, made a speech. He started with congratulating the bridegrooms on their auspicious wedding and extended his thanks to the audience for accepting the invitation and attending the wedding held in the district.

He spoke highly of the collective wedding and its role in sustaining the cooperation and synergism ties among the sons of this one nation and emphasized that this step shall be practical in fighting the phenomenon of extravagance that related with single weddings and the high expenses encountered thereof hindering the youth from achieving their future marriage plans.

dering the youth from achieving their future marriage plans.

Sheikh Hamid also expressed his gratitude and appreciations to the Al-Nada Charity Society for their gesture to organize this first collective wedding in Sana'a.

In his speech, he also requested businessmen, merchants, and those who are capable of making contributions to organize such events and those interested in charity activities to support and encourage the organizing of collective weddings to assist the youth in their strive to fulfill one of their religious quest and to contribute in the endeavor to immune the society against unbalanced way of life.

From his side, Shiekh Manour Al-Haq, the President of the Higher Committee for organizing collective wedding highly valued the initiative taken by Shiekh Hamid to custody the first communal wedding. He also thanked all governmental and public entities, and all donors, the concerned authorities in the district for the efforts they exerted for the success of the wedding being the first collective wedding that the district has witnessed for the first



time in its history. The program of the wedding included speeches that cherished the wedding, poets, cultural songs and folklores that the district is famous of.

It also included many awareness and recreational activities meant to entertain the bridegrooms and guests attending the wedding.

The program has included providing advices on the responsibilities related to marriage and its commitments that would guarantee a happy marriage for all in addition to the distribution of presents for the bridegrooms.

# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

A respectable International Development Agency is looking for a media coordinator to work in its Sana'a office.

The media coordinator will work for the agency' media projects in Yemen. These projects include media legislation, access t information, freedom of expression, strengthening the trade union sector of media and education and training of journalists. Projects are usually long term but also short term involvement is possible.

**Responsibilities:**

The media coordinator will be especially responsible of the following:

- Donors and agencies coordination in the media sector
- Liaison with local and international partners
- Following up media sector development in the country and report on it
- Manage project cycle and day-to-day affairs connected to projects
- Organizing incoming missions and visits, meetings and workshops
- Draft new project proposals in the media sector

**Qualifications:**

- Higher university degree in related area
- Oral and written fluency in English and Arabic
- 10 years work experience with media (public, private, commercial) and international organizations
- Experience in writing, reviewing and editing reports and project documents
- Good knowledge of Yemeni media and society
- Ability to travel both domestic and international

Candidates are required t submit an application with a one page cover letter explaining the applicant's interest and suitability for the position, indicating starting date if selected, updated CV and three professional references including their phone numbers. The application should be addressed to:

**Head of Office, TAO, Post Box 18159, Hadda area, Sana'a, or delivered to the reception of the German Embassy, Hadda, Sana'a latest by 23rd of August 2008 by noon. The envelope be clearly marked "Media Coordinator." No personal inquiries can be made. Only new applicants should apply. Successful applicants will be contacted for interview.**

**Yemenia**

Location: Sixty Street (South)  
Opposite Iranian Hospital - Sana'a

For more information please contact Sales,  
Tel. +967 1 218 777 / 400 543

**الكنز تحت اعطية شارك**

افتح واربح

تبدأ المسابقة من ١/٧/٢٠٠٨ ولمدة أربعة أشهر

يرجى الاحتفاظ بالعبوة مع غطائها لاستلام جائزتك

MGLCO (04)215-455, (04)215-799



## MANARAT SANA'A INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN

- Highest quality of academic standards.
- Adopting international Curriculum.
- Using modern educational practices and state of the art techniques
- Small class size and individualized instruction.

We appreciate your interest in Manarat  
and warmly welcome you to visit us.  
Phone: (01) 41 00 11 / (01) 41 01 52  
Email: Manarat@Yemen.net.ye

Ssano.com

"Learning Through Playing"



مدرسة منارات صنعاء الدولية  
Manarat Sana'a International School

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN



بنك اليمن الدولي

Your Goal is Our Goal



# VISA

Our Card Accepted Worldwide



For more information, Please Contact Toll Free: 800 6000 Fixed line and Yemenmobile Or TEL 6000 any G.S.M Network

[www.ibyemen.com](http://www.ibyemen.com)

# معارض الشهر الكريم

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم وشركاه



العنوان	القاعة	المدينة
شارع الستين	مركز أكسبو (أبولو)	صنعاء
عصيفة	السعيد للمعارض	تعز
المعلا - حليف	مركز عدن الدولي للمعارض	عدن
جولة الكتيب	مجمع أرض الأحلام السياحي	الحديدة
شارع تعز	أسواق مكة	إب
جوار فندق - ريبون سيتي	المؤسسة الاقتصادية	المكلا
الجمعة: صباحاً ٩-١١ مساءً ٤-٨	المواعيد يومية: صباحاً ٩-١٢ مساءً ٤-٨	

لفترة من ١٣ - ٢٩ أغسطس ٢٠٠٨م  
الموافق ١٢ - ٢٨ شعبان ١٤٢٩هـ



تنظيم شركة ماس للإنتاج الفني والإعلاني

# Children of unknown parentage are denied their rights by law, denied their dignity by society

By: Najla Hussein  
For the Yemen Times

It was not until last year that Ahmed realized, after 25 years, that he is of unknown parentage. This fact shocked Ahmed, erasing all of his past comforts and putting him at the beginning of unknown future in addition to his unknown past. He decided to disappear, leaving behind nothing, not even a small note, to indicate his destination.

"Twenty five years ago, a man and his wife were awakened by the screaming of a child in front of their house gate. The child was carefully wrapped by a clean white piece of cloth that covered his body. He seemed to have been born a few hours earlier and taken deliberately to that house because that family is rich," said Saeed, an old man living in Ahmed's old neighborhood.

According to Saeed, the couple considered the child as their own son since the moment they found him. They committed themselves to hiding the truth about the child whom they called "Ahmed." Since birth certificates are easy to get, the couple adopted the child as their son and wrote down their names down on the cer-



appeared, to the great pain of his adoptive parents who are still looking for him," said Saeed.

Ahmed is not the only person to search for an identity. Many others go through this but there are no official figures for how many children of unknown parentage are living in Yemen. Often, parents who adopt these children don't want to admit that their child is of unknown parentage because of the shame and social stigma associated with it, according to Abdul Rahman Barman, a lawyer who works with the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (also known as HOOD).

"Though these children are of unknown parentage, it does not necessarily mean that they are illegitimate, as many people think," said Barman, adding that this can happen when a mother cannot prove her child is legitimate through marriage or the parents' marriage contract stipulates that there will be no children. Another way that a child's parentage is in question occurs when a child is kidnapped for the purpose of harming or exploiting the child's family, and then fearful of being caught, the kidnapper gets rid of the child at the first opportunity.

Sometimes families are so poor that they get rid of the child or abandon the child to the streets, which also results in unknown parentage in cases like Ahmed's.

**Are the laws merely ineffective texts?** Islamic law considers illegitimate births (i.e., outside of marriage) to be crimes. Throughout history, terms like "foundlings" and "bastards" that are used to describe children of unknown parentage have come to be used as insults, implying that somehow the children of unknown parentage are at fault even though they had nothing to do with their birth status.

Nowadays, these offensive terms have been rejected and substituted with the term, "children of unknown parentage," which is also used by Yemeni legislators in legal texts.

However, these laws do not always provide adequate solutions for these children's situations, nor do they guarantee them a decent, respectable life.

**The Foundling in theology** Barman pointed out that clerics defined the term "foundling" as a living baby cast out by one or both of its parents in fear of poverty or accusations of adultery. Sharia law recommends that such a baby be taken and cared for by those who find him or her and considers it as an individual's duty; that is, if someone finds such a child and cares for him or her, it is a sign of the society's social values and is not considered sinful. However, if the child is ignored is subjected to harm, it is a reflection that the whole society is sinful. Nevertheless, it is against the Islamic

law to give the founding the adoptive family's name because this will affect genealogy and change the course of inheritance, in which the adopted child will deprive a legitimate child of his or her inheritance. Both the Sunna and the Holy Quran prohibit adopting such children. In these cases, the state is legally responsible for the founding's custody.

"I see that the problem is not with laws; it is with the community that shows great contempt for children of unknown parentage and unjustly labels them as 'bastards'," said Barman.

"The community today does not accept them as human beings and charges them with a crime they never committed, ignoring God's saying that no one should ever get the blame for other people's mistakes," Barman added. "Children of unknown parentage still have the right to live a decent life though he or she carries the sins of others and lives in a merciless community."

**Children's village** Rashida Al-Nusairi, the General Manager of Children and Women's Committee in the Ministry of Social Affairs, said that when people adopt such babies out of mercy they are committing legal and religious violations.

"When a child, either a male or female, lives with members of a family where he or she is not their real child and he or she is not fed with their milk, this is a violation against religion because the family members are not his or her 'Mahram'," said Al-Nusairi.

Al-Nusairi said that the legal violation comes from the fact that the adoptive family obtains official documents saying that the child is theirs.

She added that her committee faced many problems when it tried to implement the "Children's Village" project, which is modeled on a similar project in Jordan. The project includes constructing private buildings in a specific place in order to receive such babies and then assign them to a family that contains both a father and a mother, though the babies will be raised as orphans.

She said that the project stalled as the

experts hired to work on it thought that the project would increase the crime rate in society in addition to creating other social obstacles. Al-Nusairi said that there is still potential that the project will be established in Aden, and that the Ministry of Social Affairs has already begun primary preparations.

She maintained that the role of the ministry is to protect those babies, encourage and support civil society organizations who can establish homes for them. The ministry will offer financial support licenses for this project as well as participate in approving internal regulations for these buildings.

Al-Nusairi said that there are other solutions for such babies, such as social security payments, which are monthly stipends for the baby once it attains a card from a police. In addition, said Al-Nusairi, a baby can receive care through child support from one of the orphan shelters.

However, Al-Nusairi conceded that these solutions were not enough to fix the problem. She said there was a lack of

## International laws

*Article seven of the Children's Rights Pact gives legal protection to all children including their names and nationalities, along with the right to know their parents. Article 20 of the same pact stipulates that a child who is temporarily or permanently deprived of a family environment has the right to be protected by the state, in accordance with their national laws. If this is not possible, the state should provide an alternative for the care of such children.*

strategy and planning, noting that the ministry deals with such cases individually. She said that there are no statistics for children of unknown parentage because the ministry doesn't include their names in their records and that families come to the ministry only after they realize that it work to provide for those children on an

## Arab Countries

*Arab laws pay great attention to children of unknown parentage, though there is some mystery surrounding issues like naming. They all prohibit adoption, except for Iraqi law, in which the adopted child may inherit no more than a third of the inheritance and no less than the smallest share of the inheritors. Every day, this phenomenon is increasing, even though societies are not yet ready to deal with these developments.*

individual basis.

## It's a crime to recognize them, say judges

"Children of unknown parentage are a result of adultery and seeking a legal or judicial solution for them will contribute to the increasing crime rate and this legislative act will make solutions into mistakes," said Judge Halah Al-Qurayshi, who disagrees with the establishment of the Children's Village project. "The existence of such a project will put limits on those children and on the society will deal with them as people of unknown parentage." Al-Qurayshi said that she thinks children of unknown parentage are in a better situation now and that it won't help them to establish a project to shelter them.

Judge Mohammed Al-Hakimi said that the Ministry of Justice is not authorized to make laws on such issues. "It is their task to discuss the laws related with judiciary procedures."

Judge Afrah Ba Dowailan, head of the Sana'a Juvenile Court, said that the problem doesn't originate from the legal situation but from the social situation. "Religion puts forth regulations for child support and the law says that there should be identification of those children," she confirmed.

"The required solution can be achieved through the framework of social morals and behaviors," she said, adding, "Social and religious education is more important in this case than the legal acts."



## Law No. 45 of 2002 on Children's Rights:

*No rights for children of unknown parentage are guaranteed by the law regarding their custody and support, as illustrated by article 40 and others, unless they are fostered by a family or an orphanage as "orphans".*

tificate.

However, Ahmed's marriage proposals were repeatedly rejected by a number of families because they had somehow gotten word of his situation, regardless his good education and wealthy adoptive family.

"His doubts began to surface. His adoptive parents realized that they had to finally disclose their long-held secret. The day after they told him, Ahmed disap-

Nexen is a Canadian-based, global energy company growing value responsibly. We are strategically positioned in the North Sea, deep-water Gulf of Mexico, Middle East, offshore West Africa and the Canadian Athabasca oil sands. Nexen has attractive Benefits & compensation package with a great focus on individual training. Nexen has job opportunities at two projects in YEMEN. Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen - Masila (BLK14) & Canadian Petroleum Yemen East Al-Hajr (BLK51).

**ESP Data Clerk Position # 28-14**



**Job Duties:**

- a. Inputs and updates ESP equipment information into ESP run-life database (ASPEN) including:
  - i) Equipment run and pull data
  - ii) ESP Repair shop work order data
  - iii) Failure analysis data
  - iv) Inventory movements
  - v) Inventory condition coding and classification.
- b. Responsible for entering and, when required, editing reservations for ESP equipment into SAP.
- c. Produces and processes documentation for moving equipment to and from ESP Repair shop to and from Inventory.
- d. Responsible for tracking and auditing inventory of ESP equipment that is pending inspection and/repair at the ESP Repair shop.
- e. Maintains filing system for all ESP Repair shop work orders, failure analysis documents, pull and run reports, VSD Amp charts and inventory movement forms.
- f. Assist with compiling ESP component failure data. Ensures ESP dismantle and failure analysis reports are properly formatted and filed.
- g. Monitors run and pull reports submitted by ESP Maintenance for accuracy.
- h. Assists with documentation for the exportation of ESP equipment for repair, remanufacture or for warranty replacement.
- i. Miscellaneous duties such as, corresponding with accounting personnel and ESP maintenance to reconcile variances and resolve outstanding issues.
- j. If required to drive shall know and understand CNPY "Safe Driving Practice".
- k. Know and understand the Responsible Care Ethics. Will follow the Responsible Care standards as applicable to their role within the Organization.
- l. Knows and understands Process Safety Management. Supports the PSM initiative as applicable to their role within the Organization.

**Minimum Requirements**

- a. Minimum of Grade 12 diploma.
- b. Degree or diploma in Business Administration or Computer Science preferred
- c. Experienced in extracting data and compiling reports
- d. Excellent organizational skills
- e. Familiar with inventory control techniques and materials management software such as SAP
- f. Two years material/logistic coordination would be beneficial.
- g. Good knowledge of English.

❖ To Apply for this Job and for further information on the Job duties and responsibilities you can visit our website  
[Recruiting\\_yemsana@nexeninc.com](mailto:Recruiting_yemsana@nexeninc.com)  
❖ Applications should be submitted NO later than August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Faxed applications will not be considered.

Nexen is a Canadian-based, global energy company growing value responsibly. We are strategically positioned in the North Sea, deep-water Gulf of Mexico, Middle East, offshore West Africa and the Canadian Athabasca oil sands. We offer attractive Benefits & compensation package with a great focus on individual training & development. Our job opportunities at two projects. Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen - Masila (BLK14) & Canadian Petroleum Yemen East Al-Hajr (BLK51).

**Production Sr. Operator Position # 04-124**

**Job Duties:**

- a. Works towards optimum Production rates by ensuring that equipment is running efficiently with minimum downtime.
- b. Directs subordinate operating staff in their daily work activities.
- c. Provides technical expertise and guidance to operating staff.
- d. Identifies and reports anomalies of operating parameters.
- e. Reacts effectively to operational anomalies, problem troubleshooting, non-routine operating problems or emergency situations.
- f. Makes proposals and implements suitable solutions to problems.
- g. Ensures that subordinate staff is knowledgeable and compliant with safety policies / regulations and with security policies / regulations as well as ensuring that subordinate staff are knowledgeable and follow CNPE "Safe Driving Practice".
- h. Ensures Operating staff participates productively in Safety Meetings, Safety Inspections etc and are available to attend scheduled safety training.
  - i. Reacts effectively to normalize unsafe conditions.
  - j. Reacts effectively during safety incidents. (effective crisis management)
  - k. Implement Block-51 Emergency Response procedures as required.
  - l. Assists the Production Supervisor in supporting and implementing the Responsible Care program and it's initiatives by knowing and understanding the Responsible Care Ethics and by following the Responsible Care standards as it applies to his role as Production Sr. Operator.
  - m. Ensures that subordinate staff are compliant with environmental policies / regulations
  - n. Reacts effectively to environmental incidents (i.e. spills).
  - o. Follows NEXEN approved waste management guidelines.
  - p. Ensures unnecessary or inappropriate expenditures are avoided.
  - q. Understands current status of actual costs versus budget
  - r. Determines and communicates recommendations on cost saving measures.
  - s. Preparation of the daily, weekly & other reports in an accurate and timely manner.
  - t. Ensure that Logs, Shift Reports, for routine and exceptional occurrences are prepared accurately and timely.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- a. Technical school diploma preferred
- b. Competent in writing, communicating and implementing work procedures with minimal supervision.
- c. Excellent knowledge of English both written and oral.
- d. Minimum of 3 years' experience as a Lead Operator or minimum 5 years' experience in an applicable Oil Field operation.
- e. Experience with isolation preparation procedures for isolation and de-isolation of wells prior to work-overs.
- f. Computer skills in Excel, Word, Lotus Notes and email.

❖ To Apply for this Job and for further information on the Job duties and responsibilities you can visit our website  
[Recruiting\\_yemsana@nexeninc.com](mailto:Recruiting_yemsana@nexeninc.com)  
❖ Applications should be submitted NO later than August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Faxed applications will not be considered.

# Selecting Yemeni State's legitimacy

By: Wafaa Abdulfatah Ismail

A constitution under any legal and political system of the state constitutes a necessity required by nature of the contemporary society. It is located on the top of legitimacy's hierarchy. We discuss this subject from the legal viewpoint, as well as read it objectively without deducing political positions.

The political affair will be discussed when the situation needs in order for the meaning of words to be straightforward and help clarify the main objective of reviewing the political and legal context of events and developments throughout history.

**Legal edifice the Unity State is based on:**

Yemeni Reunification was established in 1990 and based on a rigid legal edifice. This edifice is represented by signing Aden Historical Agreement by which both leaderships of the once two parts of Yemen ratified draft

Constitution of the Unity State on Nov. 30, 1989 as a founding authority for the constitution.

This was followed by declaring the Republic of Yemen and organizing the transitional period as signed by both leaderships in Sana'a on April 19-22, 1990. Term Eight of the Agreement stipulating placing the agreement into effect as soon as it and draft constitution of the Republic of Yemen are ratified by Shoura Council and National Assembly. A referendum on the constitution was conducted in 1991 with aim of helping people practice democracy in power.

The constitution is thought of as the basis upon the agreement between partners in the Unity State was established after Yemen had two states with each having its own sovereignty, people and territory, plus a legal character that is internationally recognized by the international community. Thanks to people's will, the Yemeni Unity was established on constitutional foundations ensuring all citizens' rights and public freedoms, peaceful transfer of power and

political pluralism.

**Political events destroyed legal structures:**

Yemeni people know that the political crisis that took place between the political forces that have been controlling power in Yemen is what persuaded both conflicting parties to sign the Document of Pledge and Accord in the brotherly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Feb. 20, 1994.

Such a document was released to constitute the proper beginning and true approach to building the New Yemen, according to its content. It focused on a system of governance based on administrative and financial decentralization, as well as on a state of law, order and institutions. The document also stipulated that the executive authority should be taken from President of the State.

However, the 1994 Civil War between unity partners caused a notable imbalance in the equation of Yemeni political forces. The war eliminated the southern partner from power and retained the northern

partner in power alone, and as a result, this destroyed the legitimate and legal structure on which the Unity State was established. The destruction started by Aden Historical Agreement and went through the Agreement of Declaring Republic of Yemen, organizing the Transitional Period 1990, and violating Constitution of the Republic of Yemen and any subsequent amendments.

In addition, the 1994 Civil War led to an international intervention in Yemen's internal affairs and this intervention was reflected in two resolutions issued by UN Security Council in this regard.

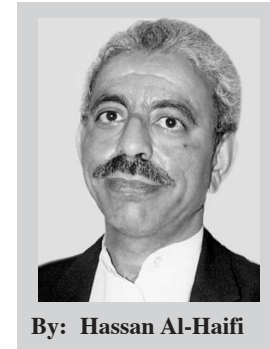
Despite the fact that signing the Document of Pledge and Accord reflected wisdom of Yemenis to resort to their minds at the expense of other considerations, the fact that the document is not applied by the political forces, which remained in power following exist of the southern partner, constituted the clearest evidence of the young state's collapse.

Source: Attagamua.net

## COMMON SENSE

### Did Mauritania really need a coup? Only Riyadh knows for sure!

There we go again! It just seems that the Arabs have the worst misconception about what men in uniform, military or just even those who are on guard duty should really be doing, which has nothing to do with taking the helms of authority in their homelands to satisfy their immature lust for power. In the poorest of the poor countries, the military brass and the security muggers seem to think that they have an open mandate to keep their people under repression and deprivation, while they exercise the worst examples of governance anyone has come up with.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Needless to say, it is not an inescapable secret that what prompted the generals of Mauritania to come wrest their people of their God given and hard won freedom and democracy is that bastion of anti-democratic maturity, were the Bedouins who have been the enemies of all oppressed people in the region from the Atlantic to the Gulf (Persian that is, according to the standard definition of "Gulf", as much as it is to the dislike of our Northern neighbors). Yes, from Yemen to the Sudan and now to Mauritania, there is no doubt in the observer's intuition that our beloved northern neighbors have a hobby of pouring their dough on the barracks of deprived soldiers, who are all of a sudden awash with hundred dollar bills, which they could never in the past dream of seeing with their very eyes, let alone holding in their very hands! Time and again, the Saudi penchant for overthrowing democratic regimes, before they have a chance to get off the ground has sprung up again in the far corner of the Maghreb Al-Arabi to ensure that the model democracy initiated by Col. Ely Ould Mohamed Vall, who took over at Nouakchott to free Mauritania from a previous oppressive military regime to herald his country onto the path of righteous government: for the people, by the people and for the eternal welfare of the people - a distant cry from the idea of governance as the Saudis understand it.

Surely the middle level ousted officers, who now make up the ruling Junta in Nouakchott had an agenda in their minds long before their ouster by the rightfully elected legitimate President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and there is very little to convince the observer otherwise than that this is indeed a coup that was planned in the plush meeting rooms of the scheming luxurious Government buildings of the House of Saud, who wish to be known as the "Servants of the Two Sanctified Homes of Allah (Mecca and Medina)". They may have also been assisted elsewhere, at the covert operations rooms of their Western Masters.

Really now, it has come time to call a spade a spade in this region and for all intents and purposes there is very little to go on to try to free the Saudis from the havoc in governance that has plagued this region. We can even understand how the Saudis might be nervous about any democratic developments knocking at the gates of Riyadh. But, for Heaven's sake can't our Saudi brothers mind their own business when it comes to the running of affairs in other Arab states? It is bad enough that the regime in Riyadh is on the "watch list" of every advocacy group in the world for their notorious contempt for human rights and even religious freedom (including the intolerance against their fellow Moslems!) at home and abroad. If the people of Saudi Arabians are content with this façade of do-goodness that characterizes the Saudi regime, all is well and dandy.

But why should the regime in Riyadh find it appetizing to meddle in the affairs of sovereign states by taking advantage of their power hungry and formerly food hungry generals, who take it upon themselves to despoil the scanty resources of their own countries after having been tempted by the scanty bag loads of dollar bills delivered to them for their cooperation with the Saudi regime in removing this hated phenomenon in their vocabulary called democratic government.

Surely, the Saudis have proven that they are not capable of managing this vast wealth that has been given to them as a burden from the Lord to further make them eligible for hell. After all, aren't they responsible for their wasteful plunder of the resources of their people and all Moslems of the world? They could have made a good name for themselves in more attractive ways by investing these resources to help harness the energies of the people of Yemen, the Sudan, Mauritania, Afghanistan, Chechnya, Lebanon, Pakistan and elsewhere where the Saudi penchant for evil has been allowed to instill suffering and agony, just so Moslems and Arabs should forget about the idea of democratic rule. The problem with the Saudis, like the Israelis and all other oppressive regimes, is that democracy is their worst enemy. It was democracy that produced Hezbollah and it was democracy that was going to wrest the Sudan, Mauritania and Yemen, and many other states that had great potential if they had their house in order.

But alas, the Saudi monarchy saw any such developments as feeding grounds for unrest in their own turf, or simply playgrounds, where they could throw a few pennies to some eager half naked soldiers to take on the job of bringing pain and distress to their very own people while being operated on by remote control keys from Riyadh. Look at how pathetic all these states are and one can see why the observer is not at all delighted by the turn of events in Mauritania.

To help the reader get prepared, Saudi Arabia saw no qualms in assuring the death of Benazir Bhutto to make way for the re-rise of Nawaz Sharif, who brought on the Taliban and all the mess that Central Asia is going through now. Just wait and see!

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

## Why did Sa'ada war cease?

By: Muneer Al-Mawri

Having asked the colleague Mosa Al-Namrani why the Sa'ada war ceased, he ironically answered me, "You shouldn't have asked such a question," adding, "When we know why the war broke out, we will then know why it ceased."

Such a great answer did not prevent me to search and communicate with some sources with the aim of surveying the primary reasons behind the surprise declaration by President Saleh to end the Sa'ada War. I obtained the kind of information that may not satisfy a researcher in pursue of facts as they really happen on the ground, however, it may be part of a mystery being noticed during the few days preceding the declaration to end Sa'ada War.

First, we should remember that Abdulmalik Al-Houthi vowed to present a gift to Yemeni people on July 17. Seemingly, Al-Houthi might have meant ending the war. As long as the declaration to end the war was made by President Saleh while Houthis did nothing in this regard, this means that Al-Houthi and President Saleh were brought together via an open communication channel throughout the weeks preceding the war.

**Mutual understanding behind ending the war:**

Certainly, there might have been mutu-

al understanding that led to this result, which Abdulmalik Al-Houthi's office circulated in a statement prior to Saleh's declaration to end the war. According to information obtained from a well-informed source, telephone communication between President Saleh and Abdulmalik Al-Houthi was 100 percent true despite official allegations denying that both men communicated by phone.

The source says that Houthis are still reserving a recorded tape of the telephone conversation between their leader and President Saleh in order to give it out whenever they need. In addition, another source related with Houthis' field leader, but is currently residing abroad, confirmed to a columnist that all Houthis have written guarantees from President Saleh delivered to their leader Abdulmalik in person via tribal mediation.

The source adds that President Saleh requested a written reply from Houthis, but their leader refuses to do so as he believes that a verbal response to Saleh's offer is enough.

Second, another informed source confirmed to the columnist that Saleh was enraged by the presence of Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Hadithi, acting Head of the Special Saudi Committee in Sana'a and his four-day meetings with tribal sheikhs, social figures and military officers. It appears that President felt that Al-Hadithi is reminding him of the role played by the late Saudi Military Attaché Saleh Al-Hadhyan, who played an effective role in appointing consecu-

tive presidents of Yemen and liquidating others.

Al-Hadhyan is believed to have paved the way for President Saleh to rule Yemen. What specifically enraged Mr. President is Al-Hadithi's direct distribution of Saudi gifts to targeted figures in Yemeni society without even consulting him. Saleh also felt that Saudi Arabia is planning to establish a popular army to fight against Houthis with funds coming from its treasury, expecting that such may threaten his rule in the future.

As a result, Saleh preferred to declare that Sa'ada war is "over" in order to prevent Saudis from having a direct influence on the events. He then sent a letter to senior officials in the Saudi government reading, "It is impossible for you to do anything without consulting me."

**Military commanders not serious to defeat Houthis:**

Third, Saleh understood that his war against Houthis was so difficult to end. He felt that military commanders are not serious to defeat Houthi gunmen and put an end to the fighting. He also felt that the war will not help him win international sympathy and that he may be inserted in a list topped by the Sudanese leader Omar Al-Bashir.

The current situation helps explain the exaggerative solidarity with Al-Bashir and telephone communication with him, as well as demonstrating fears and concern about opening "an interna-

tional barberry saloon in the Hague to be in charge of shaving hair and beards of many Arab leaders".

The colleague Abdurrahim Mohsen was the first one to indicate this explanation. And, as Mr. President fears foreign forces more than he fears his people, possibility of international questioning is a very important factor, which is believed to have left great effect on the psychology of President Saleh but within other factors which are not less important than it.

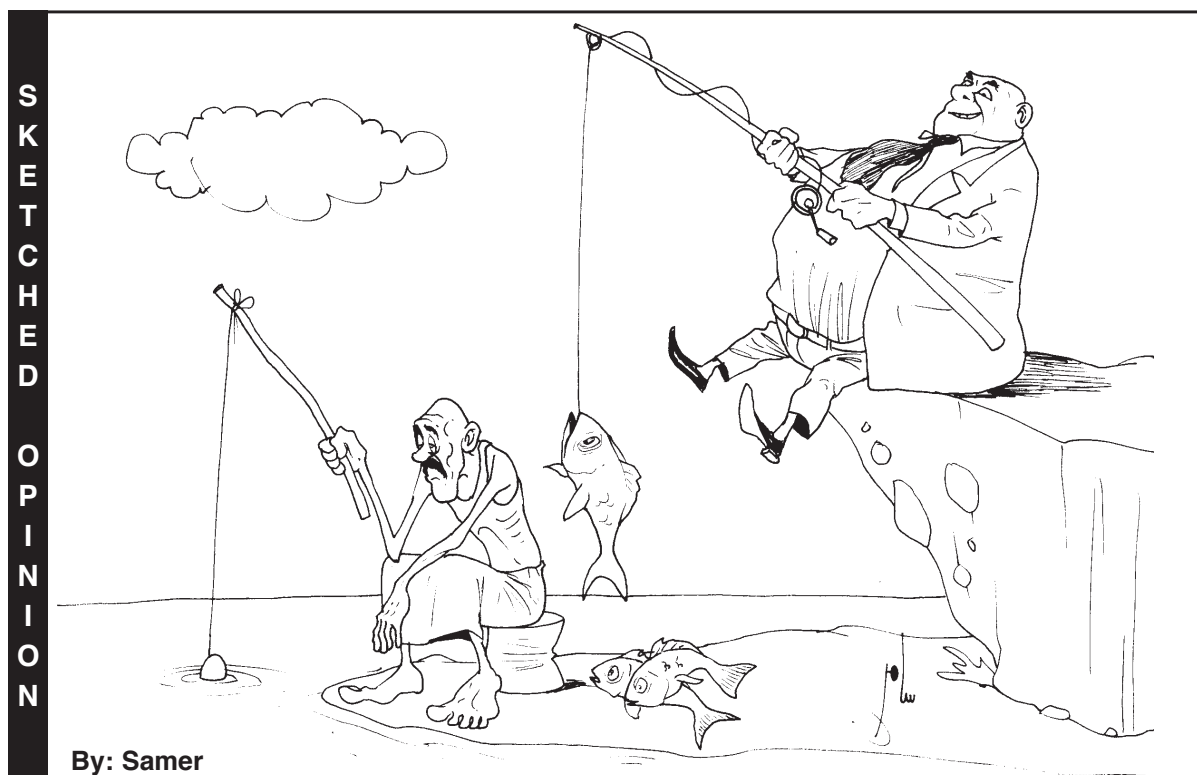
Fourth, President Saleh has understood that he still needs Houthis in a new battle via which he is plotting to fight against a particular current in the Islah Islamist party. Saleh believes that he may attract a good international support during his next war against Islamists under the guise of combating terrorism.

He began his ugly plan, which I indicated in a previous essay, by encouraging the so-called 'Virtue Protection Authority' to machinate fragmentation within the Islah Party. He opened the door wide for ruling party-affiliated newspapers to slam this authority in order to engage society in a new issue that may lead to a new war against those described by ruling party media as "Group of Muslim Brotherhood in Yemen".

Fifth, Houthis have found out that it is in their favor to accept President's Islah offer to end the war since this is their primary demand. Whether the truce was permanent or temporary, Houthis still have a great scope to take breath and reshuffle themselves. Despite the fact that Houthi's demand doesn't go beyond the limit of executing the Doha-brokered ceasefire agreement reached between Military Commander Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar and Houthis' representative Sheikh Saleh Habra, they were surprised to see that army brigades are withdrawing from various areas, which even had not been contained in the ceasefire agreement. Consequently, they took over several areas in the war-affected governorate.

Sixth, as long as it is difficult for the regime to survive aside from secessions and conflicts, a new enemy is being prepared and a new sedition is being plotted. This sedition may begin with reshuffling the army and replacing old military commanders by new ones prior to clashes with a targeted current in the Islah Party. To be clear, the new sedition targets the Salafi current in this party in order to win international support ahead of the upcoming parliamentary elections, due to take place in April 2009 if possible.

Source: Al-masdar.com



By: Samer

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

First Political bi-weekly English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: yteditor@gmail.com

Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

**Publisher & Editor-in-Chief**  
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

**CEO**  
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

**Managing Editor**  
Amel Al-Ariqi

**Copy Editor** Dana Patterson  
**Editor** Sarah Wolff

**Head of News Dept.**  
Mohamed bin Sallam

**Senior Reporter**  
Ismail Al-Ghabri

**Head of Design Dept.**  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

**Editorial Staff**  
Al-Hilali, Khalid Al-Najjar, Jamal Mojalili, Almigdad

#### Offices

##### Aden Bureau:

Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed  
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596  
Fax: +967 (2) 347056  
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

##### Taiz Bureau:

Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf  
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,  
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157  
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz  
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

#### Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000  
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000  
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

#### Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

# Pervez Musharraf's long goodbye

By: Hassan Abbas

Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan stands virtually alone today while facing the most serious challenge to his presidency: possible impeachment by the new democratically-elected government.

The potential charges are serious: conspiring to destabilize the government that was elected last February, unlawfully removing the country's top judges in November 2007, and failing to provide adequate security to Benazir Bhutto before her assassination last December. Allying himself with the Bush administration has increased his unpopularity, especially following missile attacks by the United States in Pakistan's tribal areas.

Despite earlier differences on how to deal with Musharraf, Pakistan's leading political parties are now united against him. Feuding between the Pakistan People's Party, led by Benazir's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, and the Pakistan Muslim League (N), led by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, had given Musharraf a chance to regain some standing after his allies were defeated in the February elections. American reluctance to abandon Musharraf – together with prolonged electricity shortages, which made the new government appear incompetent – also raised his hopes.

Musharraf may be counting on the army, his primary constituency, to bail him out of this crisis. Though such support remains a possibility, it is unlikely that the army leadership will extend itself on his behalf.

Though a protégé of Musharraf, the army's chief of staff, General Ashfaq Kayani, is a professional soldier for whom the army's institutional interests are more important than the political interests of his former army boss.

Kayani has repeatedly declared that the army will not interfere in political affairs, and that the parliament and constitution are supreme.

Even if the army is tempted to step in on Musharraf's behalf, it has been chastened by political developments during the past year. The entire legal community arose to demand restoration of the country's judges and reinforcement of the rule of law. The public's demand for free elections and the resulting creation of a democratic government have forced the military to accept the public will.

The army has also paid a heavy price for Musharraf's approach to the war on terror. Suicide bombers have struck repeatedly at military installations and personnel around the army's headquarters in Rawalpindi. An increase in deadly attacks on army convoys in the Pakistan-Afghanistan tribal areas has also pushed the army away from Musharraf.

Though the army has reaped a financial windfall from US military aid, and has targeted many foreign militants allied with al-Qaeda in the region, its performance against Pakistani militants has been mixed at best. Consequently, the prestige of the Taliban and other militant groups operating in the area has grown. In this context, the army, seeking to avoid sole responsibility for reverses, wants a popular government to take charge of policy. No such government can emerge if the elected parties are unseated.

Nevertheless, there are signs of disagreement on important matters between the government and the army. The military recently blocked a government move to place Pakistan's infamous intelligence service, the ISI, under the control of the interior minister rather than the prime minister. Musharraf backed the military's oppo-

sition to this reform, gaining some gratitude from military commanders.

During Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani's recent visit to the US, President Bush repeatedly said that his administration supports Pakistan's democracy, a policy since reiterated by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. This indicates that the US will not back Musharraf in any confrontation between him and Pakistan's democratic forces. Most Pakistanis hope so.

Musharraf must assess what will be his legacy. Rather than trying to face down impeachment and prolonging the crisis, he should recognize that Pakistan cannot afford more instability, and that giving up honorably will bring him some respect.

For the sake of argument, even if Musharraf faces impeachment and by some stroke of luck is saved from being thrown out of office, his future will be bleak. In March 2009, the current ruling coalition will gain more seats in the Senate, and the government would almost certainly try to impeach him again.

Moreover, any attempt by Musharraf to dislodge the government by using his constitutional authority would trigger another election, the results of which would not be much different from the vote in February. It is time for Musharraf's friends in the West to press him to serve his country one last time, by avoiding confrontation with his country's democratic forces and calling it quits.

Hassan Abbas, a fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, is author of *Pakistan's Drift into Extremism: Allah, the Army, and America's War on Terror*.

Source: Project Syndicate, 2008.

## جامعة العلوم التطبيقية والاجتماعية Applied and Social Sciences University



**جامعة كل العرب**  
جامعة العلوم التطبيقية والاجتماعية

عضو عامل في اتحاد الجامعات العربية  
عضو مؤسس في اتحاد الجامعات العربية والأوروبية • عضو اتحاد جامعات العالم الإسلامي  
عضو مؤسس في اتحاد الجامعات الهندية • عضو اتحاد الجامعات الدولية

**الجامعة: إطلالة جديدة وسعي دؤوب**  
**تعلن عن فتح باب التسجيل والقبول للعام الجامعي 2009 - 2008**

تمنح الجامعة تخفيضاً في الرسوم الدراسية لابناء التريبيين والاعلاميين وابناء الشهداء والوافدين العرب

في كليات العلوم الاقتصادية والادارية الهندسة وعلوم الحاسوب الحقوق/العلوم الانسانية والتربية بكالوريوس / دبلوم مابعد الثانوية

صتعاء - اليمن، تلفون: 3/ 412442 (01) فاكس: 412441 (01) - سيار: 777121168 - 777809088  
ص.ب: 16621 - بريد الكتروني: info@applied-asu.com موقع الجامعة على الانترنت: applied-asu.com  
تلفون: 233360 - 235422/3 (02) سيار: 777809087 - 733839302 - فاكس: 232088 (02)



### Invitation for General Bid No. (16) for the year 2008

The Yemen Public Radio & TV Cooperation hereby announces its desire to invite bidders to participate in the public tender No. 16/2008 as follows:-

**- To supply Engine Generators Oil for Power Generation Units.**

All interested companies specialized in this supply, manufacturers or Agents in Yemen who are willing to participate in this tender have to submit written applications during official working hours to the following address:

**The TV and Radio General Corporation  
General Administration for Projects  
Tel: (01/ 230752)**

to purchase the tender document against non-refundable 150 USD.

- The deadline for selling the bid documents is on the 6/9/2008
  - Bids have to be submitted in sealed envelopes and addressed to The Tenders Committee Secretariat of the Corporation indicating the tendering directorate, the name of the project, the tender number and the bidder's name.
  - The bids shall include the following documents:-
- 1- An un-conditional bank guarantee of (2,900 USD) valid for 120 days as of the date of Bid Opening.
  - 2- A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2008. (Foreign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration certificate from their home countries).
  - 3- A copy of valid Insurance Certificate for the year 2008. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
  - 4- A copy of valid registration and classification certificate for the year 2008.
  - 5- A copy of valid Zakat Certificate for the year 2008.
  - 6- A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2008.
  - 7- A copy of valid Profession registration Certificate.
  - 8- A copy of valid sales taxes registration certificate for the year 2008.

Bids submission and opening date is at 1:00 PM – Wednesday, corresponding to 10/9/2008 at the Corporation's headquarters.



### Invitation for General Bid No. (17) for the year 2008

The Yemen Public Radio & TV Cooperation hereby announces its desire to invite bidders to participate in the public tender No. 17/2008 as follows:-

**To Execute the necessary works for the Radio & TV building in Al-Mukalla, District of Hadramout.**

All interested contractors and architectural contractors registered at the Ministry of Public Works who are willing to participate in this tender have to submit written applications during official working hours to the following address:

**The TV and Radio General Corporation  
General Administration for Projects  
Tel: (01/ 230752)**

to purchase the tender document against non-refundable 300 USD.

- The deadline for selling the bid documents is on the 6/9/2008
  - Bids have to be submitted in sealed envelopes and addressed to The Tenders Committee Secretariat of the Corporation indicating the tendering directorate, the name of the project, the tender number and the bidder's name.
  - The bids shall include the following documents:-
- 1- An un-conditional bank guarantee of (8,000,000 YR) valid for 150 days as of the date of Bid Opening.
  - 2- A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2008. (Foreign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
  - 3- A copy of Valid Insurance Certificate for the year 2008. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
  - 4- A copy of Valid registration and classification certificate for the year 2008.. (Grade I or II).
  - 5- A copy of Valid Zakat Certificate for the year 2008.
  - 6- A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2008.
  - 7- A copy of valid Profession registration Certificate.
  - 8- A copy of valid sales taxes registration certificate for the year 2008.

Bids submission and opening date is at 1:00 PM – Wednesday, corresponding to 10/9/2008 at the Corporation's headquarters.

# Yemen Economic Update - summer 2008

Yemen Economic Update is a quarterly report issued by the World Bank consisting several sections, highlighting major political and social and macroeconomic developments. It also covers structural reforms and developments and conferences and donors activities in Yemen. Here are some extracts of the latest report for summer 2008.

## Recent global increase in food prices is jeopardizing political stability and aggravating the poverty situation in Yemen.

Yemen, which is a large net food importer (about 75% of food is imported), is facing severe political and social consequences as a result of rising global food inflation. With an estimated 35% of Yemen population living below poverty line, the increase in global food prices, estimated by 60 percent between 2007 and 2008, is likely to have aggravated the poverty situation, particularly for the poor in urban areas, and the landless and small and marginal farmers. Estimates put the number Yemeni who have fallen below the poverty level as a result of recent price increase by at least 6 percent. Spiraling prices and increased poverty is also feeding into increased social tensions and instability in Yemen, with implications ranging from curtailed political freedoms to reactionary measures that will undermine the reform agenda, particularly with respect to reducing public spending on wages, and subsidies on food and fuel.

## Macroeconomic performance was mixed in 2007

The performance largely reflects the falling crude oil output (by more than 12 percent) which affected overall growth, fiscal outcome, and balance of payments. Overall growth for 2007 is estimated at 3.6 percent, compared to 3.2 percent in the previous year. The non-oil output witnessed a relative improvement over the previous year to 5.5 percent supported by public spending and private investment. In the fiscal area, despite higher than budgeted tax revenue and earlier savings in spending, the budget has shown a widening deficit of about 6 percent of

expected to shrink to about 1 percent of GDP, compared to 5.6 percent in 2007. Needless to say, this outlook could worsen if oil production declined faster than the anticipated rate of 3 percent. Other negative factors include a further worsening in security conditions, which could affect public spending, private capital flows and growth in the non-oil sector.

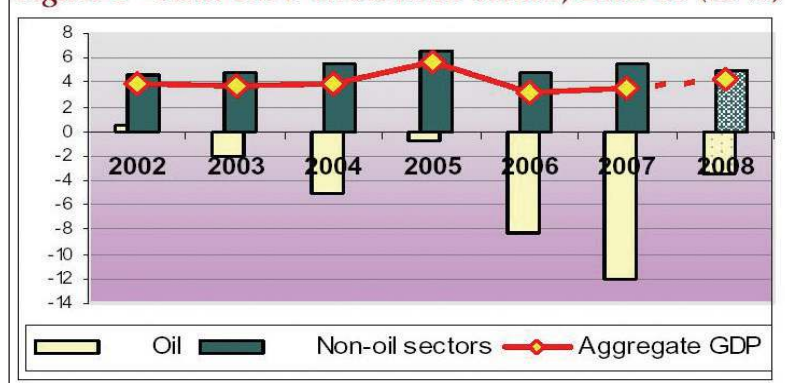
## Yemen's inflation rate rose sharply in the first four months of 2008.

For the period January-April 2008, all-items price index increased by 9 percent (or about 27 percent on annualized basis) over the previous four months (i.e. Sept-Dec 2007) and by about 20 percent over the same period last year. The sharp turnaround in inflation in 2008, follows a relative slow-down in 2007 to 12.6 percent. The resurfacing of inflation in 2008 has been propelled by global factors such as rising food and fuel prices, a weakening US dollar, and by local factors such as drought conditions, and possibly the weakened effects of earlier government intervention in the wheat market through direct marketing. The high inflation rate in Yemen, though largely imported, needs to be augmented with an active monetary policy to maintain sufficiently high positive real interest rates (nominal deposit interest rates are fixed but lending rates are not). Otherwise, low or negative real interest rates could intensify credit growth and raise demand in the economy, thus ratcheting up inflationary pressure further.

The monetary authorities in Yemen do not compile and publish data on bank lending rates to various class of borrowers. Meanwhile, bank deposit rates have been fixed since December 2000.

Oil prices witnessed a sharp rise during the first half of 2008, reaching a

Figure 2 - Real GDP Growth in Yemen, 2002-08 (in %)



fuel subsidies, and increased non-OPEC production. Based on official data, the price of Yemeni crude exports averaged US\$73.4 per bbl in 2007, compared to US\$84 per bbl projected for 2008.

## The value of oil exports for the first five months of 2008 has more than doubled in relation to the same period a year ago.

Yemen does not publish comprehensive monthly data on oil transactions. Data in the monthly publication of the Central Bank pertain to three items: government share of exports (in bbls) (including exports of crude by Marib Refinery and the share of state oil companies), domestic consumption of crude in Aden and Marib refineries (in bbls), and value of exports (in US\$). According to the CBY report, Jan-May figures for government exports, domestic refined products consumption and total exports value show changes over the same period of last year by about 16, -20, and 107 percent, respectively.

## Yemen experienced a notable shortage in diesel fuel in May.

With the owners of agricultural machinery, trucks and bakeries suffering the most. In the capital city, trucks and cars using diesel had to form long lines at fuel stations. Prices shot up in some regions with a premium of 50% above its official price. The recent diesel crisis in Yemen reflects the limited refining capacity (and subsequent reliance on imported diesel) and the growing domestic demand (which includes smuggling to neighboring countries) fueled by subsidized domestic prices. Currently, domestic diesel prices in Yemen are set at two levels: for general users at 0.36 \$/liter and for power generation purposes at 0.17 \$/liter. Current international reference price is more than 1.40 \$/liter. The recent shortage episode was caused by management shortfalls and logistical delays of imported diesel consignments, and further aggravated by speculations that the government was preparing to raise the domestic prices.

The crisis, though later resolved, served to highlight the vulnerability of the country to fuel disruptions despite being a net oil exporter. Yemen has oil refining capacity of 120,000 b/d from two ageing plants, Aden Refinery with a capacity of 110,000 b/d and Ma'rib refinery of 10,000 b/d capacity. Much of the local production is exported by Aden refinery, which, owing to the mismatch between the production and domestic consumption profiles, also imports some products to satisfy domestic needs. Among the chief items imported is diesel (and fuel oil), which is used for electric power generation, agriculture, and transport. Both refineries are publicly owned and under the control of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources (MOMR). The government has backed away from a 2001 plan to privatize the Aden refinery. Plans to establish private-owned refineries, such as in Ras-Essa and in Hadramout, seem to be put on-hold due to lack of progress in negotiations. In this regard, Yemen continues to suffer from the lack of a comprehensive strategy for the downstream petroleum sector, with respect to both public owned operations and the role of the private sector. Efforts to encourage international private investors continue to be hampered by the inadequate policy framework, weak regulatory capacity, and insufficient transparency. Preliminary estimates indicate that GDP growth in 2007 reached 3.6 percent, a slight improvement from 3.2 percent in the year before.

This came with the backdrop of good performance in the non-oil GDP at 5.5 percent (compared to 4.7 percent in 2006) which offset the sharp contraction in the oil output estimated at more than 12 percent. New public investment projects supported by pledges from CG donors, ongoing projects including Yemen Liquid Natural Gas (Y LNG), Marib Power, and investments in housing and tourism projects sustained growth in the non-oil sector.

## Structural reforms and policies

### Foreign direct investment in Yemen's services sectors continues to face a number of legal restrictions.

According to a recent World Bank survey, current policies with respect to foreign competition in the provision of services in Yemen appear to be highly restrictive. In most sectors, majority-owned FDI is not permitted and there are limitations on the ability of investors to employ foreign workers (including at management level). In the area of internal transport services, only joint ventures are allowed, and foreign firms are not permitted to own facilities to provide maritime auxiliary services. Fixed line telecommunications is closed to competition, while mobile services are limited to minority ownership. Compared to other low-income countries, with the exception of professional services, Yemen has a more restrictive regime towards foreign competition on services markets. Yemen also has a more restrictive policy stance than the neighboring GCC.4 Distribution (retail), transport and professional services are more restrictive than in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Qatar. The GCC countries in turn tend to have more restrictive policies on foreign participation in services markets than do countries with similar levels of per capita incomes in the rest of the world. The surveys focus primarily on policy barriers to cross border trade in services and commercial presence or FDI and cover five key sectors: finance, telecom, retail distribution, transportation, and professional services. Some of the sectoral restrictions apply equally to both local and foreign investors (e.g. the public monopoly of fixed lines in telecom), while others aim specifically towards foreign investors. Yemeni legislations related to foreign investment in services sectors fall primarily under the Investment Law 22 of 2002.5. The Law does not cover sectors such as finance, trade, importing, wholesale and retail trade, which are governed by separate laws, (e.g. banking and commercial companies' laws). Other relevant legislations include the Land Law, and FDI-related provisions of the Customs and Tax Laws.

### Yemen's financial sector plays a limited role in the economy.

According to a recent World Bank study, weaknesses in the legal and judicial framework, lack of proper accounting standards and disclosure practices, and scarcity of banking and financial skills remain major impediments to the development of an effective financial sector. The banking system dominates Yemen's small financial systems, although some non-bank initiatives are underway, such as leasing and microfinance.

Outside the banking sector, key supporting institutions are either nonexistent or play a very limited role. Leasing is beginning, but needs appropriate tax treatment and a registry for leased properties.

### The financial sector is undergoing important reforms.

Recent reforms in the financial sector include the introduction of the Leasing Law in 2007, which aims to increase access to finance, particularly for micro and SME enterprises, and more recently the establishment of an independent insurance agency to protect small depositors. Legislation, currently under preparation, is the Micro financing Law that provides the legal framework for the operation of non-banking financial institutions in offering services to the poor. Other current plans call for the establishment of a credit bureau, a corporate governance code, and a stock exchange and a securities and exchange commission.

### The government is taking new steps to enhance microfinance.

In a country like Yemen, where the vast majority of the population does not use formal financial services, microfinance development may represent an effective approach to enhance access to the banking system. A recent study noted that there are 13 active microfinance institu-

tions in Yemen, most of which were created by the government's Social Fund for Development (SFD).8 Total outreach was estimated at approximately

31,000 clients, a combined loan portfolio of US\$ 6.9 million, and an average loan size of US\$ 97. Efforts to promote microfinance in Yemen are spearheaded by SFD, which in 2003 began providing financial and technical assistance to the Small Enterprise Development Fund (SEDF), as the only specialized institution to finance small enterprises. The SFD also took charge of formulating The National Strategy for the Development of Small and Micro, which was finalized in 2005. The Strategy was further revised in 2007 with the sole focus on microfinance business.

### Efforts to promote microfinance has led to the establishment of one specialized microfinance bank while another is under consideration.

Al-Amal Bank, the country's first microfinance bank for the poor, was established in July 2007, with a capital of US\$ 10 million. The Bank is expected to begin operations in summer 2008. Currently, the government is undertaking another initiative to establish another microfinance bank by inviting an experienced microfinance operator to join in the establishment of a green-field commercial microfinance bank. In tandem with the efforts to establish microfinance banks, the government is introducing the Law on Microfinance Banks that would facilitate the establishment and the licensing by CBY of microfinance banks. Legislation in the area of microfinance, however, needs to be supplemented with other measures to address constraints to starting a business, as well as accessing licenses, resources and information so that small enterprises can flourish. In the absence of large numbers of credible enterprises to lend to, increased supplies of finance may not result in the desired increase in economic activity. One particular measure that will ensure success of microfinance credit is bringing improvements in the credit registry. Efforts by the CBY to upgrade and automate its credit registry appear to be proceeding satisfac-

## Outlook

With expectations of continued high oil prices and modest decline in domestic crude output for the rest of the year, the economic outlook in 2008 calls for moderate improvement.

Yemen's overall growth rate in 2008 is likely to improve by less than one percentage point to 4.2 percent, reflecting the continued good performance in the non-oil sector of about 5 percent and the slower decline oil production to about 3.3 percent (compared to 12.6 percent in the previous year). The non-oil sector should benefit from reforms taken in the previous two years and the higher flows of foreign capital, particularly from the Gulf. Improved outlook in the oil sector in Yemen is expected to reflect positively on the fiscal and external sectors. The government fiscal revenue should see modest improvement owing to higher oil revenue and continued progress in tax collection efforts. In the external sector, the current account deficit is expected to shrink to about 1 percent of GDP as compared to 5.6 percent in 2007. Needless to say, this outlook could worsen if oil production declined faster than the anticipated rate of 3 percent. Other negative factors include a further worsening in security conditions, which could affect public spending, private capital flows and growth in the non-oil

## Inflation will pose the main threat in 2008.

With the annualized rate for the first four months of the year approaching 27 percent, the average inflation for the year 2008 is expected to run above 20 percent, surpassing its 2007 and 2006 levels. The likelihood of high inflation in 2008 is supported by expectations of continued global inflationary pressures, and the possibility of fiscal easing towards the year-end in association with upcoming elections. The exchange regime is not likely to see a sharp adjustment in order to curb inflation, as the government is expected to maintain the informal peg of the rial to the dollar at its current level of about 200 YR/\$. In order to minimize the political and social consequences of rising inflation, the government is likely to

## Yemen main socioeconomic indicators

Indicator	value	Year
<b>Poverty rate</b>		
Overall	34.78	2005
Urban	20.70	2005
Rural	40.09	2005
<b>Net primary schools enrollment</b>		
Male	74.7	2005
Female	55.3	2005
Overall	65.5	2005
<b>Primary schools completion (%)</b>		
Male	79.7	2005
Female	56.4	2005
Overall	68.5	2005
<b>Literacy rate (15-24 yrs old)</b>	71	2005
<b>Education fiscal spending (%)</b>	4.26	2006
<b>Gender parity index</b>		
Primary education	68	2006
Secondary education	48.9	2006
University	37.5	2006
<b>Ratio of literate women to men</b>	61.4	2006
<b>Seats held by women in national parliament</b>	0.33	2007
<b>Share of women in wage employment</b>	6.3	2006
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)</b>	92.3	2004
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1000)</b>	77.2	2004
<b>Maternal mortality ratio (per100,000)</b>	365	2003
<b>Births attended by skilled health personnel</b>	27.3	2003
<b>Proportion of 1-year old immunized against measles</b>		
	66	2003
<b>HIV/AIDS new cases</b>	530	2007
<b>Malaria infection (per 100000)</b>	263	2006
<b>Proportion of land area covered by forest</b>	1.0	2005
<b>Protected areas</b>	0.001	2004
<b>Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1000 GDP</b>	371	2004

Source: CSO

GDP. The external sector showed deterioration as the current account balance reverted to a deficit of more than 5 percent of GDP, and the reserve accumulation eased to US\$170 million, compared to US\$1,460 million in 2006. A reduction in the inflation rate was the main positive outcome in 2007 reflecting tighter public spending in the early part of the year and good seasonal rains. As result, the average inflation rate for 2007 fell to 12.5 percent, a significant drop from 18.5 percent in 2006.

## The outlook for 2008 calls for moderate improvement

The slower decline in oil production combined with record high international oil prices are expected to help Yemen's growth rate to improve to 4.2 percent in 2008. Higher oil revenue is expected to reflect positively on the fiscal and external sectors, though some of these gains will be wiped away by rising inflation and higher cost of imported goods. On

the fiscal side, higher oil revenue and improved tax are expected to bring a slight improvement in fiscal balance narrowing the deficit to 3.8 percent of GDP. Similarly, the current account deficit is

record high of more than US\$145 per bbl in early July. Rising oil prices to these levels, which in real terms exceed the historical highs of 1981, has led to mounting global inflation and concerns for world-wide economic slowdown.1 The steady price increase, particularly in the second quarter of 2008 was supported by continued tensions in the Gulf and tight supply conditions, which were reflected on low inventories in major consuming countries. As a result, average future prices in July also increased for 2008 and 2009 to US\$122.7 and US\$138.4, respectively. Upside risks in these projections include factors such as the lack of surplus capacity, low inventories, accelerated reserve depletion, higher cost of production (due to credit crisis, extraction from unconventional sources), unexpected growth in demand supported by fuel subsidies, US dollar weakness, increased speculation, lower interest rates, shortage of investment in developing new oil fields and expanding or maintaining refineries and pipelines. Meanwhile, downside risks include easing of political tensions in the Gulf, deepening global recession, increased refinery capacity, rising inventories, cuts in

Figure 3. Yemen: monthly price indices, 2007-2008



torily, with the revised registry expected to exempt the microfinance banks from the US\$2500 fee imposed on beneficiary firms.

### The recent increase in global food prices is bringing agricultural sector policies under renewed scrutiny.

Traditionally, Yemen agriculture sector has been an important source of growth, employment and foreign exchange earning. During the period 2000-2005, for example, the sector was the main direct source of income for 74 percent of the population, making up 21 percent of the GDP, 30 percent of employment and 57 percent of non-oil exports. However, there are evidence that this role has been gradually diminishing over the last few years owing to a number of factors that include the scarcity of water resources, the insufficient public investment in the sector, and the growing cultivation of water intensive crops such as qat. The recent increase in global food prices and the need to enhance domestic food security has revived interests in the sector, both from the public and private sectors. Yemen relies heavily on food imports for domestic consumption. In 2007, Yemen imported close to 3.7 million tons (MT) of cereals to support domestic needs. Cereal imports included three main items: wheat (2.8 MT), rice and corn (with 0.4 MT each). Locally produced wheat accounts for a small proportion of domestic needs. In 2007, despite the 47 percent increase over the previous year, local production of wheat could only cover 7 percent of domestic consumption. To encourage the expansion of food production, the government announced at late 2007 a new initiative under the National Program for the Expansion of Cereal Crops. The Program includes the allocation of new investment funds of about YR1 bln (through the Fund for Agricultural Development), measures to strengthen capacity for agricultural extension and research and plans to issue new legislations to limit the cultivation of qat.

put more efforts on strengthening the social safety nets, while tackling the sources of inefficiency in some areas of public expenditure such as energy subsidies.

### Reforms are expected to continue in 2008.

A midterm review of the DPPR is already underway. The revision will cover the first two years and set the planning targets for the remaining period (i.e. until 2010). The revised plan will consider the changing circumstances that have emerged since the inception of the DPPR (such as the persistence of poverty incidence, the outlook of oil production, and the continued rise of global inflation) and revise its scope accordingly. Special emphasis is expected to be placed on strengthening economic diversification, improving energy efficiency, and strengthening social safety nets. Reform efforts will particularly focus on the areas of financial sector development governance and anticorruption, decentralization, and the general investment climate.

### Medium-term outlook will continue to be uncertain.

Though the macroeconomic outcome in 2008 is expected to show some improvement, the medium-term outlook continues to face the same serious challenges, particularly in view of the fast decline in oil production, rapid population growth, and slow, uneven progress in reducing poverty. Rising global prices for food products, coupled with domestic supply bottlenecks in food production and distribution will continue to keep inflation high. These results reinforce the need to tackle the structural weaknesses of the economy, particularly fostering non-oil growth that needs to be led by the private sector. It also calls for more efforts to enhance fiscal sustainability through increased reliance on non-oil revenue, as well as lower and better targeting of expenditures, which is currently burdened by inefficient fuel subsidies (about 11 percent of GDP) and a large wage bill.



Yemen LNG Company



الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال

Job Vacancies

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals

**Job Title:** Document Management Services Delivery Leader – Ref No. 199  
**Reports to:** Head of Quality  
**Work Location:** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
**Duration:** Fixed Term Contract of 18 Months duration

**Duties & Responsibilities:**

Yemen LNG Company requires a Document Management Services Delivery Leader to support the cost effective provision of document management services to the whole of Yemen LNG Company. The role is based in Company's Head Offices in Sana'a. The principal responsibilities of the role will be to:-

- Deliver services to agreed performance levels ensuring customer satisfaction;
- Ensure document management processes are clearly defined with personnel familiar with these.
- Ensure EDMS tools are available to support service level achievement and industry best practice.
- Maintain information quality including accuracy of data and electronic files in the EDMS
- Facilitate department adoption of information and document management processes.
- Ensure up-to-date as-built technical documentation is available at point of use to support key safety requirements.
- Manage, and transfer knowledge, to the document management services team.

**Qualifications:**

- Bachelor degree in System Management or equivalent
- Minimum 10 years knowledge of information & document management process and 5 years experience in a technical engineering or operational role with knowledge of engineering disciplines, and oil and gas facilities and operations
- Excellent knowledge of Electronic Documents Management System (EDMS) software including Documentum
- Excellent leadership, communication and interpersonal skills
- Proven ability to supervise, motivate and mentor document control teams.
- Fluent in English (speaking and writing), ideally with some knowledge of Arabic

**Job Title:** Senior Document Controller – Technical - Ref No. 200  
**Reports to:** Document Management Services Delivery Leader  
**Work Location:** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

**Duties & Responsibilities:**

Yemen LNG Company requires a Senior Document Controller Technical to support the cost effective provision of technical document management services to the whole of Yemen LNG Company. The role is based in Company's Head Offices in Sana'a. The principal responsibilities of the role will be to:-

- Deliver services to agreed performance levels ensuring customer satisfaction;
- Ensure technical document management processes are clearly defined with personnel familiar with these.
- Maintain technical information quality including accuracy of data and electronic files in the EDMS
- Ensure up-to-date as-built technical documentation is available at point of use to support key safety requirements.
- Ensure technical document control processes related to third parties are operating effectively.

**Qualifications:**

- Bachelor degree in System Management or equivalent
- Minimum 5 years extensive Operations/Engineering Document Management experience in both project and operational environments, preferably in oil & gas industry.
- Previous working experience on a large multi national task force environment
- Extensive knowledge of information and document management processes and tools, and technical content of technical drawings
- Extensive knowledge of computer systems, software and techniques related to Electronic Documents Management System (EDMS).
- Proven ability to supervise, motivate and mentor document control teams.
- Ability to work under pressure with minimal supervision to tight deadlines.
- Fluent in English (speaking and writing)

**Job Title:** Senior DMS Advisor – Ref No. 201  
**Reports to:** Document Management Services Delivery Leader  
**Work Location:** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

**Duties & Responsibilities:**

Yemen LNG Company requires a Senior DMS Advisor to support the cost effective provision of document management services to the whole of Yemen LNG Company. The role is based in Company's Head Offices in Sana'a.. The primary purpose of this role is to achieve and sustain Business Unit adoption for Yemen LNG information and document management policies and working practices, facilitating the development, maintenance and improved delivery of up-to-date information and documentation through the proactive application of modern techniques.

The principal responsibilities of the role will be to:-

- Ensure document management processes are clearly defined and personnel are familiar with these processes.
- Facilitate department adoption of information and document management processes.
- Proactively provide advice and coaching on good document management practices and the efficient use of document management systems.
- Coordinate with EDMS team/IST to ensure service delivery levels are achieved.

**Qualifications:**

- Bachelor degree in System Management or equivalent
- Minimum 5 years extensive document management experience across a broad range of business functions.
- Extensive knowledge of document management practices within the oil and gas industry
- Extensive knowledge of computer systems, software and techniques related to Electronic Documents Management System (EDMS).
- Proven ability to motivate and influence document management stakeholders.
- Fluent in English (speaking and writing), ideally with knowledge of Arabic.

**Job Title:** Document Controller – Ref No. 202  
**Reports to:** Head of Engineering / Technical Support  
**Work Location:** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

**Duties & Responsibilities:**

Yemen LNG Company requires a Document Controller Operations (Sana'a) to support the management of change related documentation. The role is based in Company's Head Offices in Sana'a. The principal responsibilities of the role will be to:-

- Acts as EDMS focal point for Operations Department
- To maintain up-to-date technical records for Upstream, 38" Pipeline and LNG plant, ensuring as-built updates from technical changes
- To ensure that change related documentation are processed, filed and ultimately archived in an efficient fully traceable manner.
- To provide up-to-date and accurate technical documentation.
- To track and record the modification dossiers throughout all the process, from initiation to close-out.
- To support the document management services delivery team where functional guidance is provided from.
- Custodian of the 3D Model and required to perform CAD draughting.

**Qualifications:**

- Bachelor degree or diploma in System Management or equivalent
- Knowledge of computer systems, software and techniques related to Electronic Documents Management System (EDMS).
- Minimum 2 years experience of computer aided design drafting required (Intergraph Software) with good knowledge of technical documentation management.
- Previous work experience on a large multi national task force environment.
- Ability to work under pressure with minimal supervision to tight deadlines.
- Fluent in English (speaking and writing)

APPLICATION PROCESS

- ☐ Visit Yemen LNG's website at ([WWW.YEMENLNG.COM](http://WWW.YEMENLNG.COM)).
- ☐ Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- ☐ Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.

- ☐ Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- ☐ Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
- ☐ Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 28 August 2008

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

## Woes of urban India

By: Rajendra K. Aneja  
rajuaneja@hotmail.com

Despite excellent GDP growth, urban India continues to be chaotic. The traffic of Mumbai, India's commercial capital continues to be utterly indiscipline. Taxis, cars, buses, motor cycles, scooters, cycles, delivery vans, trucks, crowd narrow jammed roads, endangering the lives of pedestrians. Ancient, broken down, tiny taxis lumber the weary roads. The public transport revolution, has yet to touch India.

Stray dogs rule the streets, sometimes in the daytime, but definitely in the nights. Try walking into a bylane in the night, and at least 3-6 dogs will start

howling and prevent you from entering.

Celebrities continue to dazzle. actor Hrithik Roshan's Merc S series car skirmishes in Panvel and cricketer Dhoni's batting are yet the toast of the town. The starlets wearing low cut dresses, continue to dazzle commoners through covers of glossies.

About 15 to 20 per cent of Mumbai's road remain dug/state of repairs, every year, over the last many decades, specially the approach roads to the international airport. Roads continue to be repaired year after year, and contractors grow richer by the year. A brand new car, can become a rattling tin box, within 2 years, on the roads. Ministers, chief minister came, got promoted to the Center and moved on, but Mumbai remains the tattered old lady it was.

Dirt, filth, flies abound. Roadside hawkers continue to sell food in unhygienic conditions. Vegetables and fruits are yet sold on pavements, sprinkled generously with soot from passing vehicles and dust from the streets.

The much trumpeted retail revolution has yet to embrace south and central Mumbai, where prohibitive land prices and rentals preempt retailers from setting up glittering hypermarkets.

Salaries and incomes have increased. People talk of Rs. 1 crore (i.e. 800,000 AED), with the same ease, as they spoke of a lakh rupees (AED 80,000), a decade ago!! But, living costs have increased. India is on double digit inflation. This will put pressures on the labor and lower income categories, and could lead to widespread

street discontent and demonstrations. There are scattered silver linings:

a) Realistic movies: Bollywood, renowned worldwide for producing saccharine movies of boys chasing girls around trees, is finally producing ground-real movies. Movies like 'Parzania' and 'Black Friday' provide insights into India's fractured psyche, and reveal how distant away we yet are, from being a mature democracy, at the subconscious level.

b) The Supreme Court: is faster with decisions, and is asserting the authority of the judiciary, providing some vibrancy to the democratic process. For the first time, since Independence, the Supreme Court is not merely showing speed, but also courage.

## For the birds

By: Mohammed Aish Hejash  
hejash2004@yahoo.com

A familiar figure stepped into the room through the open door. The small boy was lying on his bed, with many tears falling. As the familiar figure approached, he instinctively uttered, "Mom." It was his mother, who sat next to him gently rubbing his small back as she said,

"Don't cry, son."

The cat then got his tongue as he was stunned silent by the sweet motherly words that affected his whole being and made him cry even more. Affectionately

embracing her son, she narrated to him a nice story...

"What a world! Full of pain, surprises, ups and downs.

One day we move up and another we move down. One day we feel high and another we feel down. Everything for that orphan looked the same. Everyone around him said, 'Damn!'

"However, nothing changed, as he continually experienced pain over and over, moving toward the worse by following a bad life direction rather than taking the bull by the horns. Everyone called him retarded and said retarded people are nothing. It was hell watching him walk around, all eyes on his paralyzed right arm."

Looking up at his mom, the boy asked, "Did he give up?"

"Of course not!" she replied, "He had his own daily routine of studying, supporting his poor family and doing his daily exercises at his sports club. Nobody liked having him around and most hated him."

"Why?" her son asked.

She answered, "Because he was retarded. It wasn't easy adjusting to that fact, but he endured it by trying to make friends with some sportsmen. Taking no offense, he moved ahead.

He took up one of the most difficult sports requiring much work and pain. He loved playing football, using his remaining good feet.

His club friends helped him greatly in his exercise and building up his self-confidence.

He was a good learner and an obedient person.

"It took him only a year to learn and attain brilliance and stardom.

He became known as 'the one-handed star.' Becoming widely known in his neighborhood, people started admiring this poor orphan. He eventually joined a famous football club, displaying a high level of responsibility while playing. "One day, while playing in one of the most important matches, he proved that he was the best around. After he'd finished the match, a supervisor from the national football team came up to talk to him. He told the orphan that his name was on the list of national team players!"

"Wow!" the small boy exclaimed, "Then what happened?"

His mother resumed, telling him, "After that, he cried just like you did! Alright, my dear, why were you crying?" she asked attentively. "Me? Well...because my big brother took my new comic book and said he wouldn't give it back," he replied. "Aha!" his mother exclaimed.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea invites applications for the following position. The qualifications required are as follows:

1. Job Title: Secretary to the Ambassador.

2. Qualifications:

- Fluency in both English and Arabic Language.
- A university degree.
- An extensive knowledge of economics, politics and current affairs.
- Proficiency in using the latest computer software.
- Proficient with sensitive and confidential documents management.

Interested applicants should send their curriculum vitae no later than August 18, 2008 by e-mail to : [challeni@hanmail.net](mailto:challeni@hanmail.net)

### SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

#### SCIENCE AND ARABIC TEACHING VACANCIES for 2008-2009

The Sana'a British School has teaching vacancies in Science and Arabic for August 2008. Required for teachers are an undergraduate degree in the teaching subject, teacher certification, and proficiency in English. Please note that the contract day is 7:30 until 3:15 Saturday through Wednesday. Salaries and benefits are good. The Sana'a British School is in a period of exciting and rapid development. Interested teachers should apply immediately by e-mail with a covering letter, cv, and a list of referees to:

The Head Teacher  
Sana'a British School  
e-mail: [administrator@sbsyemen.org](mailto:administrator@sbsyemen.org)

## Job vacancy

### Management Accountant (Yemen Nationals Only)

A leading multinational oilfield services company is seeking a professional "Management Accountant" to join our accounting team. This is an excellent opportunity to join a dynamic environment with a lot of challenge and growth prospective. The successful candidate should have the following qualifications:

- University graduate with accounting major.
- CA, CPA, CMA is a real advantage
- Excellent knowledge of MS office (Excel, Power point, Etc)
- Excellent command of English language.
- Ability to work under pressure and handle multiple tasks and deadlines.
- Three years of hands-on experience (External Audit experience is an advantage)
- Ability to work within a team and to learn quickly.

Please email your CV to [mea.yemen@yahoo.com](mailto:mea.yemen@yahoo.com)

Only short listed candidates will be contacted

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy  
[maged\\_thabet@hotmail.com](mailto:maged_thabet@hotmail.com)



## To marry educated or uneducated women - Part 5

In my last article, I show how an educated man faces problems when he marries uneducated woman. The consequences are also similar when uneducated man gets married to educated woman. But when both of them are similar in their educational status, I think, marriage life would be more suitable.

In this article, I am going to spotlight how a kind of harmony occurs between a husband and wife who have a similar level of educational. This idea is not only my own viewpoint, but many real-life experiences indicate that this is suitable. To prove the point, the following stories show how this kind of harmony occurs in many social aspects.

Let me start with the case in which the husband and wife are educated. In spite of all other factors like love, financial status and family relations, education paves the way for understanding each other. That is to say, when the husband and wife are educated, their framework of thinking is similar. By framework of thinking, I mean many things in marriage life. This aspect actually facilitates life and the number of problems will be lessened because of it. Education usually accentuates the rights and duties of the other. Educated couples don't need to be taught or to create daily disputes about the rights and duties they carry. An educated woman, for example, knows that it is the right of the husband to search for better opportunities either in work or study. On the contrary, an uneducated woman sometimes rejects any idea like this, fighting with husband only to be satisfied with whatever he has since he has only to look after her and their children if they have any. This actually helps in building a kind of stability between the husband and wife who eventually enjoy marital life.

Educated couples know that men and women can build normal relations at work or study. Such relations are marked by respect, morality, help, and many other good values. Because of this, they are not too sensitive about the relations of one with others of the opposite sex. What I mean is that the man can accept the idea that his wife encounters men in her field of work if it requires so. He may take this well, not because he is not jealous about his wife or because he is careless about that, but it is because he trusts her and, of course, he is aware of her behavior and relations with others.

Similarly, the educated woman may

not create any problems for her husband when he establishes good and moral relations with other women in the workplace. Because of education, she realizes the kind of relationships that her husband will have with women at work.

A friend's father works in a private company where there are many women - both married or unmarried - working with him. Believe it or not, from time to time he invites them for dinner with his family or to parties at his home. It is his wife who prepares for such invitations and it is also she who warmly receives them when they come. His wife also sometimes asks her husband to invite them, feeling that they are like sisters for her and her husband.

If we investigate more, it is noticeable that such things never happen when the husband is educated while the wife is not or vice versa.

Educated couples tend to think about the future in the same ways. One such issue is the way to raise their children. When the couple is educated, both of them do their best to give their children the best possible education. They also support their children's desires to continue their education to higher levels. But if one of them is not educated, he or she may suddenly ask the son or daughter to stop studying if he or she feels it is useless.

To illustrate the point, an uneducated husband and educated wife have a young son. The husband always encourages his son to work so that he can start earning money sooner. He never asks or encourages him to finish his secondary school studies. But the wife always moves heaven and earth if she feels that her son is hesitating to finish his studies. She always encourages him to study, providing him with all means and facilities. Though this may negatively affect the performance of the son, it also creates many issues and disputes between the husband and the wife.

There are many positive points for marriage of educated couples. I hope, dear readers, you also discuss the topic I am referring to in some other aspects and share with us some examples.

*Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinions writer form Taiz. He holds a Masters Degree from the English department at Taiz University and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.*



ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a neutral and independent humanitarian Organisation which works to protect and assist victims of armed conflicts.

The ICRC is looking for suitable candidates to fill the following vacancy:

### Water & Habitat Engineer (Water or Civil Engineer) Based in Sa'ada

#### Your tasks:

- Carry out field assessments in the Sada'a region
- Define rural water and habitat construction projects and assist the Engineers in preparation of plans
- Supervision of implementation of the project

#### Selection requirements:

- University degree in civil engineering or similar field
- Technical experience in the field of water supply
- 2 to 3 years of professional experience in a similar position (knowledge of project implementation)
- Good knowledge of the Sada'a region, preferably having grown up or lived there
- Good command of spoken English (writing skills an strong advantage)

Please submit your application (motivation letter, CV, copies of certificates/diplomas) to the ICRC, Administration, Sana'a, Baghdad Street, Street No 19 - P.O.Box 2267, fax 467 875, or ICRC, Administration, Sa'ada, Yemeni Red Crescent Street, fax 07517 301. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. Deadline for applications is 31/8/2008.



#### Vacancy Post

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

An Implementing Agency of the Technical Assistance for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

JICA Yemen Office invites qualified and highly motivated Personnel for the following post:

Post Title: Clerk (Administration & Program Assistant)

Duration: Oct 2008-March 2009 (renewable)

Deadline for application is Aug 23, 2008

#### Main Tasks and Duties:

- General assistance for the implementation of JICA programs.
- Simultaneous interpretation and written translation between Arabic & English.
- Write and make translation of reports, meeting records, letters, press articles and others.
- Ensure a constructive contact with national and international partner organizations.

#### Minimum Qualifications & Skills

- Yemeni National
- Bachelor degree in English, Social Sciences, Business Administration or other related field.
- At least 3 years of professional work experience in a similar position.
- Excellent communication skills in English & Arabic (Japanese skills are favorable).
- Excellent command of computer applications.
- Flexible to travel inside and outside Yemen.
- Driving skills and driving license are preferable.

Interested candidates are requested to contact JICA Yemen Office in working hour to acquire the Application Form. The Application Form should submit along with key certificates. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for more recruitment requirements.

JICA Yemen Office (Working Hour, Sat. to Wed. 08:30-13:00, 14:00-17:30)

P.O.Box 15087 Sana'a, Yemen

Tel. No: 01 448 117 Fax. No: 01 44 2435

E-mail: [howaida.jicayemen@yemen.net.ye](mailto:howaida.jicayemen@yemen.net.ye)

General information about JICA can be obtained at <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

JICA Yemen Office is an equal opportunity for all

**مطعم و مخبزة الشيباني**  
**AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX**  
 باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعا - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري  
 تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠  
 فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩  
 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؟**

**الثريا للطباعة والإعلان**

اليمن - صنعاء - ص.ب ١٢٦٢٦  
 شارع بغداد جوار معهد التدريب العملي والفني  
 تلفون: ١-٥٣٣٥٣١-٥٣٣٥٣١ - فاكس: ٥٣٣٥٣١-٥٣٣٥٣١  
 E-mail: info@althrya.com

**JOLNAR**

- » Natural Flowers
- » Wedding Pockets
- » Wedding Invitations
- » Cars ornament
- » Organizing and arranging parties & conferences
- » Free transportation to all companies, corporations & embassies

Tel.: 712509990  
 Tel.: 73333239  
 Sana'a - Hadda St. - Next to Haway Lounge

**YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES**

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKCHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF  
 Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 771808382- 777884803 Email: YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

**مكتب للإيجار**

3 غرف + صالة مفروشة موكيت + ستائر + خطوط تلفون + مطبخ + حمام . الموقع: شارع حده - المدخل مستقل

للتواصل: ٧١٢٠٢٠٨٤١ - ٧٣٣٦٧٠٣٦١

**ARAMEX**  
 شحن وتوصيل  
 M&M Logistics & Aviation Services  
 Tel : 01-531221/531231

**اهتمامك**  
**IMPORTANT Numbers**  
 للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على  
 ٣٦٨٦٦١

**مستشفيات**

مستشفى الثورة  
 المستشفى الجمهوري  
 مستشفى سدة الأهلي  
 المستشفى الألماني الحديث

الإطعام ١٩١، طواريء المياه ١٧١، الإستعمالات ١١٨، حوادث (المورور) ١٩٤، الشؤون الخارجية ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخلية ٢٠٢٥٤٤/١٧، الهجرة ٥٥٢٢٢٠٠، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٥٥٢٢٢٠٠، الإذاعة ٣٣٢٠٠١٣، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١٣، مؤسسة الإيامات للنقل داخل المدن ٣٦١١١١٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٦١١١٠١١٣/١١٣، السياحة ٣٥٤٠٢٢، الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٢١٣٢١/٢، تيمين ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

**فنادق**

فندق فرساني  
 فندق شيراتون  
 فندق موفيك  
 فندق تاج سيا  
 فندق ريلاس ان  
 فندق واجحة الخليج السياحي

**البنوك**

بنك اليمن والخليج  
 فرع عدن  
 بنك التضامن الإسلامي  
 البنك التجاري  
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل

**مكاتب ترجمة**

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي/إنجليزي-عربي)  
 تلفون: ٧٧٧٦٢٠٢ أو ٨١٦١-٧٣٣٠٠٠٠ فاكس: ٥٤٠٦٥٠٠٠  
 إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

بنك اليمن الدولي  
 البنك العربي  
 بنك السلف الزراعي  
 البنك المركزي

**معاهد**

معهد يالي  
 معهد اللغة الألمانية  
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر  
 معهد كاروكوس  
 معهد أركنك

**تأجير سيارات**

زوييه (Budget)  
 يورب كار  
 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء

**شركات للتأمين**

الوطنية للتأمين  
 مارب للتأمين  
 الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

**مدارس**

مدرسة رينيو  
 مدارس صنعاء الدولية  
 مدرسة التريكة الدولية  
 مدرسة الماجد اليمنية

**البريد السريع**

Infinit Education T 444553  
 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

**سفرات**

النسيم للسفرات  
 العالمية للسفرات والسياحة

**مطاعم**

مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
 تلفون: ٦٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

**FedEx**  
 صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧  
 الحديدة ت: ٤٢٩٨٢  
 إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨  
 المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٦٤١  
 شوه ت: ٣٠٣٣٦٦  
 سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

DHL: 441099/8/7/6

**سيارات**

• للبيع: سيارة هايلوكس - موديل ٢٠٠٨ - دفع رباعي - اللون فضي - وارد بازرة - قطعت مسافة ٢٦٥٠٠ كيلومتر - السعر: ٢٢٥٠٠ دولار - للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٢٨٢٢٢

**كمبيوتر، أثاث، أدوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و أشياء أخرى**

• للبيع: كمبيوتر لابتوب كمباك كارديو - الرام ٥١٢ - الهارد ٦٠ - السرعة ١٨٠٠ - كرت الشاشة ١٢٨ - واير لست - بلوتوث - DVD - الحالة ممتازة جداً - السعر: ٥٠٠ \$ - غير قابل للتفاوض - للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٠٢٩٢١

• للبيع: كوافير نسائي مع كافة الأجهزة / المعدات أصلية وجديدة وبحالة جيدة - الموقع ممتاز (حده) - السعر مغري - للتواصل: ٧١٢١٦٧٨٩٥

**مفقودات**

• فقدت محفظة ذات لون أسود بداخلها أوراق ونقود وبطائق صادرة من مملكة البحرين بإسم /عبدالعني عيادصالح منصور. يُرجى علي من يجدها الإتصال على الأرقام التالية: ٧٣٤٢٤٦٦٠٩ - ٧٣٣٤٧٦٦٠٥ أو إيصالها إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز وله مافي المحفظة من

للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٤٧١٤٥  
 • فايز الوصالي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - كلية التربية - جامعة الحديدة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - يبحث عن عمل في شركة أو في أي مجال آخر - للتواصل: ٧٣٤٦١٥٦١٩

**عقارات**

• للإيجار: فله مفروشة أثاث فاخر - مجلس عربي - مجلس افرنجي - غرفتان - حمامين - حديقة - الإيجار: ٨٠٠ \$ - للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٧٨٥٢٥

• للبيع: عيادة أسنان تأسست منذ ١٤ عام - الموقع متميز - دخل شهري ممتاز جداً - معروفة وناجحة . - السعر المطلوب: ٣٥٠٠ \$ - للتواصل: ٧٣٤٣٥٤٩٤٧

• للبيع: فيلا دور مسلح - حجر - المساحة ٧ لبن حر - مكونة من ٥ غرف مع ديوان وصالة و ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري - يتسع لسيارتين - الموقع بيت بوس - للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• للبيع: فيلا أرض وقف ١١ لبنه - سعر اللبنة ١٣٥٠٠٠٠٠ ريال - الموقع حده - للتواصل: ٠١ ٢٧٩١٤٤

• للبيع: منزل بمنطقة القاهرة - الشيخ عثمان - منزل رقم ٨٦٣ - الوجهة ٥ أمتار - العرض ١٨ متراً - للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠٠٥١٠١

للتواصل: ٧١١٨٤٤٥٩٠ - ٧٠٠٦٦٦٠١٠  
 • مطلوب موظفين أجانب للعمل لدى مطاعم الحمراء - للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٤٦٦٤٤

**باحثون عن وظيفة**

• فهد - بكالوريوس لغة فرنسية - كلية اللغات - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية والترجمة والتدريس - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - لديه دورة في اللغة الإنجليزية - للتواصل: ٧١٣٤٠٩٥٣١

• محمد محمد صالح - بك تربية بدنية ورياضية - خبرة في مجال التدريس - يجيد جميع الألعاب الفردية والجماعية - يجيد ألعاب الجمناز والملاكمة والمصارعة - يرغب في التدريس في مجال تخصصه - للتواصل: ٧١١٩٠٢٥٥١

• مدرس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة خمس سنوات في أفضل العاهد والمدارس - يرغب في العمل صباحاً لدى إحدى معاهد اللغات - للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٣٧٤٨٨

• عبدالحليم عبد الحفيظ - دبلوم تقني في التكيف والتبريد - تقدير جيد جداً - دبلوم في اللغة الإنجليزية ويجيدها كتابة ونطقاً - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة داخل الجمهورية - للتواصل: ٧٧٠٨٤٣١٨٢

**بروتكشن جروب**  
 للخدمات الأمنية والسلامة

• حراية منشآت  
 • مرافقات شخصية  
 • عمل أنظمة السلامة  
 • كاميرات  
 • مطافيات حريق

صنعا - شارع بغداد - خلف عمارة القبايلي  
 بومبايل: ٢٢٢٢٢٧٧٢٠ ص.ب ١٨٤٦٠١

**وظائف شاغرة**

وجود الخبرة والإمام باللغة الإنجليزية  
 • مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية واستخدام الكمبيوتر والمراسلات  
 • للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٢٧٧٨ - ٠١ - ٥١٤٤٩٢

• مطلوب محاسب وأمين مخازن ومدير شئون موظفين للعمل لدى مصنع بلاستيك شرط

**كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)**

بيع - شراء - إيجار - إستئجار - طلب وظيفة - وظائف شاغرة - غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٨٦٦١)

Damascus Street (Hadda) Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel. : 00967 - 1 - 418545/97/8  
P.O.Box : 16183  
Fax : 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564  
E-mail : info@shammrhotel.com  
shammrhotel@hotmail.com  
www.shammrhotel.com

فندق وأجنحة شمر  
Shammer Hotel & Suites



The three girls cutting the cake after the attendees sang happy birthday for them.

## Community comes together for early marriage victims

*pictures from the event*



Nassem-ur-rehman Chief Communication of UNICEF advises journalists on how to be sensitive to children issues in their reporting



Over 80 people attended the support activity in Yemen Times



Lawyer Shath Nasir introduces the girls to Afra El Adimi who gave them presents



Sheikh Bakeel Al-Ahmar celebrating with the girls after he gifted them some toys.

### شركة أمان للتأمين AMAN INSURANCE CO.

AMAN INSURANCE COMPANY

- Marine insurance
- Automobile Insurance
- Life Insurance
- Engineering Insurance
- Liability Insurance
- Medical Insurance
- Power Insurance
- Travel Insurance
- Property Insurance
- Others

تأمين نقل بضائع  
تأمين السيارات  
تأمين الحياة الجماعي والفردى  
تأمين اصابتة عمل  
التأمين الهندسي  
تأمين النقد  
تأمين المطاوعة  
تأمين السفر  
تأمين العمالة  
تأمينات أخرى

Head Office: Zubairi St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building  
Tel. + 967 1 469721/2/3/4, Fax. + 967 1 217251, 209452  
Branches: Sana'a: Taiz Street, Tel. + 967 1 624971, Fax. + 967 1 625714  
Hodeidah: Tel. + 967 3 201110, Fax. + 967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel. + 967 4 251454, Fax. + 967 4 250832  
Aden: Tel. + 967 2 244295, Fax. + 967 2 246237, Mukalla: Tel. + 967 5 350997, Fax. + 967 5 350629

## بتقتكم كبرنا وبحجم الودائع تفوقنا

شكراً لتقتكم

CAC BANK  
بنك التمويل التعاوني والقرابي  
Cooperative & Agricultural Credit Bank  
www.cacbank.com.ye



MP. Dr. Abdulbari Al-Dughhaish recites a poem he composed for the three girls

..الألوان تأتي من هناك

عالم الهندسة والتجارة  
ستعاء ت: ٩٦٧-١-٤٤٩١٨٠ - فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٤٤٩١٧٩  
info@cewye.com

فرع الأجهزة المحمولة - شارع مقديشو  
تلفون: ٩٦٧-١-٤٧٠٧٢٢ - فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٤٧٠٧٢٢

عدن: ٩٦٧-٢-٢٥٩٧٠٢/٣ - فاكس: ٩٦٧-٢-٢٥٩٧٠٤  
cew-aden@yemen.net.ye

القوة تأتي من هنا ..  
وبالتقسيم

CEW

# TILAL co

## شركة تلال للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة

مباني جاهزة وهناجر وخدمات عامة

### TILAL TRADING & CONG CO.

SPECIALISTS IN PRE-ENGINEERED AND STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS

تلال الأولى في صناعة البيوت الجاهزة

tilal.co@y.net.ye  
info@tilal-co.com

الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء - تلفون: ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٥/٤٤/٤٣ - موبايل: ٧٣٣٧٢٥٥١٥ - فاكس: ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٤  
P.O. Box 2563, SANAA, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, TEL.: 967-1-674945/44/43, MOBILE: 733725515, FAX: 967-1-674942

### HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)

P.O. Box : 15408 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel. : + 967 - 1 - 421508 / 421532 Fax : + 967 - 1 - 421514  
Email: horcom@Y.Net.Ye Website: www.HACS-Yemen.com

## AS A SOLE AGENT OF FMC Technologies SMITH METERS

### WE ARE GLAD TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THE FIRST METER CALIBRATION & MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP IN YEMEN

## FROM 2" TO 6" OF FLOW METERS OUR ACCURACY IS YOUR PROFIT

AGENT FOR:

- FMC Technologies Smith Meters / LACT Metering Systems
- Solar Turbines A Caterpillar Company
- FMC Technologies Fluid Control / Pump / Invalco / Manifolds
- DRESSER Masoneilan Control Valves
- MURPHY FW Murphy
- ECP Euro Contrôle Project Project Management & Consulting Company
- Enraf Complete Tank Gauging Inventory System
- Score Group plc Intelligent Valve and Gas Turbine Solutions
- DRESSER Consolidated Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves
- KOBOLD Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products
- BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater
- FMC Technologies WECO / Chiksan / Dynator products

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication  
طبعت في مطابع مؤسسة يمنية للتأجير الصحافي والاعلامية والنشر