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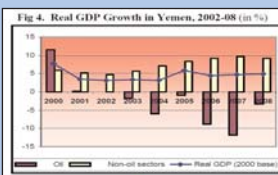
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Thursday, 30 April, 2009 • Issue No. 1255 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com

Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

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 **11** Yemen Economic Update: Spring 2009

Yemen takes swine flu precautions

By: Salma Ismail

SANAA, April 29 — Yemen has stepped up precautionary measures against swine flu following its rapid spread in countries around the world, and the World Health Organization's ensuing decision to raise its pandemic alert level to Phase 4.

The Ministry of Public Health and Population and Ministry of Agriculture co-chaired a Supreme National Committee for Combating Birds Flu meeting on Wednesday to discuss Yemen's measures to counter the disease.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is coordinating the global response to human cases of swine

influenza A (H1N1) and monitoring the threat.

A raise to Phase 4 means the swine flu can now be transmitted from human to human and can cause "community-level outbreaks," according to the WHO's six-phase alert system for a possible pandemic.

"We do not want to create panic, but we need to know about the disease," said Mohamed Osama Mere Yemen's acting WHO representative. "We want to give the public a simple message and that is to be aware."

Protection

Despite there being only two declared cases of swine flu in the Middle East so far — two cases in Israel still not con-

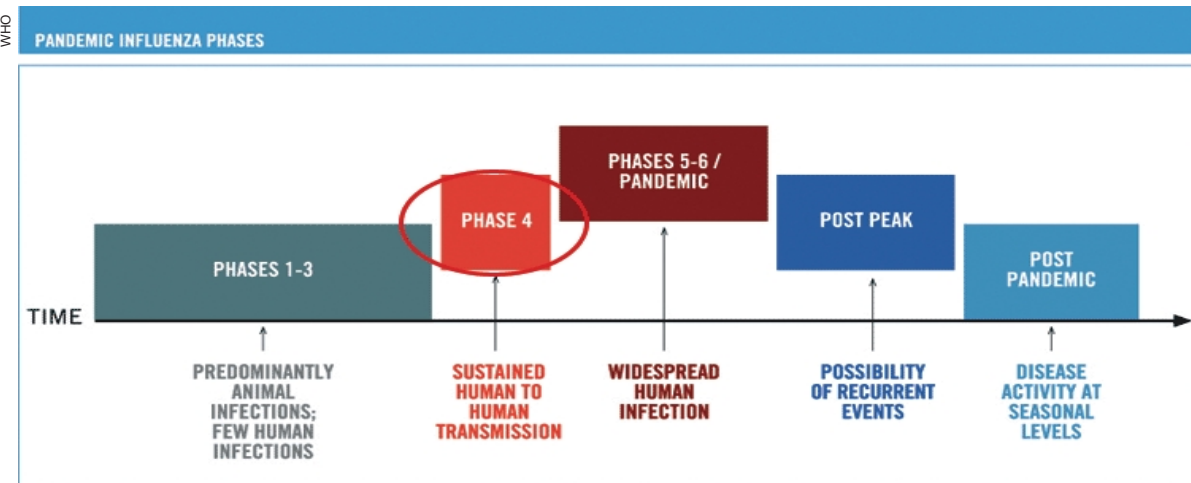
firmed by the WHO, Yemen is following the lead of governments worldwide in taking precautions to protect its citizens.

"We are now trying to protect the safety of the people and enhance the system to rapidly detect the swine flu," says Mere.

Yemen's Ministry of Health will train health workers in 585 health facilities on educating society about the dangers of swine flu.

Abdul Hakeem Al-Kuhlani, director for combating diseases and epidemic observation at the Ministry of Health, said that health workers in 585 health facilities will be trained to educate society about the dangers of the swine flu.

Continued on page 2



Protesters attack security in southern governorates

By: Fuad Mus'ed & Ali Saeed

ABYAN, April 29 — Armed confrontations between protesters and security have been ongoing in Radfan, Lahj, in the south of Yemen for the past three days. The clashes started when armed angry protesters attempted to prevent the army from establishing new military checkpoints in the region.

According to official sources, the armed members of the Southern Movement attacked soldiers leaving behind one dead and several wounded.

Leaders of the Southern Movement denied killing the soldier and accused the government of provoking citizens through setting out a number of new military sites in the vicinity of citizens' houses, which led them to object this act.

Nasser Al-Khibji, a leader of the Southern Movement in Radfan, said that soldiers had breached an agreement with the government which stipulated that the army shouldn't set up new military checkpoints.

He added that the army aims, through these new military operations, to control all the heights of Radfan, penetrate them to reach Al-Askareya and Yaf'e to bring them all under their control, which leaders of the movement consider a war against the South.

Citizens in Radfan told the Yemen Times that confrontations are ongoing between the army and armed protesters in the districts of Halimain and Hubail Jabr, although the military forces which attempted to control Al-Ahmarain Mountain have withdrawn.

In addition, citizens in Habeel Raida

said that they hear sounds of extensive artillery shells towards mountainous areas, further adding that the bombing left behind a number of injured among citizens living near the targeted areas.

Eyewitnesses said that exchange of gunfire was heard yesterday in the early hours of the morning near the military unit in Habeel Raida.

Meanwhile, security sources revealed that a soldier was killed and another 14 wounded, as well as four civilians wounded as a result of what they called "an armed attack carried out by illegal elements of sabotage" against a security checkpoint in an area located between Al-Dhal'e and Lahj governorates.

Local sources said that the incident took place early morning on Tuesday and that the wounded were taken to

hospitals of Lahj and Al-Dhal'e.

Moreover, two civilians were reported wounded in Radfan in an exchange of fire between citizens and security forces stationed in the area.

Official sources said that security apparatuses are currently chasing the armed elements which carry out aggressions sporadically against security members and checkpoints.

Armed people have gathered in the mountains overlooking Radfan in an attempt to prevent the army from reaching Dabr Dem and Ghuraba, which resulted in two people's death. Local sources couldn't confirm the number of casualties from the army but said that attack on the area is ongoing.

In the same context, security in Hadramout arrested 25 elements of what the Southern Movement in south-

ern governorates, after a chaotic demonstration was held on Tuesday in protest against the central state to demand independence.

This movement did not receive any political support inside the country, even from opposition parties which condemned what the Southern Movement did and described them as "destructive acts."

The Islah party in Abyan said that rights and freedom are not reclaimed by destructing public properties and attacking citizens, but through peaceful struggle.

For his part, Mohamed Abdullah Al-Hamid, Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party in Hadramout expressed his admiration about the way that the security in Hadramout dealt with demonstration in the city since they removed the soldiers from all streets before the beginning of the protest to avoid any clashes during the demonstration in Hadramout.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh delivered a speech last Saturday on the occasion of recent demonstrations in the southern governorates saying that any call for the end of unification would turn the country in to small states.

"Any attempt to harm the unity would not make Yemen two parts, but multiple small states across the coun-

try," said the President.

Moreover, the President attributed the motivations of these demonstrations and demands to foreign powers interventions.

"Unity was achieved by the people and it is the people's property. Nobody can be the guardian of Yemen. These foreign powers which are trying to fragment the country are malicious about the Yemen's unity," he said.

"Yemeni people will not accept what is happening in the southern governorates, and will not allow the country's fragmentation," stated the president.

"Protests which call for partition are banned, because it is from the past that we brought its pages to an end and became in a new era of democracy and unification," he added.

Saleh signed the unification announcement in 1990 with Ali Salem Al-Baidh, president of the southern part at that time but, after three years, civil war broke out and ended with the surrender of the southern army to the northern government, after which Saleh's official title changed from Head of the Presidential Council to President of Yemen.

From 2006 until now, many demonstrations have been held in the southern governorates calling for an end to unity and independence in the south.

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Despite students' protests, university security will not turn in their weapons

By: Ola Al-Shami

SANA'A, April 29 — Representatives from the students' union at Sana'a University once again demanded the disarmament of university security. This demand is directly related to the incident when a security guard shot and killed a student last month when the later zoomed into campus with his car without permission.

Meanwhile a committee that was formed on March 24, including representatives of the university students' union, Parliamentarians, university professors' syndicate, higher education and Sana'a University guards, and the university's rector had its latest meeting last Monday. The committee aims at organizing the work of proposed civilian guards instead of the current armed security at the university.

Head of the committee Prof. Mohahmed Najad, deputy dean of Sharia College at Sana'a University, said that the committee is working on a legislative charter to prevent arms in university campuses and retraining the security on how to deal with students.

The proposed charter recommended



Despite ongoing protests the demand to replace armed security guards has yet to be met.

that the security members should wear identical civil uniforms, and in cases where there is chaos at the university, the rector or the vice rector will call the central security to intervene.

During the meeting, which the Sana'a

security guards representative regretted to attend, the general director of the legal affairs at the higher education ministry was appointed to finalize the charter from a legal point view by Saturday. The main issues of debate is what kind

of arms the university security should be allowed to carry, and what authorizations do they have and to which authority do they answer.

In a phone conversation with Yemen Times, head of the university security guards, Salah Al-Edleh, refused to go into specifics, stating that "there is ongoing communication with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Higher Education to reach a consensus on security arms."

University security, which is organized by the Political Security Apparatus and the Ministry of Interior, need their arms to "break students' violent quarrels, control rowdy students, and ensure campus safety," according to Maher Al-Aroosi, a security guard at Sana'a University's main gate.

Ridhwan Masoud, head of the students' union at Sana'a University, was more hopeful. He indicated that the recent meeting showed positive indications of integrating the new articles within the old legislation of 2006. "The next step would be to formally adopt the amendments in the Parliament," he said.

However, Al-Edleh rejected such a notion, saying that the charter they rec-

ognize is the one legislated in 2006 by the Minister of Higher Education.

Similarly, the Parliament has taken up this issue through a proposal to legislate university and other academic institutions' security. This initiative was met with anger and even resentment by the security working to protect academic institutions, especially those at Sana'a University where the incident took place.

According to the last meeting on Monday, the security does not want to either give up its arms or be transferred to the Civil Services Ministry because this way they would be considered as civilians with no authority to legally prosecute, an authority that they enjoy today since they follow the Political Security. While some students did not consider armed security to be an issue, others reflected that civil guards are a better solution. "I believe that without armed guards the university would be more attractive, with less fear and more safety," said Samar Ahmed, a student in the Faculty of Mass Media.

On a relevant issue, during the latest court session last week against Shukri Al-Sabri, the security guard who shot

the commerce student Saleh Al-Hooty, Al-Hooty's father vowed that if the court would not avenge his son's murder he will.

"He killed my son in broad daylight. Regardless of what my son did, he did not deserve to be shot like that," cried Hatim Al-Hooty during the court session.

At court, a witness said that the murdered student slapped the soldier in the face, which caused the later to shoot him as a reaction to the slap. "That witness is a liar. Every time he changes his statement. He could not even say how many shots were fired or at which gate the incident happened," said Abdulaziz Al-Samaoui, the lawyer of the victim.

Consequently, the court recognized that the witness was giving a false statement, rejected his testimony as being untrue, and sent him to custody for a few hours before being released.

"We cannot control the trial's proceedings, but we demand both sides not to exert any kind of pressure on the judges," said Masoud. He added that the court is stalling in reaching a verdict, as "decision makers are not taking these things seriously."

New study identifies emerging threats to internet freedom

By: Freedom House

WASHINGTON, April 24 — A new study from Freedom House warns that the rights of internet and mobile phone users are increasingly at risk as governments, both repressive and democratic, expand their ability to monitor and control online activity.

Freedom on the Net identifies wide disparities in internet freedom among the 15 countries studied and raises concern over trends such as the "outsourcing of censorship" to private companies and authoritarian governments' use of undercover agents to manipulate online conversations. The report cites both repressive and democratic governments for internet surveillance and for failing to adequately inform users about censorship standards.

"More than a billion people look to the internet and mobile phones to provide a new freedom frontier, where they can exercise their right to freedom of expression without repercussion," said Jennifer Windsor, Freedom House executive director. "But as access grows, more governments are employing diverse and sophisticated methods to monitor, censor and punish internet users."

Freedom House developed the pilot study to better understand emerging threats to internet freedom. Freedom on the Net evaluates each country based on barriers to access, limitations on content and violations of users' rights. It captures not only government actions, but also indicates that citizens are resisting government attempts to restrict their online activity.

Findings from the study, which covers events from 2007 to 2008, will be formally released Wednesday to a conference of more than a thousand blog-

gers in Berlin, Germany. Freedom House hopes to expand the study to examine internet freedom in all countries of the world.

Cuba received the lowest score in the study because of the Castro regime's near total control over internet access. Three other countries received a ranking of Not Free: China, Iran and Tunisia. The vast majority of the countries studied received a Partly Free ranking: Egypt, Georgia, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Russia and Turkey.

Estonia tops the study as the country with the most internet freedom. Other countries ranked Free are: Brazil, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

The study's China report shows a particular paradox: a country with an estimated 300 million online users that also has the world's most highly-developed censorship apparatus. China ties with Cuba for the country with the most curbs on users' rights, including prosecutions for online activities, surveillance and extra-legal harassment of bloggers.

"Freedom House is heartened by the fact that citizens, even in highly-repressive countries like China, Cuba and Iran, are pushing back with creativity and courage against these growing government controls over the internet," said Windsor. "Democratic countries should not only support such voices, but also set an example of best practice with their own digital media policies."

General Trends

- Growing Access, Threats: In six (40 percent) of the countries examined, internet use doubled between 2006 and 2008. Mobile phone penetration doubled in three (20 percent) of the countries. At the same time, six countries (40 percent) sentenced a blogger to

prison and a third of the countries introduced new internet-restricting legislation. Methods to control and censor traditional media are seeping into the new media environment, but are not as common yet. In addition to imprisonment, torture, and intimidation of internet activists, governments also engage in online harassment by hacking or using technical means to shut down websites.

- Censorship Proliferates: Eleven countries (73 percent) targeted political content in at least one instance, and general censorship and control was present in every country studied. Censorship techniques included technical filtering, manual content removal because of government directives, intimidation, judicial decisions and sophisticated manipulation of online conversations by undercover agents.

- Outsourcing Censorship: More governments are requiring private actors such as internet service providers, blog hosting companies, cybercafé employees and mobile phone operators to censor and monitor users. This outsourcing affects both local and multinational companies.

- More Internet Freedom than Press Freedom: For every country in the study—with the exception of the United Kingdom—their internet freedom score outperformed their score in Freedom House's Freedom of the Press study, which principally examines broadcast and print media. These differences were most pronounced in the Partly Free countries such as Kenya, Russia and Malaysia.

- Civic Activism Increases: Citizens are resisting government control by blogging, using code for sensitive keywords and organizing protests and advocacy groups through social networks like Facebook.

Shura Council demands more power for COCA

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, April 29 — The Shura Council has called for adequate funding to increase the powers of the Central Organization for Control and Auditing (COCA) and the development of the law under which it operates, so that it can play a more effective role.

This came in a meeting last week presided by Abdulaziz Abdulghani, chairman of the Shura Council, during which members of the Shura Council conducted extensive discussions on the state's budget for the fiscal year 2007. They also reviewed spending in the public and mixed private and public sectors during 2007.

In the light of the analytical reports provided by the council's finance committee, the reports submitted by COCA, members of the Shura Council hailed the important role played by the COCA in disclosing points of defects.

The discussions of the members of the council confirmed the need to impose control procedures that could be more effective, transparent, in addition to monitoring the projects to be implemented according to accurate standards.

They stressed the need also for comprehensive evaluation of the laws and regulations in most sectors, as well as to build and strengthen appropriate mechanisms to improve their performance, as this would be positively materialized on the accurate allocation and spending of funds.

The discussions emphasized the

importance of addressing imbalances recorded in connection with the endorsement of the projects budget and expenditure, and the need to approve or disprove additional budgets.

Shura members also called for the implementation of recommendations submitted by the council and the COCA. They also pointed out the importance of plans and feasibility studies with regards to loans. They said this was necessary to fully benefit from these loans and achieve development goals to enhance the national economy.

In their meeting, the members drew attention to the fact that fund officials should follow-up their collection for different sectors, and exercise necessary diligence to approve spending only as per laws to avoid deficits in the audit of the balance sheets which later will be reviewed by COCA.

Discussions also touched on the performance of funds and economic units, in view of the negative indicators of the performance level of those sectors, which requires the evaluation of their performance to determine the causes of the deficits.

In his speech before the Shura Council, head of COCA, Dr Abdullah Al-Salafi highlighted long-standing deficiencies, which pose challenges to achieving fiscal policies and impede development towards positive growth rates. He further referred to the challenges that come as a result of the widening gap between expenditure and resources, and efficiency in the use of

available resources.

He emphasized the government understanding of the overall imbalances, and remedies adopted which he described as "a package of actions and effective measures."

Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, Dr. Fadhil Al-Shoabi clarified that budget estimates are based on estimated financial plans for the year to come based on the available data for previous years.

He referred to the steps taken by the Ministry of Finance in view of the reform, especially with regard to the application of economic classification of the public budget as amended in accordance with international statistical systems for the new government financial balance, starting from 2007.

On his part, in a speech to the Shura Council, the Director-General of Financial Affairs at Ministry of Public Works and Roads, provided clarification on the contents of the COCA report and referred to the council's Finance Committee Report in respect of the amounts said to be spent ineffectively.

He clarified how such amount was utilized correctly in line with the roles played by the ministry as part of developing the infrastructure sector.

The Shura Council decided to form a sub committee from the Finance Committee of the Council and representatives of the Central Agency for audit and Control and the Ministry of Finance to formulate recommendations on the subject.

Continued from page 1

Yemen takes swine flu precautions

"We have been training them, in all governorates for the past two years to combat bird flu, now we will intensify that training," says Al-Kuhlani.

Al Kuhlani also said they will enlist the help of Yemeni airlines staff to report about any suspected cases entering Yemen: "We'll train about 300 stewards working with the Yemenia airlines," he says.

He also pointed out that the ministry would distribute about 260,000 TamiFlu capsules, an antiviral drug to treat the disease, in addition to other diagnostic kits.

The WHO also reassures that it has a stockpile of three million capsules ready to be distributed of TamiFlu capsules in Dubai ready to be immediately distributed to the Middle East in the case of an outbreak. Countries in the region are also taking drastic measures. Egypt ordered the slaughter of 300,000 pigs as a precautionary measure on Wednesday, a move that angered some of the country's farmers.

Jordan has banned all meat products from entering the country from affected countries. The UAE and Lebanon banned meat from some parts of the US. Saudi Arabia is revising its national plan for combating diseases.

The WHO recommends that people avoid close contact with people who appear unwell, and who have a fever or a cough: "Wash your hands with soap and water frequently and thoroughly. Practice good health habits including adequate sleep, eating nutritious food, and keeping physically active," it told people around the world.

Lebanese Minister of Health Mohammad Jawad Khalifa advised the Lebanese to refrain from their traditional three kisses on the cheek when greeting

each other.

The symptoms of swine flu are similar to those of influenza and of influenza-like illnesses in general, namely chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pains, severe headache, coughing, weakness and general discomfort.

The strain responsible for the 2009 swine flu outbreak, in most cases, causes only mild symptoms and the infected person can make a full recovery without requiring medical attention and without the use of anti-viral medicines.

Vaccination and Medication

There are no vaccines against swine influenza virus causing illness in humans. The virus is a type A influenza virus that causes mild to severe respiratory symptoms that, if bad enough, can result in death. The virus is spread easily from person to person but the variations and exact origin of the influenza remain unclear. One of the main tasks facing scientists is to gain a better understanding of its variations as it has spread throughout the world.

According to the WHO, it is not known whether current human seasonal influenza vaccines can provide any protection. Influenza viruses change very quickly.

It is important to develop a vaccine against the currently circulating virus strain for it to provide maximum protection. This is why WHO needs access to as many viruses as possible in order to select the most appropriate candidate vaccine virus.

Medication however is available even in Yemen according to Al Kuhlani, "We have enough stock, leftover from the bird flu precautions, and it will expire in 2010."

"We will use the same treatment as bird flu [TamiFlu]," says Mere. "There's a good stock in the Ministry of Health of Yemen."

In the mean time, the WHO in Yemen is working with drug companies to manufacture a vaccine: "WHO is working with other collaboration centers to prepare diagnostic kits or means to be able to diagnose properly this swine flu," adds Mere.

Restricting travel

The WHO does not recommend countries to close borders nor does it recommend placing restrictions on travel.

Following Wednesday's meeting, Yemen will join the many airports in the Gulf region have drawn up emergency action plans to deal with "high risk passengers and potentially infected passengers." Heat detectors will be set up at Sana'a Airport.

"We are very focused on the safety of the people who may be infected with this new virus or with any other important infection," Mere said. "The WHO does strongly recommend that people who are sick strongly consider deferring travel."

"Those who have traveled somewhere and return feeling ill should seek proper medical attention to see whether this is something that can be treated or, in the case of swine flu, something that also has to be diagnosed and reported," he says.

The WHO said on Wednesday that 114 cases of the virus had been confirmed around the world, including the eight fatalities. The WHO only recognizes laboratory confirmed cases. Numbers might be higher.

Most importantly the country needs to be prepared: "The situation is changing rapidly from day to day," Osama Mere adds. Health ministers from the Gulf countries are to hold an emergency meeting on Saturday in Qatar to discuss the threat of a swine flu pandemic to the region. The Yemeni Health Minister is expected to attend.

Parliament amends election law

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, April 29 — The Yemeni parliament finally approved a one time only postponement of parliamentary elections for two full years. The next elections for parliament will be held on April 27, 2011.

A majority of 230 members of the 232 present parliamentarians endorsed the amendment of article 65 of the constitution regarding parliamentary elections. While two of the attending members voted against the amendment, 69 MPs were not present during the voting.

The next two years pose as an opportunity for the Parliament to carry out a number of legislative reforms which were strongly recommended by 113 members representing all the political blocks.

These procedures aim to give opportunities to political parties and civil society organizations to discuss the constitutional amendments required to develop a new political and electoral system that will include a proportional list. Such discussions aim to enable political parties represented in parliament to complete the discussion of issues that were not agreed upon during the preparation of electoral law amendments. They will also attempt to guarantee what is agreed upon during these

discussions by instituting new laws and by reforming the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER).

The parliament's approval came in light of the review and discussion of the report presented by the parliamentary committee authorized to study and amend Article 65 of the Constitution.

The report clarified that the postponement of the elections is justified as there is not enough time to achieve the required reforms. It also said that the reforms will achieve political consensus between the different political powers and meet the country's supreme interests.

The report clarified the public principles of amendments and pointed out that the Yemeni constitution can be amended since the rules for constitutional amendments are based on social, political and economic conditions. It further showed that Article 158 of the constitution explains the bases and procedures of conducting amendments on the articles of the constitution. The president of the Republic and the parliament both have the right to demand the amendment of an article or more of the constitution. Article 158 states that such a demand should mention the articles and reasons behind the potential amendments as well as stages under which the amendment should be carried out.

The parliamentary report showed the nature of Article 65 of the constitution, considering it a flexible article that can be amended by conducting procedures in two phases. The amendment can be considered effective since three quarters of the parliament members approve of it without resorting to a referendum of the people.

Following the discussion of the suggested alternatives of the text required to be amended, the parliament members agreed to divide Article 65 into two terms. The first term will include the original text and the second term will include the amendment that will create a clause for exceptional judgment that expands the period of the current parliament members for no more than two years in order to tackle the current situation according to the requirements of the supreme interests of the country.

Article 65 of the constitution was divided into these two terms following the discussion of the amendment. The first term states that the period of a parliamentary term is six lunar years beginning from the first parliament meeting, and that president of the republic must call voters to elect a new parliament 60 days before the period of the current parliament ends. If there are any conditions that hinder the election process, the parliament continues practicing its authority until those conditions end.

In Brief

SANAA
Government, IMF discuss means to face international financial crisis

Deputy of Civil Service and Insurances Minister Nabil Shamsan reviewed on Saturday with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s mission the administrative procedures the Yemeni government seeks to reduce expenses to face the international financial crisis.

Shamsan talked over the outcomes of the project of civil service, briefing the mission on the achievement level of the fingerprint and photo project in the country authorities.

He also highlighted the restructuring project in the ministry, affirming that the ministry has completed building the central database for the retired staff of the government.

For his part, head of IMF's mission hailed the successes achieved by the ministry in reforming the administrative body of the country, confirming the fund's support for Yemeni efforts to develop the country administrative body

Higher education ministry launches training program on organizations management

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research launched on Saturday the fifth phase of the training program on organizations management for 28 ministry cadres.

For five days, the program, funded by the Dutch government, aim to build the capacities of higher education staff in the field management, supervising, planning and development.

At the opening of course, Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Mohammed Mutaher affirmed the importance of such courses to raise the staff performance in the ministry in a code with the latest scientific development and benefiting from others' experiences.

For his part, director of the ministry's Promotion Project Fuad al-Hada said the course comes within the training program which is implemented by the project in collaboration with Delft University of Netherlands in the framework of restructuring higher education, praising the Dutch government for providing two international experts for this course.

HODEIDAH
Yemeni doctors remove 1.5 kilo of hair from women's stomach

Doctors have removed a kilo and a half of hair from the stomach of a patient who has been suffering from vomit and stomach pains for twenty years.

Director general of the al-Amal Hospital in Hudaida province Abdul Majeed al-Yusfi said the patient, a 27-year-old woman, has been eating hair since she was seven.

The hair quantity was discovered after she visited a ray medical doctor who diagnosed her illness.

She then underwent a surgery for the illness which al-Yusfi said was the first of its kind they have ever treated.

A medical team could take out hair of the women's stomach, he said, adding she has been released and is now in a good shape.

Course on social specialists' missions in schools begins

A training course on missions of the social specialists inside and outside the school began on Saturday in Hodeidah.

The course, organized by the Project of Trainomg and Support for Basic Education (Better Yemen) which is granted by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), includes 28 teachers from 26 schools in Hodeidah.

The 12-day course aims at providing teachers with skills over the social specialists missions inside and outside the school and means to form parents councils.

At the opening of the course, a number of speeches were delivered on the importance of the social specialists role as a communication link between the school and parents councils.

The speeches also dealt with missions and the activities of the Basic Education Development Project, mentioning the necessity of achieving the goals of National Strategy of Basic Education Development.

DHALE
Child dies as dogs attack people in Dhale

A child died of hydrophobia in a hospital after a rabies-infected dog bit his legs and

other parts of his body on Thursday, local sources in Dhale province said.

Other 9 people including an aged man and two children were taken to the hospital in Damt district as another dog attacked them. Some of them were in serious condition.

The dog was killed later by terrified people who said it attacked all it saw at streets.

Stray dogs are seen in Yemen's cities with the people urging a real solution for their hanging at streets.

In unrelated news, a young boy died Friday while he was swimming in a hotel pool in Sana'a, sources at the hotel told some media outlets.

Mohammed al-Ahdal, 18, died at the Taj Sheba Hotel at al-Tahrir Square area because he was not a proficient swimmer, the sources said

ADEN
Chinese military ship arrives

A Chinese warship arrived in Aden port on Saturday for few-day visit.

The visit of ship, which is one of the Chinese pieces allocated in the international waters in Arab Sea, comes in the framework of enhancing relations of mutual cooperation between Yemen and China in security areas, topped by combating piracy and to insure safety in the maritime international navigation routes.

Nearly 477 tons of national goods exported to Arab, foreign states

Nearly 477 tons of national products including fish, liquid milk, perfumes, biscuits and sweets were exported via Aden seaport to a number of Arab and foreign countries, an official source said on Saturday.

A 450-ton shipment of fish was exported to France, Italy, China, Malaysia, Tunisia, Hong Kong and Thailand.

The source added seven tons of liquid milk as well as 20 tons of biscuits and perfumes were exported to the United Arab Emirates.

About 934 containers carrying various goods from different nationalities were unloaded in Aden seaport.

MAHRAH
Polio epidemiological surveillance course started in Mahrah

A training course on Polio epidemiological surveillance was launched here on Saturday.

The two-day course aims to provide 17 cadres from the epidemiological surveillance officers with the necessary skills and information on the epidemiological surveillance, its importance and its activities and indicators in the governorate, as well as ways of reporting such cases.

At the opening the course, assistant-undersecretary of the governorate Hussein al-Masadi affirmed the significance of the course for the participants, urging them to avail from the course and apply what they received during the course in the practical ground.

The training course was organized by the Public Health and Population office in the governorate in collaboration with the National Center for Epidemiological Surveillance and World Health Organization (WHO).

It is worth to mention that Yemen was officially declared to be free of polio virus for the past three years .

ABYAN
More than 30 Somalis drowned in Ahwar coast

Around 35 Somali refugees, including

one Ethiopian women, have drowned nearby Ahwar coast here due to boat capsized.

"At 8:00 PM on Wednesday, two boats arrived at Hesn Baled and al-Rada'a areas; the first was carrying 162 Somali and African refugees who survived. The second boat was carrying 35 others who drowned at the sea because of strong sea waves," said Secretary General of the Abyan Local Council Ahmad Mohammad told Saba.

He made it clear that a team from Humanitarian Attackumul Charity of the United Nation High Commission for Refugees in Ahwar picked up the remains of the drowned refugees and buried them in Ahwar city upon orders from the prosecution

HAJJA
6 arrested as they try to smuggle 3 beggar children into kingdom

The security forces in the border district of Haradh have seized six people, three of whom women, as they tried to infiltrate into Saudi territories along with three children aged 6-12.

"The six had planned to use the children as beggars in Saudi Arabia," the police director in the district said, adding

the plans have been confirmed by their statements.

The arrestees came from a Hajjah district while the children with them came from a different area, the police director said.

The arrested have been turned over to the relevant authorities to investigate them while the children were sent to a child protection center in Hajjah.

On the other hand, the Yemeni authorities were handed over 3 children aged 15 each who Saudis said had illegally entered Saudi lands.

In unrelated news, Yemeni families in Hajjah have appealed the government to intervene and free their relatives from Saudi political prisons who have been detained without confirmed accusations. They complained that Saudi Arabia has been holding their relatives in connection with anti-terror measures.

In a letter to the National Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms HOOD, the families said their relatives were detained just because some of their relatives are wanted by Saudis on terrorist charges.

The letter said the Saudi authorities seized in February a family, parents along with two children, and a newly-married couple close to the family.

Vacancies

A Leading FMCG Company Based in Sana'a, Yemen is offering attractive employee packages and benefits and currently in need for professional candidates that can fill the following vacant position. Please submit your CV to the following:

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or by fax 01 - 341598

Sales & Marketing

1- Regional Sales Managers:

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2- Territory Development Managers:

Explore Trade opportunities, analyze Competitive activities, implement work routines and lead territory team to maximize sales and Company profitability.

3- Area Sales Managers:

Provide accurate market data, implement route to market, increase product availability, Product visibility, leading teams by on the job training and increase Market share in his designated area.

4- Marketing services Manager:

Responsible for developing annual marketing plans in terms of Branding, promotions and Special events. Maximize benefits of marketing funds, develop and implement picture of success and maintain partnership relations with marketing suppliers.

5- Trade Marketing Coordinator:

Develop brand equity and brand awareness by identifying opportunities and gaps in the market place.

Technical

1- Procurement Manager:

Responsible for the planning of raw materials, negotiating with suppliers, open up bank LC's and clearing with Customs & duties.

2- Materials Control Manager:

Responsible for materials controls from ordering planning and procedures, stock movements in flow / out flow and recording, and calculating lead times.

3- Warehouse Manager:

Responsible for the received finished goods from production, its movements and delivery to branches, maintain stocks controls and recording, maintain product within applicable storage conditions.

4- Operations Manager:

Responsible for warehousing stocking and logistics between productions facility & Branches.

Finance

1- General and Cost accounting Manager:

Responsible for accounts receivables and payables, cost controls, Cash management, stock and ledger management and maintain work procedures in Branches.

2- Treasury Manager:

Responsible for day to day accounts transactions and tracking. Cash Management and banks dealing including reconciliations. Full control and responsibility on cash inflow and outflow.

3- Taxation Manager:

Responsible for preparing tax accounts within local taxation framework, mainly on income tax, Profit tax, Sales tax and customs duty

4- Head Cashier:

Responsible for daily cash collection and its details, Physical day to day cash verification and reporting. Petty cash management and controls for HO and its branches, branch disbursement and banks reconciliation.

5- Branch accountant:

Responsible for cash management and branch disbursement & stock management and the preparation of financial reporting to head accounts.

Human Resources

1- Regional HR Manager:

Responsible for implementing Corporate HR strategy in respective area of responsibility that includes Admin, Employee Services, recruitment, training, legal and both Social & commercial insurance.

2- Country Security Manager :

Responsible for the protection of Company assets, securing company and staff from any vandalism, maintain visitors and employees records, provide management with feedback on any corruption/misconduct taking place.

3- Admin services Controller:

Responsible for maintaining cost effective analysis and provide management reports and feedback. He is also responsible for recommending corrective actions on services provided by company which includes management of employee transport, Stationary, canteen, employee regular car maintenance.

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ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Minimum of 5 years experience of procurement in chemical plant, oil industry or in mining.
- Bachelor degree in Procurement/Supply Chain Management, Engineering, and/or Business Administration.
- Prior supervisory experience required
- Broad knowledge of structure and key points for the whole supply chain.
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with a wide range of people in all related departments and functions, using a broad array of communication and influencing techniques and skills.
- Good understanding of how to reduce costs and improve delivery and quality of performance.
- High standards of integrity, with demonstrated ability to actively identify any purchasing mal-practice by employees or suppliers.
- Should have highly developed computer skills in MS Office and in using purchasing and inventory management software.
- Good understanding of Terms and Conditions relating to purchased items.
- RCIS or other relevant commercial qualification.
- Excellent negotiator, ideally with experience of claims arbitration.
- Strong communication and leadership skills.
- Fluent in English; Arabic language skills will be highly valued.

To apply please send your CV with a cover letter to recruitingchances@gmail.com, The subject of your e-mail should be the job title you are applying for along with the Position Reference Number which is shown alongside the job title. Any application without the required information will not be considered for the role. The closing date for applications is 15 May 09. Due to the high interest shown in this role it will unfortunately not be possible to reply to everyone. Therefore if you have not heard from us by 30 May 09 please take it that you have not been successful in applying for the role this time.



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Surfing the web in Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

Walid is a nine year-old third-grade student. He is a bright child, but never does his homework because he is always hanging around at the cybercafé after school. After a quick lunch, he heads off to the internet café every day where he spends well over six hours playing games.

More than once his father has found him there, giving him a good spanking and sent him home. On the days he comes with his school uniform he is sometimes turned away by the café manager.

Walid makes his way to his favorite computer and starts to play the deadly 'Counterstrike.' Thirty minutes into the game he is distracted and shocked by the men seated next to him watching pornographic material.

His curiosity draws him to the forbidden and he has now turned to watching adult films while he is at the cybercafé instead of playing games.

According to Yemen's laws, children are not allowed to enter internet café.

Sitting behind his computer bored with his job, Sami pays no attention to who is doing what on the PCs. He is engrossed in his online chess game as he absent-mindedly hands the customer his change.

The managers of these establishments are supposed to be responsible of monitoring the PC users but unfortunately many don't care. Some even download adult material onto the PCs thus encouraging bad morals.

"The law criminalizes promoting, publishing or helping to publish any pornographic materials, be they photos or films," said lawyer Abdurrahman Al-Barman. "It specifies two years in prison for those who commit this crime."

Online since 1996, Yemen has a relatively low number of internet users in comparison with other countries. However, the numbers are increasing. International Telecommunication Union's 2008 estimates indicate that less than one percent of Yemen's population uses the Internet.

There are two Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Yemen: Tele Yemen and Yemen Net. They offer customers

two types of internet access. The first is a dial-up connection via the telephone and the second is Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line or ADSL.

"Both technologies enable the user to connect to the World Wide Web, but the difference is the speed of the data transmission and the technological devices used," explained Ibrahim Owaidi, computer networks engineer.

"ADSL is faster than the dial-up since the telephone line is connected to a special modem that converts incoming data from analog to digital and then the modem is connected to the computer, while in the dial-up the line is directly connected to modem card in the computer," added Owaidi.

Although the country is currently connected to the internet through fiber optics, plans are well underway to establish connection by satellite, according to Mansour Al-Rada'ee Director of Public Relations at the Public Telecommunication Corporation (PTC).

"The maximum speed of the dial-up line is 56 kilobyte per second and the download speed doesn't exceed 5 kilobyte per second whereas in the ADSL the speed starts from 128 kilobyte per second and reaches 1 megabyte per second," said Al-Rada'ee.

Censorship

When the World Wide Web -not to be confused with the internet itself, which is the core network developed many years earlier- was created in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee, its main objective was to enable the free exchange of information via interlinked hypertext documents.

But free exchange of information is not always possible because of the highly controversial censorship of the Internet.

In 2006 the organization Reporters without Borders (RSF) published a list of the 13 "enemies of the internet" This list was updated in 2008 to include the following. They are Belarus, Burma, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

Although Yemen is not on Yemen does not appear on RSF's internet enemy list, it is in one of the countries being looked into by the Open Net

Initiative's (ONI), an umbrella of research groups at the universities of Toronto, Harvard Law School, Oxford and Cambridge whose mission is to investigate and challenge state filtration and surveillance practices on the internet.

A study on internet filtering by the ONI suggests that the level of state-led censorship of the internet is growing around the world.

The study of thousands of websites across 120 Internet Service Providers found that 25 of 41 countries surveyed showed evidence of content filtering.

The study chose 41 countries for the survey in which testing could be done safely and where there was "the most to learn about government online surveillance."

A number of states in Europe and the US were not tested because the private sector rather than the government tends to carry out filtering, it said.

According to the ONI, countries which carry out the broadest range of filtering included Burma, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Access to specific websites can be blocked or limited by several software products on the consumer market known as web filters. The internet contains a lot of material that most parents wouldn't want their children to see, but it also contains material most governments do not want their citizens to see.

Yemen's two ISPs block access to contents falling under the categories of gambling, adult contents, and sex education, as well as material seeking to convert Muslims to other religions.

Using Websense, an American technology that filters the internet, Yemen filters these controversial sites. "This is a social service that Yemen Net provides to society to encourage morals," said Al-Rada'ee.

"We do the same thing as Yemen Net" says Ali Al-A'mash, head of IT support of Tele Yemen. "We also block the websites the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or National Security instructs us to block," he adds.

According to ONI, Yemen's filtering focuses on pornography, proxy servers, gambling sites, and gay or lesbian material. ONI found that filtering by both of Yemen's ISPs increased from 2004 to 2005.

It is interesting to note that the program that blocks the internet can only block a limited number of websites at once. This means that if many people connect to the internet at the same time, some will view an unfiltered version of the web.

"Although we do censor the web, some internet users occasionally get access to these websites," Al-Rada'ee admits while encouraging social responsibility when it comes to morals.

The over 900 internet cafes across the country are also monitored. The PTC's Calls Centers and Internet Cafes Administration (CCICA) department observes internet cafes across the country.

"The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Interior should cooperate with the CCICA to carry out inspections," says Al-Radee

Internet café owners have the tendency to install a cluster of different categorical movies on all the PCs in the shop or put them on the server network. The clients have the access to the server through specific icon on all the PCs in the shop.

A recent statistics from the Public Telecommunication Corporation revealed that internet subscribers and users have increased.

In April 2009, there were around 295,624 Internet subscribers compared to 206,909 subscribers in 2007.

Both Internet service providers in Yemen are 100 percent government owned, but TeleYemen is managed by a French company.

Yemen not in global IT report

The Global Information Technology Report 2008-2009 issued recently does not mention Yemen.

For the second time the report ranks Denmark first, Sweden second and the US third in their readiness in utilizing information technology.

The United Arab Emirates rank first among the Arab countries and 27th globally.

Qatar ranks the second in the Arab region and 29th internationally.

Bahrain ranks third in the Arab world and 37th globally.

Israel ranks the first in the Middle East and 25th at the international level.

The report measures readiness to use information technology through gener-

al economic status, legislative environment, information technology infrastructure, as well as how well the government, companies and individuals are able to make use of information technology.

Abdurrahman Al-Burayhi, media director at the Ministry of Information Technology stated to the press that his ministry was surprised by the Yemen's absence in the Global Information Technology Report 2008-2009.

"The ministry did not receive any request form the World Economic Forum about the situation of information technology in Yemen," he said.

In addition to that, the global report recommends that good education fundamentals, high levels of technological readiness and innovation are essential engines of growth needed to overcome the current economic crisis.

"Under the theme 'Mobility in a Networked World,' this year's report places a particular focus on the relationship and interrelations between mobility and Information Computer Technology (ICT)," said the report.

With record coverage of 134 economies worldwide, the Report remains the world's most comprehensive and authoritative international assessment of the impact of ICT on the development process and the competitiveness of nations.

The report is produced by the World Economic Forum, an international independent organization in cooperation with INSEAD, the leading international business school based in Fontainebleau, France, and is sponsored by Cisco Systems, international supplier of networking equipment and training based in the USA.

Future Yemeni e-government project

In 2002, the government funded USD 58 million for the Yemeni electronic government project to be completed by 2010 which would turn all the applications in the public sector from manual into electronic. The project aims to have even have secondary school pupils take their exams online instead of papers.

After the announcement of the project, it was neglected until the final quarter of 2008, since a shared committee from the Ministry of Telecommunication and Information

Technology and the general secretariat of the cabinet failed to follow up the project's implementation.

Now the first stage of the project is being carried out by showing the public sector data.

In 2008, the Department of Economic and Social affairs at the UN did an e-government survey which measured the readiness for an e-government.

Yemen ranked 164 out of 192 members of the UN in that survey, ten ranks down from its place in the 2005 survey.

A vehicle for change

The innovative use of the internet is revolutionizing information and entertainment delivery, affecting their production and consumption, transforming societies and their behaviors, even political institutions and the role of citizens within them.

Blogging has opened new doors for citizens to share their opinion and influence decisions as their role in mainstream media grows. Blogs have gained increasing notice and coverage for their role in breaking, shaping, and sometimes even spinning news stories. Others function as more personal online diaries.

While the blogosphere of Yemen is still in its infancy, the doors this could open are a force to be reckoned with. In developed countries, bloggers have created alternative news sources that have been so far as to lead to political crises.

Some argue that the new technology of e-mail, on-line discussions, and readily available information will lead to a more informed, engaged, and an influential public.

Some say we live in a better connected, more engaged and interactive society. Others describe it as a society of lonely people glued to computer screens, whose human contacts are largely impersonal and whose political beliefs can be easily manipulated, with or without censorship.

Some greet these developments in communication with jubilation, others warn of dire consequences.

Whether the internet's impact is positive or negative, one thing is certain: For developing countries like Yemen, the internet is a powerful vehicle for change.

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رينج روفر سهوت صممت لتفوق المألوف

Republic of Yemen Ministry of Water and Environment Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation Local Corporation

Request for Expressions of Interest Consulting Services for preparation of Detailed Design and tender document, and Construction Supervision

- The Republic of Yemen, has received a Credit from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) toward the cost of Sana'a Wastewater network project/ Sana'a Wastewater Treatment Plant, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this Credit to payments under the contract for consulting services for **Sana'a New Wastewater Treatment Plant and Effluent Reuse Project**. As the following:
Phase I: Preparation of Detailed Design and tender document, and
Phase II: Construction Supervision
- Through Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation Local Corporation, the Ministry of Water and Environment now invites the interested Arab consulting firms to indicate their interest in providing the above services. Interested consultants must provide information that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff etc.) **Joint Venture or association with foreign and local consulting firms is encouraged.**
- A consultant (or a joint venture/association) will be selected in accordance with and procedures set out in the Arab fund and Government of Yemen Guidelines.
- Interested consultants may obtain further information between 09:00 hrs and 14:30 hrs at the address shown below.
- Two copies of the EOI must be delivered to the address below not later than 12:00 hours (Yemen Standard Time) on Wed June 10, 2009.

Office of the Project Director
Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation Local Corporation
Al-Hasaba Street, Al-Idha'a Road B.O. Box 2659
Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population
Al-Hasaba,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone +967 1230656
Fax: +967 1230656

- The minimum requirement for short listing any consulting firm (joint venture or association) is:
 - Submission of the latest company's prospectus (with attachments if necessary);
 - Successful experience as a consulting firm for at least ten (10) years. Additionally, a specific requirement is to have successful experience as a consulting firm over the last five (5) years in the Design and Supervision of at least two (2) projects each of a similar nature and size, preferably in Yemen or the region; and
 - References from previous or ongoing clients.

Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation

presents its congratulations to

H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

And all its employees and staff on the occasion of

International Labor Day

Wishing our country more progress and advancement towards a brighter future.

Eng. Mohamed Abdulla Mubarak bin Aifan
Executive Chairman, Chairman of the Board

Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Abdulsalam Sabrah
Deputy Chairman of the Board

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Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

And the people of Yemen

on the occasion of

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and all staff and employees of

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LABOR DAY

May 1st 2009

Mr. Gregor Mawhinney
President - General Manager
And
Mr. Ali Sohaiki
Executive Director

And all staff and employees of both Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen, Masila Block "14" and Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd., Block "51" present their warmest congratulations to **H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh** President of the Republic of Yemen And to all Yemeni people and laborers on the occasion of International Labor Day (May 1st) Wishing the Republic of Yemen and its Wise leadership further achievements, progress and prosperity. We also take this opportunity to congratulate the following outstanding employees honored this year 2009:

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تمنينا لجمهورية اليمنية وقيادتها الحكيمه المزيد من الانجازات والتقدم والرخاء. كما ننتهز هذه الفرصة لتتقدم بأحر التهاني القلبية لموظفي الشركتين التالين والمكرمين للعام الحالي 2009 بهذه المناسبة وهم:

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Canadian Nexen Petroleum
Yemen and its Masila Block
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كنديان تكسن بتروليم يمن وشركاؤها في
قطاع المسيلة (14)



Canadian Nexen Petroleum
East Al Hajr Ltd. - Block (51)
كنديان تكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة
قطاع شرق الحجر (51)

The Ottoman Revival: Turkish nationalism goes back to the future

By: Yigal Schleifer

One clear day in February, when Ali Babacan visited Yemen, his hosts brought him to a centuries-old, mud-brick building outside Sanaa, the Yemeni capital. There, about a dozen tribal leaders were waiting for the Turkish foreign minister with curved daggers drawn. If Babacan was at first startled, he soon realized that he was being greeted in a way once reserved for newly arrived Ottoman governors—complete with drums and a traditional dance that had probably not been performed for a Turkish official in almost a century.

Not so long ago, top Turkish officials didn't bother to visit Yemen, or for that matter most other countries in the Middle East. In the nearly 90 years since the founding of the modern Turkish Republic, its leaders have tended to equate the East with backwardness, and the West with modernity—and so focused their gaze primarily on Europe. Meanwhile, Arab countries, once ruled by sultans from

Istanbul, looked upon Turkey with a mixture of suspicion and defensive resentment.

Today that's changing. Not only is Turkey sending emissaries throughout the region, but a new vogue for all things Turkish has emerged in neighboring countries. The Turkish soap opera *Noor*, picked up by the Saudi-owned MBC satellite network and dubbed in Arabic, became a runaway hit, reaching some 85 million viewers across the Middle East. Many of the growing number of tourists from Arab countries visiting Istanbul are making pilgrimages to locations featured in the show. In February, *Asharq Alawsat*, a pan-Arab newspaper based in London, took note of changing attitudes in a widely circulated column, "The Return of the Ottoman Empire?"

This new mood started at home. Since it first came to power seven years ago, Turkey's government, led by the liberal-Islamic Justice and Development Party, has taken a different approach to its role in the region. The mastermind of this turnaround—"neo-Ottomanism," as some in Turkey and the Middle East are calling it—

has been Ahmet Davutoglu, the Turkish prime minister's chief foreign-policy advisor. In his 2001 book, *Strategic Depth*, he argued that in running away from its historical ties in the region, Turkey was also running away from political and economic opportunity. His strategy has paid off, literally, for Turkey. Trade with the country's eight nearest neighbors—including Syria, Iran, and Iraq—nearly doubled between 2005 and 2008, going from \$7.3 billion to \$14.3 billion. And, from being on the verge of war with Syria a decade ago, Ankara is now among Damascus's closest allies in the region.

The Ottoman past is also in the air in Turkey. At a recent government rally, one enthusiastic supporter unfurled a banner proclaiming the prime minister "the last sultan." Moviegoers have been flocking to see a new slate of Ottoman-themed films, from *The Last Ottoman*, an action flick set during World War I, to *Ottoman Republic*, a comedy imagining daily life in modern Turkey if the sultans were still in charge.

Istanbul's newest cultural attraction

is the municipal-run Panorama 1453 History Museum, a granite-clad building just outside the city's ancient walls that tells the story of the Ottomans' conquest of Byzantine Constantinople. In the gift shop, visitors can buy everything from cuff links emblazoned with the sultans' seal to a 1,000-piece puzzle showing Mehmet the Conqueror entering Constantinople on horseback.

On a recent visit, I met a group of head-scarved women who were taking in the sights and sounds of the museum's main exhibit: a circular diorama depicting Mehmet the Conqueror's victorious final assault on Constantinople's walls. "This is beautiful, most beautiful," said one 28-year-old schoolteacher with a big smile, as the sound of thunderous cannon fire played in the background. "We must know our history."

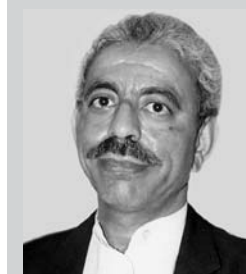
Nationalism is nothing new in Turkey. Yet for much of the last century, it has meant rejecting the country's Ottoman history. Today it means claiming it.

Source: www.foreignpolicy.com

COMMON SENSE

Yemen on the brink

The question that arises to anyone, who has a sense of what is going on in Yemen and cannot help but wonder: Do the people who run the country really know where Yemen stands now and where the country is heading? One would think that it is about time that the rulers start asking questions like this, because ignoring such questions over the last thirty years or so, in which the current regime has been in power, has been a major factor in the horrendously poor and absolutely unacceptable state that the country is presently confronting.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

This observation is not so much a desire to foment opposition or hatred of the regime, as it is a hope and a desire that the current hierarchy that controls everything and everyone who breathes in the land begins to understand that things are far from being in their normally desired conditions.

All the flowery renditions of the state of the country, which the hired pens of the Ministry of Information and the Guidance and Morale Boosters of the Military Brass continuously try to blare out night and day in all the media channels under their respective disposal, are not able to hide the truth anymore: the situation in the country can at its best be described as bad! However, to the overwhelming majority of the population, who continuously sink further into the abysmal world of poverty and social degradation, the situation is far more approaching the unbearable and certainly the inexcusable. For decades now, the latter have held on to a stubbornly frustrating hope that things cannot get any worse than they are now and as the years go by, the hope becomes no more than a prayer that the Al-Mighty can not simply ignore the misfortunes of the good people of Yemen forever and subject them to the worst economic, political and social tyranny they have ever known in their lifetimes and in the lifetime of their ancestors.

Let us look at the facts: 1) We have a very fragile political framework that has made a hoax of democratic governance, political plurality and the peaceful transfer of political authority; 2) We have an economy that serves the interest of a monopolistic cartel of family businesses that shut out the door to competitive business practices and submits to the embezzling tactics of political opportunists and any thugs who possess any semblance of armaments at their disposal to use without regard to the legal ramifications and the social backlash that such uncontrolled use of armaments would normally invoke; 3) along the same lines as the latter, we have higher echelons in the military and security establishment, who have taken their positions as a right to take possession of any real estate they so desire, whether belonging to the government or to some helpless landowner, who may be unable to hold on to their possession on the strength of the law and its enforcement mechanisms; 4) we have an unending flood of refugees hitting our shores daily, many of whom are unlucky to make it to the coastline, as opportunists from beyond our shores, with the tacit approval or closed eyes of local authorities, fill very sub-standard sea laden vehicles tenfold their capacities, only to capsize in the middle of nowhere drowning hundreds if not thousands every month, giving the descriptive name of the Red Sea its rightful descriptive due; we have a country that is torn by religious strife as imported naive religious ideologies seek to disrupt the religious cohesion that has characterized Yemeni society since the dawn of Islam and the political establishments seek to profit from sectarian strife and regional disillusionment of a unity that is fully desired by the population north and south of Mukeiras, but the ungodly hoarding of senior officials have brought on disillusionment, despair and hopelessness among the millions, in both the north and the south, who have lost faith in the ability of their leaders to provide access to the resources of the land fairly and equitably; the unbearable level of corruption that has caught the attention of even foreign legal jurisdictions and obviously become a major factor in making the country unfavorable to even the most risky investors, let alone the millions of Yemeni emigrants, who would love nothing more than to find safe and lucrative investment havens in their homeland for their hard earned savings overseas, rather than having them sit idle in the coffers of foreign banks; and finally the prevalence of lawlessness, weak enforcement of judicial rulings and the equal application of statutes and regulations that truly reflect citizenship based on equal rights and equal access to all the resources of the land and a comfortable reassurance among the people that indeed the drawbacks of Yemeni citizenship are minuscule when compared to the enjoyment of full civil liberties, accountability of all political and administrative officials at all levels and the reestablishment of all the values, traditions and customs that have not been mischievously corrupted by tribal and social dignitaries, who have distorted them beyond their moral and ethical ramifications as our ancestors have meant them to be.

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

No virtue in desecrating others' inviolabilities

By: Ahmed Al-Zaraq

Yemen may be a failed state, or whatever other names we choose to call it, but name-calling cannot change anything in reality. Every day we notice clumsy practices and problems that confirm that Yemen has many different issues in many different fields. This situation may continue for a long time. The most prominent feature of it is that the government drew back its involvement as an entity under the wing of which all citizens are supposed to be equal. There is no meaning for the presence of the government if it gives part of its authority to a group of people under any pretext through which they make their own decisions independent of justice.

Two weeks ago, Yemen was witness to a scene that indicated the

absence of the state and the collusion of its institutions with a group of people who amounted to little more than a mob. This group immediately reacted to the rumor that a citizen tore up the holy Quran—a rumor that hasn't even been proved yet. Based on a religious fatwa issued by a scholar whose name wasn't mentioned in news that alsahwa.net published and later removed, this gang decided to attack and destroy the house, car and property of the man who was accused of tearing up the Quran. This act is a clear breach of all laws and regulations that determine the relationship between the state and its citizens on the one hand and between citizens themselves on the other.

In a refined copy of the accusations that aimed to cover up the crime that took place that morning in Sana'a, the Imam of Al-'Anqa Mosque and the social leader of the neighborhood levied tremendous charges against the

man. He said that there were remnants of dead bodies of girls raped inside this man's home. Furthermore, he accused the owner of the house of managing a network of prostitution. This was done in order to decrease the size of the crime committed by the mob and to defend these criminals who acted as judges and executioners, all in the presence of security apparatuses which callously observed the destruction of the property of others.

Where were those people who pretend to be zealous about religion during the time of the crime that, according to different versions, took place next door to the mosque? Those people who depended on an investigative fatwa didn't only destroy the house but also directed a flow of accusations, the least of which resulted in defaming the reputation of Muslims without any proof. This act is a bigger crime.

What is strange is that security

apparatuses aided and abetted this criminal act, and instead of arresting the executioners, the whole family of the victim was subjected to investigation and offense.

Additionally, parliament's stance was to ignore the executioners and to order an investigation of the man who was accused of tearing the Holy Quran. The parliament's stance should have taken two directions. The first one is to condemn the act of destroying the house and demand that those who were involved in the process be arrested and investigated. The second is to investigate the man who was accused of tearing up the Quran.

In fact, there was no justice here. The fault is with the parliament, whose members seem to be preoccupied with expanding their parliamentary period and advocating people of supposed virtue who instigated chaos and violence.

We don't know what kind of virtue religious chanters are talking about amid the chaos they cause every time they intervene under the pretext of protecting religion. Issues of defending religion and holy things are not a source of disagreement and don't need such violence. Rather, they need to be transferred to official institutions that all people agree upon lest religious speech turns into a mere tool used for whipping and killing. Amid the current sectarian disagreements, a state of chaos will prevail which will create a lot of havoc unless government institutions are not referred to as having supreme authority in such cases.

Hundreds of human rights organizations and dozens of parties with their different affiliations didn't even condemn this crime and stand with citizens' rights. Instead, they stood aside. What can happen that would prompt parties and organizations to move? Why are these powers that pretend to adhere to modernization afraid to stand up to classical powers that have been hindering the development efforts of Yemen, trying to take us backward in time into a period of isolationism? These classical powers made themselves an enemy of

development. They aim to connect religion with backwardness, confiscate people's rights and force them to yield to the desires of Al-Malali.

Under this horrible silence, a number of the Islah Party leaders issued statements about advocating for Islamic holy things, such as virtue and zeal for sharia, or Islamic law. They blessed the gang who destroyed the house. This may account for part of the reason as to why the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) didn't condemn this practice, since the Islah

Party is one of the major components of the JMP. In fact, the Islah Party largely controls the JMP and forces it to act in accordance with its desires and strategic interests which differ from the agenda of the other parties.

In the end, we must realize that the destruction of a man's property and aiding in his defamation without any concrete proof is not the act of a virtuous Muslim. It is the act of a member of an unruly mob acting outside of religion.

Source: *Marbe Press*



YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

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Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000

Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000

Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

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الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة
Arabian Yemen Cement Company Ltd.



تقديم

الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة

محافظة برقيش مجلس ادارتها

الهندس / **عبدالله أحمد سعيد بوشان**

وخالص التهنئة والتبريكات الى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

والي كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Arabian Yemen Cement Company Ltd.

Represented by its Chairman

Eng./ Abdullah Ahmed Saeed Bugshan

Presents its warmest felicitations To

H.E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And to all people of Yemen

On the occasion of the international Labor Day

Many happy Returns

International
Labor
Day

الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال Yemen LNG Company



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: HR Assistant - Reference No. 256
Department: HR Administration, Finance & Training.
Work Location: Balhaf Site.

Tasks and Responsibilities:

- Updates Balhaf HR Administration database information by entering all national and expat data submitted using the approved HR forms.
- Maintains up-to-date records of all Balhaf operation's employees' status including new hires, terminated staff and any changes in employment status.
- Supports HR Officer - Administration, line management and staff in observing HR guidelines and company policy by providing telephone advice in routine enquiries and maintaining personnel records accurately.
- Assists in the development and implementation of new modules and applications.
- Assists in administrating the Time Sheet/ Leave Record data in the system and ensures its accuracy. Maintains hard copy filing systems to support this.
- Forwards copies of Contractor Timesheets to relevant Agencies / Manpower suppliers by e-mail or fax. Reports HR Administration systems problems to IST section and ensures their resolution.
- Assists in implementing, development and populating any new HR system introduced.
- Accesses the electronic HR Personnel Database to assist in producing reports, data and information as required. Suggests and implements improvements where required.
- Prepares office documents such as memos, faxes, letters, reports and presentation slides using MS Office in English or Arabic if required.

Qualifications, Experience & Skills:

- Bachelor's degree in Human Resources / Business Administration or similar qualification is preferable.
- Two years experience as HR assistant.
- Excellent interpersonal skills.
- Excellent written and spoken Arabic and good knowledge of written and spoken English
- Excellent knowledge of typical computer software programs (Word, Excel, Powerpoint, e mail, Visio etc.) and familiarity with or willingness to learn, other related systems.
- Well organized and able to work autonomously but also to train others.

Job Title: Safety Data Analyst - Reference No. 251
Department: HSSE
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Assists in the implementation of the Health & Safety aspects of the Company HSE policy.
- The post manages all aspects of Incident / Accident Reporting, it's Data Analysis and develops and manages a system for regular monitoring and analysis.
- Assist in developing Yemen LNG's accident and incident reporting system and it's monitoring, the incumbent will establish a HS&E database or use an existing software database such as SYNERGI.
- Coordinate within the Safety department both in Sana'a and at the Balhaf site for all data related issues
- Train and educate users on how to use the incident database and communicate the importance of the application for improved monitoring and analysis of data
- Develop the HS&E Business & Training Plan and ensure it is monitored in a timely manner
- Ensure all Weekly & Monthly H&S Reports are issued in a timely manner
- Ensure that accidents/ incidents are investigated and their findings are incorporated in the database and undertake regular follow-up to ensure compliance
- Constantly update HS&E data and carry out analysis & trends and communicate to all within the organization
- Undertakes communication of the statistical analysis of health & safety data to inform HSSE reporting to internal & external stakeholders.

The incumbent reports to the Head of Safety Operations & Safety Engineering and is part of the HSSE Team based here in Sana'a.

Qualifications Required:

- Relevant graduate qualification, Technical or safety related degree;
- Fluent in Arabic and English language
- work experience: 3-5 yrs in a related field;
- Knowledge of HS&E data management, Able to manage & present analysis of accident / incidents
- Understanding of HS&E Management System;
- good presentation & communication skills;
- Computer literate, including database management.

Job Title: Safety Operations Adviser - Reference No. 252
Department: HSSE
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- To contribute to the development & maintenance of safety operations throughout the organisation
 - Provide practical actions to reduce and mitigate health & safety risks.
 - Effective communication tools (brochures, newsletter, posters, website, liaison committees etc.) in liaison with other YLNG departments where necessary to communicate health & safety matters
 - Provides health & safety related advice and technical support to sites personnel, including the drafting of procedures, the selection/maintenance and testing of personal protective equipment (P.P.E.), fire protection system, fire and gas detection equipment, life saving appliances, etc.
 - Budget and cost management within the area of Operational Safety are developed and implemented
 - Undertake internal and external health & safety auditing activities and the preparation, review and update of necessary documentation and procedures.
 - Provide guidance for Contractor management with respect to operational safety which is of the highest importance for both the Sana'a and Balhaf Operations
 - Contributing to Land Transportation Safety and ensure that issues related to Transport safety are addressed at all locations as it is statistically one of the highest risk areas
 - Participating in the HSSE committees and H&S meetings in all departments of the organization
 - Develop Emergency Response Plan Overview & Procedures & provide appropriate role-specific training.
 - Develop emergency response systems to meet the future needs of YLNG operations.
- The incumbent reports to the Head of Safety Operations & Safety Engineering and is part of the HSSE Team based here in Sana'a.

Qualifications Required:

- Typically 5 years relevant safety experience in the Energy (or similar) industry
- Educated to degree level status with an accepted safety qualification (e.g. NEBOSH)
- Capable of understanding the impact of emerging legislation and industry trends
- Good knowledge of International energy industry health & safety legislation
- Through knowledge of health & safety standards and procedures
- Experience of Auditing
- Trained to lead investigations of accidents/incidents
- Good knowledge of operational health & safety related issues
- Good command of both spoken and written English
- Demonstrable leadership skills, a good team player with communication skills

Job Title: Safety Operations Lead - Reference No. 253
Department: HSSE
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Provide health & safety related advice and technical support to sites personnel, including the drafting of procedures, the selection/maintenance of PPE;s, fire protection system, fire and gas detection equipment, life saving appliances, etc.
 - Carry out health & safety risk assessments of the Company operations, develop the operational audits & inspections protocol and ensure that they are completed on time
 - Manage internal and external health & safety auditing activities and the preparation, review and update of necessary documentation and procedures
 - Support the development of performance standards to measure the successful implementation of the HSSE management system and the performance of contractors within Operations. Ensure occupational health / hygiene elements are fully integrated into Company processes
 - Carry out formal risk assessments in order to ensure they are mitigated in a planned manner. In addition to be able to establish a rigorous health & safety audit/ inspection program
 - Provide advice to operational groups, ensuring proper health & safety data analysis in liaison with the Safety Data Analyst
 - Development of appropriate health & safety key loading and lagging indicators
 - Ensure Contractor management systems are developed and implemented for better management
 - Ensures a close coordination with Quality/CMS Department to ensure all operational health & safety aspects are identified and incorporated into the procedural requirements
 - Conducts safety inspections of marine supply vessels/barges & address issues related to diving safety prior to mobilization period and during the execution of the contracts
- The incumbent reports to the Head of Safety Operations & Safety Engineering and is part of the HSSE Team based here in Sana'a.

Qualifications Required:

- Minimum 10 years relevant safety experience in the Energy (or similar) industry
- Educated to degree level status with an accepted safety qualification (e.g. NEBOSH)
- Good knowledge of International energy industry health & safety legislation
- Through knowledge of company health & safety standards and procedures
- Trained to lead investigations of accidents/incidents
- Good knowledge in operational health & safety related issues
- Good command of both spoken and written English
- Demonstrable leadership & communication skills able to work in multinational environment

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Visit Yemen LNG's website at (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: 4 May 2009

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Yemen Economic Update: Spring 2009

By: World Bank Group Yemen

The political situation remains challenging. A concerted government campaign has succeeded in suppressing Al-Qaeda activities but the group retains the ability to engage in sporadic incidents such as a recent attack on Korean tourists. The Government also reached an agreement with the opposition to delay parliamentary elections for two years, thereby averting a major political crisis. Finally, demonstrations in the South have become less frequent and violent. Concerns remain, however, over the fragile peace accord with the Houthis signed in July 2008, which is threatened by intermittent clashes and mutual accusations of breaches.

The economy grew modestly in 2008 on the back of buoyant oil prices.

Preliminary estimates suggest a GDP growth rate of 4.4 percent as compared to 4.2 percent in the previous year. Higher oil revenues and some progress in tax collections also helped to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.3 percent of GDP and the current account deficit to around 2 percent of GDP. Given that oil prices were very high during the first nine months of the year, the overall economic performance in 2008 is disappointing and underscores the difficult challenges faced by Yemen.

Government is pursuing structural reforms to improve economic prospects. The Government is actively pursuing reforms in several areas. Efficiency enhancing and cost reducing measures are under implementation with respect to the civil service, public financial management, and the social safety net. The Government has also started paring fuel subsidies by applying market prices to high-octane petrol and large-volume consumers of diesel. The pace of implementation of these reforms may pick up in 2009 as the worsening macroeconomic environment heightens the sense of urgency. Major legislative reforms envisaged for 2009 include new laws and implementing regulations on customs, income taxes, investment, telecommunications, and land registration.

The medium-term outlook is troubled. Although growth will rise to 7.7 percent

in 2009, this is due to a one-off impact of the coming on-stream of LNG production during the year. Otherwise, Yemen faces a number of economic and political uncertainties that cloud its medium term prospects. The external context features depressed oil prices, a growth slowdown in the Gulf economies, and instability in the horn of Africa. Domestically, political challenges include the fragile truce in Sa'ada and the continued threat from Al-Qaeda. Fiscal deficits will stay high because of falling oil revenues as well as slow growth in the non-oil sector. Some relief will come, however, from declining inflation.

In 2009, inflation should decline to under 10 percent from its 2008 level of 19 percent.

The poor suffered greatly from two adverse shocks in 2008. First, a 60 percent spike in food prices during 2007-08 reduced standards of living throughout Yemen. Currently, around 35 percent of the population is below the poverty line and higher food prices may have pushed an additional 6 percent into poverty. Global food prices have moderated since mid-2008 but they remain high by historic standards. Second, floods in the South in October 2008 resulted in losses and damages of about 8 percent of GDP, with the poor of Hadramout suffering the most.

Recent political and social developments

Sea piracy is on the rise again after a period of relative calm. Bad weather conditions combined with actions taken by the GOY to combat piracy (including the establishment of the counter-piracy regional center in the southern part of the Red Sea) and the increasing presence of international navy forces, have helped to lower the number of sea piracy incidents towards the end of 2008 and early 2009.

However, with more sophisticated weapons and navigation techniques, pirates have resumed their activities in the last two months. It is estimated that about 130 attacks on freight and passenger vessels have occurred in 2008 alone. As of April 2009, 53 attacks have been reported with 13 attacks taking place in the beginning of April alone. The recent increase in sea piracy incidents has had worrisome

effects for Yemen, especially for maritime transport, off-shore oil exploration and fisheries.

In the case of the latter, some 42 piracy incidents against fishermen took place in 2008 and 30 other incidents have so far taken place in 2009, resulting in the abduction of 815 Yemeni sailors.

The peace deal with Al-Houthi group is facing heightened challenges.

Since early 2009, there has been many revenge killings and fighting incidents involving Al-Houthis and neighboring tribes in Al Jawf and Sa'ada provinces. Undermining the peace efforts as well as the slow progress on delivering the peace dividends to the region. The Saada Reconstruction Fund has started in February after long delays and since then has faced many hurdles, such as highway blockages, and theft of engineering equipment. The Fund has for now delayed cash compensations and focused on goods and humanitarian aids distribution. The recent escalation in skirmishes between Al Houthi tribe and other tribes and the military is brining into memory a repeated pattern from the past, which led to the collapse of earlier peace deals and the continuation of new rounds of fighting.

Sa'ada Reconstruction Fund is currently preparing for the third phase. Yemeni authorities announced that the Fund is now preparing for the third phase after launching the second phase in early March 2009. The first phase included the construction of 960 residential units and restoring schools and water tanks in six districts with total cost of YR870 million. The second phase includes the construction of 1340 residential units and 140 farms with total cost of YR1.2 billion. The Fund is also performing renovation and rebuilding work for 12 water and education projects as well as the construction of 12 new schools. Moreover, it announced the completion of renovating 31 public properties ranging from schools, courts and government premises. Despite the progress with the reconstruction, many displaced persons continue to stay in refugee camps, fearing revenge killings, land mines and the possible reigniting of the war. The mines, which were planted during the war, continue to be a source of risk and casualties. So far, little efforts have gone into clearing the mines and ensuring the safety of the affected areas.

Yemen-GCC integration efforts are making progress. In the latest GCC Summit held in Muscat in December 2008, Yemen was admitted to four new GCC bodies in the areas of standardization and metrology, industrial development and consultancy, accounting and auditing, and radio and television. Furthermore, in early March 2009, Yemen was admitted as a member of the Federation of GCC Chambers of Commerce. The joining to these organizations will help to forge closer ties with the GCC States and promote Gulf private investment in Yemen. Progress has also been made in the allocation of the GCC pledges under the CG meeting of 2006, which amounted to \$3.9 billion. Kuwait has recently announced the full allocation of its \$200 million pledges, and sent for this purpose a follow-up mission. In other related matters, the third post-GC meeting was held in April 5, 2009 in Sana'a, with the objective of (i) discussing the results of the 2006-10 economic and social development goals and (ii) enhancing support between the donors and Yemen.

A controversial new press law was presented to parliament. The new law establishes that access to information is a basic right of citizens, notwithstanding situations where it could undermine national security, social cohesion, and the country's foreign relations. Other measures included in the draft law is the lifting of restrictions on establishing private satellite TV channels and radio stations. The new law, drafted by the National Information Centre (NIC), was criticized by many journalists who considered it as a set-back to the cause of freedom of expression. The legislation comes after a significant increase in tensions between the government and the press in 2008. The new law follows earlier pledges by the government to look into measures to improve relations with the press, especially in regards to the access to public information. Measures in this respect include the designation of official spokespersons and providing regular information on cabinet meetings.

Recent attacks by al-Qaeda targeting Korean nationals have raised renewed concerns. In March 2009, Al-Qaeda carried two attacks targeting Korean nationals, with the first taking place in the city of Shibam causing the killing of four Koreans and their Yemeni tour guide. The second suicide attack targeted a convoy of vehicles carrying Korean diplomats in

Sana'a but resulted in no casualties. The latest attacks came after a period of peace resulting from the concerted anti-terror government campaign that started last summer. Earlier in July 2007, a suicide car bomb killed seven Spanish tourists in the eastern Marib province; in January 2008, attackers murdered four in a shooting on a Belgian tourist group in Hadramout province, and in September, another radical group attacked the U.S. embassy in Yemen, killing 17 people. The government is now undertaking a new campaign to eradicate terrorism. These efforts are also being complemented with the introduction of new antiterrorism laws.

Macroeconomic developments

Oil prices stabilized in the first quarter of the year trading mostly in the \$40-50/bbl price range. Brent crude oil prices averaged \$44 per bbl in the first quarter. The recent signs of the firming up of oil prices reflect OPEC production cuts and the lack of tangible response from non-OPEC sources. With the continued recession, global oil demand is expected to fall 3% in

Q1-09 (y/y) and drop by 2% for 2009. For 2008, and despite the sharp fall in the second half, international crude oil prices averaged about \$97 per bbl, nearly 34 percent higher than a year ago. As for Yemen, the average price of crude exports in 2008 is reported by the CBY to have averaged \$99 per bbl as compared to \$73 per bbl in 2007.

Government oil revenues witnessed a sharp decline in the first two months of 2009. Government oil export revenues hit \$140.1 million low in the first two months of the year, down by about 76 percent compared to same period in 2008. On an annualized basis, the first two months revenue is equivalent to about \$840 million, or about 80 percent reduction from 2008 level. This sharp fall seems to reflect three factors: lower prices (about 60 percent below 2008 average), shrinking export and production volumes, and a larger share of cost oil allocated to operating oil companies. During this period, the volume of government oil exports totaled 3.4 million barrels (this is part of Yemen's total exports which, in addition, includes exports by operating oil companies) down from 6.4 million barrels in the same period last year, or equivalent to about 20.3 bbls on annualized basis as compared to 44 million bbls for 2008. According to EIA figures, Yemen's average oil production in 2008 is estimated at 300 thousand bbls/day (as compared to about 320 thousand bbls 2007 and 410 thousand bbls in 2004) with the nation operating 87 oil blocks and 26 exploratory blocks by 16 oil companies.

Nominal GDP in 2008 is estimated at \$27 billion, about 10 percent higher than the previous year. In real terms, this represents a growth rate of 4.8 percent as compared to 4.7 percent a year ago. The 2008 growth rate underlines a 3.3 percent decline in oil GDP that is offset by some 9 percent growth in non-oil activities¹. It should be mentioned that the current GDP estimates for Yemen are undergoing major revisions, which include re-basing from 1990 to 2000, changing the estimation methodology for the contribution of the informal nonoil, and revising the GDP deflators.

Yemen's fish production is showing signs of leveling off. Owing to the destructive fishing practices, lack of private investments and rising sea piracy, fish production in Yemen is showing rapid signs of depletion. Recent figures for 2008 show an average of 25 percent increase in fish export revenue to about \$245.3 million, and 30 percent rise in volume to 105 thousand tons. However, these figures mask an alarming decline in fish stock and production in some areas. The shrinking fish stock has become a phenomenon in the Arabian Sea waters: Hadramout has exhibited a huge decline in production where figures in 2005 recorded 63,000 tons, went down to 47,000 tons in 2006 and decreased to 37,000 tons in 2007. This deterioration has alerted the government to act on finding solutions and protecting the economy and the

livelihood of approximately 12,000 fishermen. In an effort to improve the situation, the Ministry of Fisheries Wealth (MFW) is currently drafting new fishing regulations that will include measures to protect the marine environment from destructive fishing techniques. Proposed reforms include enhancing surveillance operations on fishery operations and unloading centers, improving the management of fishing ports, issuing bylaws that will organize the process of selling and purchasing of fish, and implementing new fish quality standards to facilitate exports. Recent MFW announcements

Fig 4. Real GDP Growth in Yemen, 2002-08 (in %)

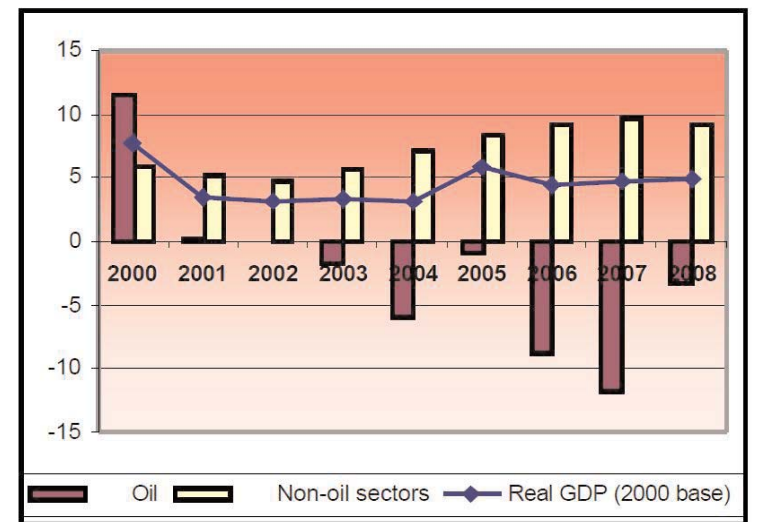
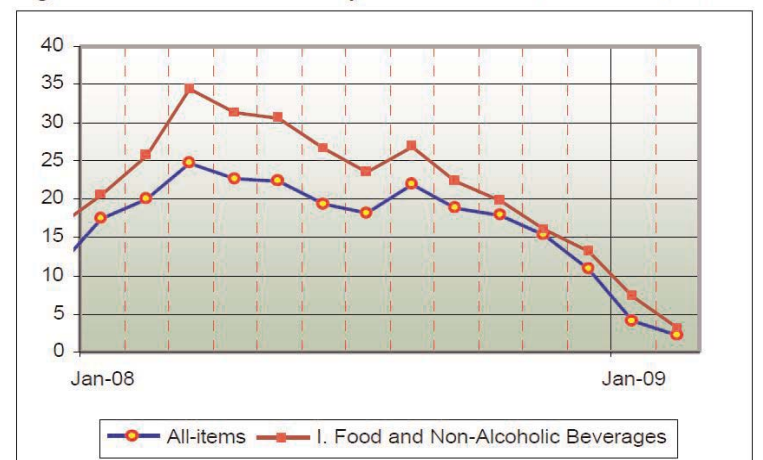


Figure 7. Yemen: monthly inflation rate, 2008-09 (%)



include the establishment of a modern fishing seaport in the Hodeida governorate at a cost around \$7.5 million, complete with laboratories, ice factories and packaging facilities to accommodate needs of the producers and exporters and encourage investment in the sector. Other fishery projects include a development project in the coastline of Hadramout governorate with total cost of \$14 million financed by AFSED, which aims to improve increase fish production and facilities investment.

Inflation

Overall inflation showed a marked increase in 2008. Data released by the CSO indicate an average inflation rate for 2008 reaching about 19 percent as compared to about 8 percent a year ago. Monthly inflation rates peaked in March 2008 and then started to moderate towards the year-end. The increase in 2008 reflects the impact of rising global commodity prices, especially for food, in the first half of the year. Overall, inflation in Yemen has followed trends in global price indices, although with a lag especially where domestic retail food prices are concerned. International commodity prices witnessed a sharp correction during the second half of 2008, falling by 20 percent (food) to 40 percent (nonenergy and metals).

The inflation rate has witnessed a steady decline in recent months. For the first two months of 2009, the inflation rate continued the downward trend of the previous four months. Compared to the same period of last year, the monthly rates for January and February of 2009 reached 3.9 and 2.1 percent, respectively (see figure 5). Meanwhile, in the international commodity markets, prices remained relatively stable with the January-February average for 2009 showing virtually no change from the same period last year.

The current account balance is expected to show some improvement in 2008, following the notable deterioration in 2007. The deficit in 2007, estimated at 6.4 percent, came after a long trend of positive current account balances and steady growth in the country's foreign reserves.³ The deterioration was largely influenced by falling oil exports by about 9 percent (oil has more than a 90 percent share in commodity exports) and the surge in imports bill.

The latter reflects rising global inflation and increased imports of equipment for the ongoing liquefied natural gas project. The deficit is expected to narrow in 2008 to about 1.6 percent of GDP on the strength of hydrocarbon export revenues and the moderation in imports growth.

Yemen's external public debt to GDP has been showing steady decline over the last five years. Despite the increase in nominal value, the external public debt to GDP has fallen from 38 percent of GDP in 2004 to about 22 percent in 2008. Latest figures released by the CBY show external public debt standing at \$5.68 billion in February 2009, about 3 percent below its level two months ago. The

majority of this debt is owed to concessional sources. As shown in figure 10, the composition of public debt has shifted in recent years to donors such as IDA, GCC countries and China, while debt to some of the Paris Club members and the IMF has shown general decline.

Declining oil revenues

The declining oil revenue is beginning to show an impact on the country's foreign reserves. The gross foreign reserves at the Central Bank decreased to 1513.0 billion Rials (US\$ 7521.8 million or 11.0 months of imports) at the end of February 2009 as compared with 1570.2 billion Rials (US\$ 7845.3 million or 11.5 months of imports) at the end of January 2009. Foreign assets of the Central Bank at the end of February 2008 were 1567.6 billion Rials (US\$ 7852.1 million).

Monetary policy has aimed at expanding liquidity during 2008. In April 2008, the CBY eased reserves requirements from 10 to 7 percent of local currency deposits and eliminated the 13 percent remuneration on reserves. It also exempted some bank liabilities from reserves requirements. Towards year-end, the CBY lowered the benchmark minimum interest rate on bank deposits from 13 to 12 percent. Despite these measures to ease liquidity, credit to the private sector decelerated in 2008, growing by only 18 percent as compared to 35 percent a year.

Growth in Net Foreign Assets (NFA) seems to become less significant in influencing M2 growth.

The growth rate of M2 slowed down to about 12 percent in 2008 as compared to about 14 and 22

percent in 2007 and 2006, subsequently. The main underlying factor seems to be the slow down in NFA. Money supply decreased by 1.1% by the end of February from the previous month and net foreign assets of the banking system decreased by 2.7% in February 2009 as compared to the previous month.

The growth in net domestic assets (NDA) over the last five months is primarily due to rising credit to the government sector, while credit growth to the non-government remained subdued.

The exchange rate of the Yemeni Rials against the US dollar was held relatively unchanged in 2008.

The exchange rate averaged about 199.8 per dollar, depreciating by about 0.4 percent from the previous year. The first two months of 2009 witnessed no significant departure from this trend, as the average monthly rate increased from YR200.06 per US\$ in December 2008 to 200.12 in January and 200.16 in February, with an equivalent average annual depreciation of less than half a percent.

Yemen Economic Update is a quarterly report produced by the World Bank Country Office in Sana'a. It consists of several sections covering major political, social and economic developments. It also provides information on ongoing World Bank operations in Yemen, and a list of conferences and donor activities.

The impact of the ongoing global crisis on Yemen

As of April 19, 2009, firm quantitative estimates of the impact of the ongoing global economic crisis cannot be made because of the lack of relevant macro data. The most obvious channels of impact are the price of oil and economic growth in the Gulf countries that are a major source of remittance income and foreign investment flows for Yemen. For the moment, the following observations are pertinent.

a) Yemen has a relatively small exposure to foreign banks and its financial market remains underdeveloped. This limits the risk of contagion from the financial side of the global crisis. The Government announced on several occasions that its foreign reserves were largely unaffected by the crisis. As of February 2009, the central bank foreign reserves exceeded US \$ 7 billion or about 11 months of 2008 level of imports.

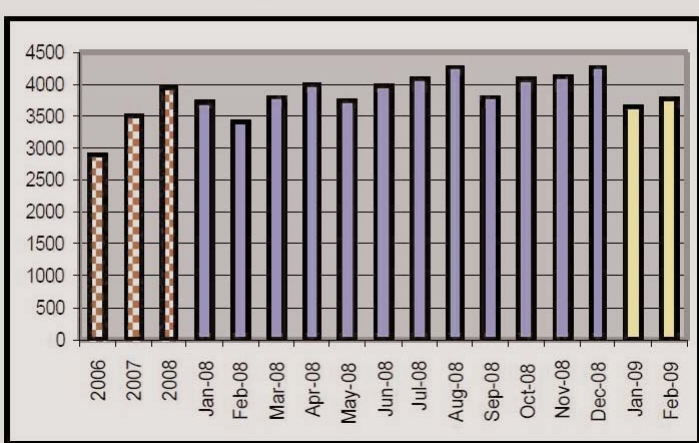
b) Currently, oil accounts for two thirds of public revenue and 90 percent of export receipts. The collapse in the price of oil since the middle of 2008 will certainly affect public revenues and current account balance although the timing and impact will be determined in part by the terms of existing oil contracts. After allowing for the reduced expenditure on fuel subsidies and petroleum product imports as the international prices have fallen, it is estimated that the partial effect of the expected halving of oil prices in 2009 compared to the previous year would increase fiscal deficit by 3 percent of GDP and current account balance by 7 percent of GDP.

c) The crisis could reduce the flow of FDI to both the oil and non-oil sectors. The former will be affected by the lower return in the sector, although moderating international costs for drilling and exploration could be an offsetting factor. In the non-oil sector, the crisis is likely to lower FDI flows, which come mostly from the Gulf and tend to concentrate in tourism, real estate, and some manufacturing industries. The size of non-hydrocarbon FDI has been small less than US \$ 100 million in the last 4 years.

d) Yemen has a large expatriate population in the Gulf and elsewhere and remittances could be adversely affected if the crisis deepens. Currently, remittances are estimated at 5-6 percent of GDP. Remittance inflows are larger than nonhydrocarbon exports by 50 percent.

e) There is some evidence of adverse effects on non-hydrocarbon exports. Fish is the main non-hydrocarbon export product and is marketed mainly in Asia and the neighboring Arab countries. With economic slowdown in the main importing countries, exports of non-hydrocarbons could be adversely affected. Trading firms report difficulties in obtaining trade finance facilities from commercial banks. Although not increasing their lending rates substantially, commercial banks have increased the margin requirement for issuing letters of credit for importers. Preliminary data from the Customs Authorities show a marked drop in customs revenues since the beginning of the year (see figure). Yemen's tourism earnings could also be affected by the global recession, compounded by the perceived increase in security threats. Most tourists to Yemen originate from Europe and the Middle-East and in good times tourism earnings have amounted to a third of nonhydrocarbon exports.

Customs revenues in 2006-2009 – (monthly average in mil YR)



شركة صافر لعمليات الإستكشاف و الإنتاج

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

والي الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي

كل عام وأنتم بخير

المدير التنفيذي ونائبه وكافة منتسبي

شركة صافر لعمليات الإستكشاف و الإنتاج

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

Extend their best wishes to H.E.
President

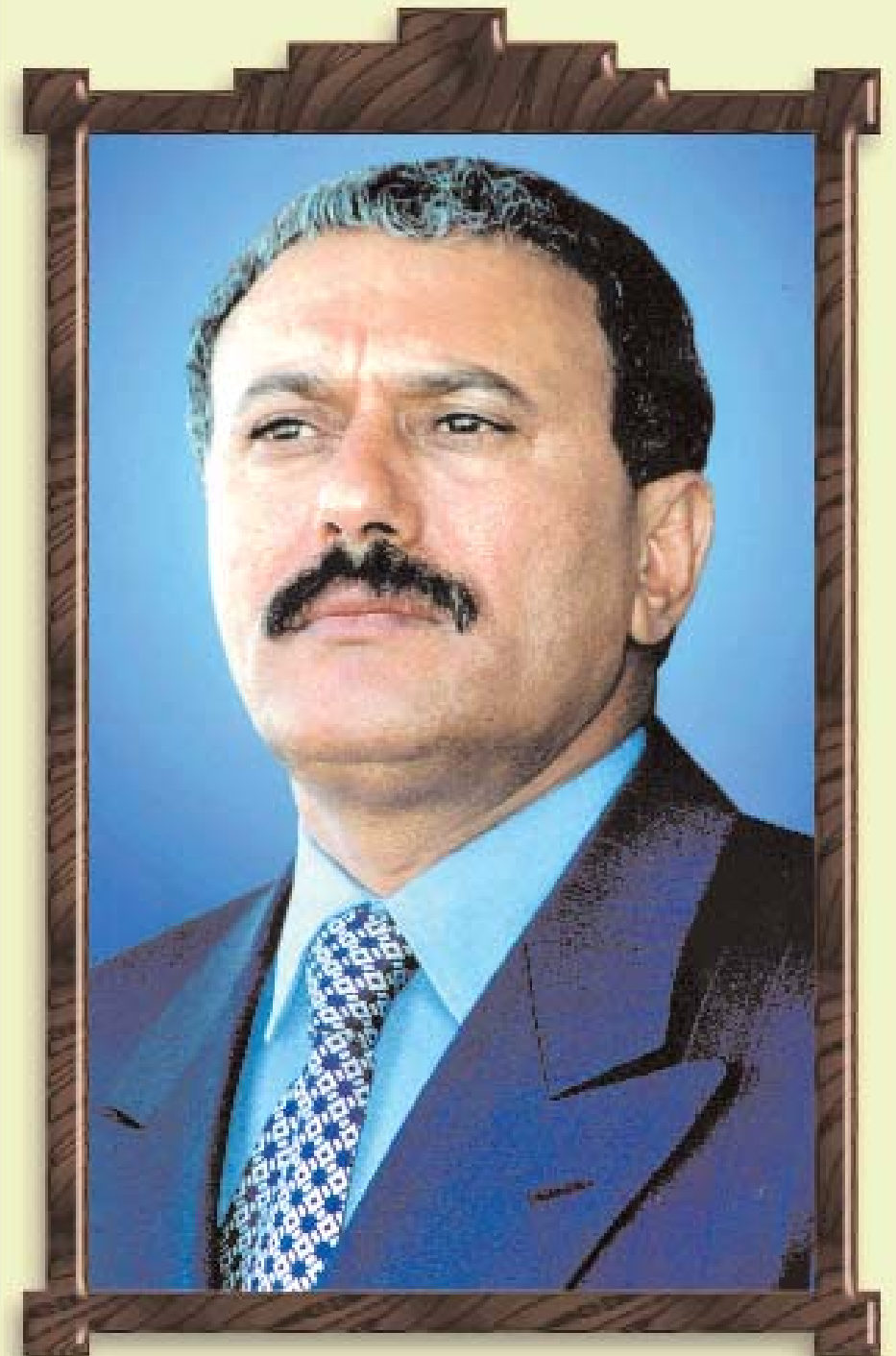
Ali Abdullah Saleh,

The Government
and the people of Yemen
On the occasion of the
World Labor Day
Many Happy Returns

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

SAFER

شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف و الإنتاج
Safer Exploration and Production
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الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال Yemen LNG Company



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: Safety Engineering Lead - Reference No. 254
Department: HSSE
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Manage day to day safety engineering aspects, follow-up, collation of the technical studies
- Evaluation of major accident hazards arising from e.g. fires & explosions, structural failures, loss of integrity etc
- Participation in technical safety assessments, HAZOPS, HAZIDS & HAZAN.
- Provide safety engineering support to assess plant modifications, technical reviews, analysis of incidents, modifications to the Plant Safety Assessment
- Manage all aspects of safety engineering including assessment of technical changes and safety engineering audits
- Review all technical work being undertaken by contractors
- Knowledge of major accident hazards legislation and carry out technical safety investigations
- Development of Operational HSE case
- Appreciation of quantitative and qualitative risk assessment techniques including the principles of tolerability of risk, ALARP, uncertainty analysis and individual and societal risk tolerability including the use of modelling tools such as FLACS, F-N curves, ignition probabilities and the effects of equipment congestion on blast propagation.

The incumbent reports to the Head of Safety Operations & Safety Engineering and is part of the HSSE Team based here in Sana'a.

Qualifications Required:

- Typically 10 years relevant health & safety experience in the Energy (or similar major hazard) industry
- Educated to degree level/Chartered status with an accepted safety engineering qualification
- Capable of understanding the impact of emerging safety legislation and industry trends
- Team player, working experience in multi-disciplinary teams or projects
- Knowledge of International energy industry health & safety legislation
- Experience of working in operations/ engineering projects
- Knowledge of major accident hazards legislation.
- Knowledge of risk assessment techniques and experience of taking part in HAZOP, HAZID, HAZAN and other safety engineering reviews.
- Strong appreciation of quantitative and qualitative risk assessment techniques

Job Title: Safety Engineering Adviser - Reference No. 255
Department: HSSE
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Develop company standards with regard to safety engineering across the company's operations
- Manage all day to day safety engineering aspects for regular follow-up, collation of the technical studies
- Evaluation of major accident hazards arising from eg fires & explosions, structural failures, loss of integrity etc
- Provide safety engineering support to assess plant modifications, technical reviews, analysis of incidents, modifications to the Plant Safety Assessment.
- Knowledge of risk assessment techniques and experience of taking part in HAZOP, HAZID, HAZAN and other safety engineering reviews.
- Liaison with operations & engineering teams on safety engineering activities
- Review all technical safety work being undertaken by contractors
- Ensure all safety related technical work is properly documented and followed up

The incumbent reports to the Head of Safety Operations & Safety Engineering and is part of the HSSE Team based here in Sana'a.

Qualifications Required:

- Typically 5- 10 years relevant health & safety experience in the Energy (or similar major hazard) industry
- Educated to degree level/Chartered status with an accepted safety engineering qualification
- Capable of understanding the impact of emerging safety legislation and industry trends
- Team player, working experience in multi-disciplinary teams or projects
- Knowledge of International energy industry health & safety legislation
- Experience of working in operations/ engineering projects
- Knowledge of risk assessment techniques and experience of taking part in HAZOP, HAZID, HAZAN and other safety engineering reviews.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Visit Yemen LNG's website at (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.

- 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: 4 May 2009

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

The clever king

Compiled by: Rashad Al-Magrebi
RashadHSE@gmail.com

There was a country a long time ago where the people would change their king every year. The person who would become the king had to agree to a contract that he would be sent to an island after his one year of being a king.

One king finished his term and it was time for him to go to the island and live there. The people dressed him up in expensive clothes and put him on an elephant and took him around the cities to say goodbye to all the people. This was the moment of sadness for all the kings who ruled for one year.

After saying farewell, the people took the king by boat to the remote island and left him there. On their way back, they discovered a ship that had sunk just recently. They saw a young man who had survived by holding on to a floating piece of wood.

As they needed a new king, they picked up the young man and took him to their country. They requested him to be a king for a year. First he refused, but later he agreed to be a king. People told him about the rule and how he would be sent to an island after one year.

After three days of being a king, he asked the ministers if they could show him the island where all the other kings were sent. They agreed and took him to the island. The island was covered with thick jungles and the sounds of vicious animals were heard coming out of them.

The king entered a little bit inside to check. Soon he discovered the dead bodies of all the past kings. He understood that as soon as they were left in the island, the animals came and killed them.

The king went back to the country and collected 100 strong workers. He took them to the island and instructed them to clean the jungle, remove all the deadly animals and cut down all the excess trees.

He would visit the island every month to see how the work was progressing. In the first month, all the animals were removed and many trees were cut down. In the second month, the whole island was cleaned out.

The king then told the workers to plant gardens in various parts of the island. He also took useful animals like chickens, ducks, birds, goats and cows with him.

In the third month, he ordered the workers to build big houses and docking stations for ships. Over the months, the island turned into a beautiful place.

The young king would wear simple clothes and spend very little from his earnings as a king. He sent all the earnings to the island for storage. When nine months had passed like this, the king called the ministers and told them: "I know that I have to go to the island after one year, but I would like to go there right now."

The ministers didn't agree to this and said that he has to wait for another three months to complete the year. Three months passed and now it was a full year.

The people dressed up the young king and put him on an elephant to take him around the country to say goodbye to others. However, this king is unusually happy to leave the kingdom.

People asked him, "All the other kings would cry at this moment and why are you laughing?"

He replied, "Don't you know what the wise people say? They say that when you came to this world as a baby, you were crying and everyone was smiling. Live such a life that when you are dying, you will be smiling and everyone around you will be crying. I have lived that life. While all the other kings were lost into the luxuries of the kingdom, I always thought about the future and planned for it. I turned the deadly island into a beautiful abode for me where I can stay peacefully."

The moral lesson from this story is about how we should live our life. The life of this world is to prepare for the life hereafter. In this life, we shouldn't get lost into the deceiving and attractive things of this world and forget about what is to come in the afterlife.

Rather, even if we are kings, we should live a simple life like our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and save all our enjoyments for the hereafter.

May Almighty God make it easy for us, Amen

The Holy Qur'an urges us to prepare for tomorrow: "O ye who believe! Fear Allah, and let every soul look to what (provision) He has sent forth for the morrow. Yea, fear Allah: for Allah is well-acquainted with (all) that ye do." (Qur'an 59:18)

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Clarification about violence against women

I wish to attempt to clarify the ideas of my article entitled "There must be violence against women" which was published over a year ago.

Although a long period of time has passed, I continually receive comments, responses and sometimes abuse from readers from all different cultures. I am not angry at all about this, but found that some comments reflect misunderstanding of some or all the ideas in the article.

Sometimes, I feel readers send their responses immediately after reading the title, without reading the ideas in the article. Because there might be other readers who might have misunderstood the article but did not send any comments, I will try to shed some more light on the topic to make my intentions very clear to all.

I think some readers read only the title "There must be violence against women," and as such they take a negative attitude towards me.

Actually, I always try to make the titles of my articles eye-catching, not to create negative attitudes against me, but to make readers read the article under the title. Of course, the entire article needs to be read to understand the writer's viewpoint in order to comment or criticize it.

The article begins with defining the term "violence" as per Longman's Dictionary of Contemporary English. The word "violence" does not refer only to physical beating, as some people think. Violence can take different forms. It can be beating, shouting, giving a firm order, forcing, preventing, or even a strange look at somebody or at something.

All of us partake in such actions on a daily basis, not only towards

women, but also towards men. For example, one may give a strange look to a friend to send a message of disapproval about certain behavior. This is a kind of violence used to make the friend stop that behavior. This must be taken in mind so that we realize what is meant by violent actions, and what the limits of violence are that everyone should adhere to.

In my article, I wrote about the background of violence that caused me to write about it. While I was watching the news, there was a story about some international organizations in Egypt that adopted two cases concerning violence: The first was a daughter complaining about her father, and the second a wife complaining about her husband.

The organizations were dealing with such cases according to their culture, namely the Western culture, in a way not accepted by the culture of Islamic and Arab societies which have better alternatives to solve such problems.

To be more precise, let us take different cases in our societies. A mother feels responsible for her son and daughters. If the son refuses to go to school, she will try to find the reason. If there is really an accurate reason, she will do her best to solve the problem. During this time, she will talk with her son soothingly, give him advice and encourage him to go to school. If her son is influenced by this style, the mother will have great success.

The son may have bad friends who influence him, encouraging him to skip class to go running after ladies in the streets. Such behavior is considered to be a mistake in all societies. As

a result, the society itself may stop such behavior. People may stop him either by using the police or by talking to him or sometimes even beating him. Of course, these actions are violent.

If the mother knows about her son's behavior before any punishment taken by the society, she will do her best to make him stop. She may have to use some violent actions, not for the sake of violence itself, but to make her son behave in a better way and to avoid any other reactions. The kind of violence from the mother, I think, is better for the son because it will not be as violent as society's punishment, and help him to go back to school.

The above example is really common in Yemen and other societies. I intentionally give this example about a son and not about a daughter because I want to show that violence is applicable for both men and women. Accordingly, if a daughter exhibits immoral and socially unacceptable behavior, the father or mother must not go to the police to complain against her. Rather, they should try to stop such behavior by using gradual steps. Such steps, thus, can be used for men and women equally.

I hope this article makes the points clearer for all of you, dear readers. If not, I welcome any more comments or inquiries. The purpose is not to show off or impose a view on others, but rather to discuss and share ideas to make positive changes in society.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinions writer from Taiz. He holds a Master Degree of Arts in English and is the former editor of Taiz University's English language magazine.

My beloved mother

By: shugaa shugaa
shugaa_222@yahoo.com.hk

*My mother you are in my life
Everything beautiful and sweet.
You are for me the light on the cosmos
That does not leave me even a moment.
You are for me the bright lamp
That has guided me the right way.*

*You are for me the compassionate heart
That does not change at any time in my mind.
You are my flowers and perfume
In the morning and evening.
You are the happiness in life
That makes the heart happy.
You are for me good abundant
You have the higher standing.
You are for me intercessor in Paradise*

*If my soul passes away.
Under you feet Paradise
And running rivers.
Oh, my dearest person
I have no friend in life except you.
If I gave you all my life
I will not give you right.
Oh my God, preserve my mother
Restore her with health.
Oh, my lord heal my mother
Prolong her with long age.*



Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Sanaa

Bekanntmachung für Deutsche zur Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag

Am 27. September 2009 findet die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag statt.

Deutsche, die außerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland leben und im Bundesgebiet keine Wohnung mehr innehaben, können bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen.

Für ihre Wahlteilnahme ist u. a. Voraussetzung, dass sie

1. nach dem 23. Mai 1949 und vor ihrem Fortzug aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland¹⁾ mindestens drei Monate ununterbrochen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland¹⁾ gewohnt oder sich dort sonst gewöhnlich aufgehalten haben;
2. in ein Wählerverzeichnis in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen; er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 07. September 2009 oder später bei der zuständigen Gemeindebehörde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (§ 18 Abs. 1 der Bundeswahlordnung).

Antragsvordrucke (Formblätter) sowie informierende Merkblätter können bei

- den diplomatischen und berufskonsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland,
- dem Bundeswahlleiter, Statistisches Bundesamt, Zweigstelle Bonn, Postfach 17 03 77, 53029 BONN, GERMANY

angefordert werden, sind außerdem hier www.bundeswahlleiter.de online erhältlich.

Weitere Auskünfte erteilt die Deutsche Botschaft Sanaa, Hadda
Tel. 01 – 41 31 71, Fax: 01 – 41 31 79, Email info@sanaa.diplo.de



Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Sanaa



Bekanntmachung für Deutsche zur Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament

Am 7. Juni 2009 findet die Wahl der Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlaments aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland statt.

Deutsche, die außerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland leben und im Bundesgebiet keine Wohnung mehr innehaben, können bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen.

Für ihre Wahlteilnahme ist u. a. Voraussetzung, dass sie

- 1.1 seit mindestens drei Monaten in den übrigen Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union eine Wohnung innehaben oder sich mindestens seit dieser Zeit dort gewöhnlich aufhalten (auf die Dreimonatsfrist wird ein unmittelbar vorausgehender Aufenthalt in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland angerechnet) oder
- 1.2 in anderen Gebieten leben und vor ihrem Fortzug nach dem 23. Mai 1949 aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland¹⁾ mindestens drei Monate ununterbrochen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland¹⁾ gewohnt oder sich dort sonst gewöhnlich aufgehalten haben;
2. in ein Wählerverzeichnis in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen; er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 18. Mai 2009 oder später bei der zuständigen Gemeindebehörde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (§ 17 Abs. 1 der Europawahlordnung).

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- dem Bundeswahlleiter, Statistisches Bundesamt, Zweigstelle Bonn, Postfach 170377, 53029 BONN, GERMANY, www.bundeswahlleiter.de
- den Kreis- und Stadtwahlleitern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

angefordert werden.

Weitere Auskünfte erteilt die Deutsche Botschaft Sanaa
Tel. 01 – 41 31 71, Fax: 01 – 41 31 79, Email info@sanaa.diplo.de

¹⁾ Zu berücksichtigen ist auch eine frühere Wohnung oder ein früherer Aufenthalt in dem in Artikel 3 des Einigungsvertrages genannten Gebiet (Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen zuzüglich des Gebiets des früheren Berlin (Ost)).

