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Price 40 Yemeni Riyals





International conference on environment at Ibb University



UNHCR: Life in war-torn Yemen slowly returns to normal



Redeeming the image of Chinese products in Yemen

Security deployment in governorates over price hikes

and the Yemen Times correspondent

SANA'A, August 4 - The police have been patrolling the streets of the governorates of Dhamar, Taiz and Hodeida over the latest increase in food prices in case citizens were sparked to protest.

The new increase in prices came as a result of the fall in the national currency against the dollar, where the dollar has reached YR 255 for buying on Tuesday because of great demand for the USD in the Yemeni exchange market.

In the last decade many protests in the country were reported over price hikes that have resulted in the killing of dozens of people and the wounding of hundreds of

In Dhamar governorate, the police have been patrolling on the round-about streets, at the entrances of neighborhoods, and around public facilities for the last two days.

A source from the Central Security Forces in Dhamar told the Yemen Times that the security deployment in Dhamar aims at controlling arms from entering the city and to face any potential challenges that threaten security and stability given the background of prices increasing with the coming of Ramadan in the Hijri calendar.

"Owners of commercial stores in the city of Dhamar have closed their stores and refuse to sell anything because of rise and fall of the exchange rate," Ali Abdullah Al-Ansi, a local citizen told the Yemen Times. He added that stores owners are refusing to open their shops, because they are afraid of any likely jump of the dollar exchange rate. Al-Ansi expressed his disapproval of the absence of monitoring on food prices and





Abdullah Mohamed Ali, another local citizen in Dhamar told the Yemen Times that foodstuff prices have increased a lot in comparison to their prices one week ago. He thinks that the price increases are not justifiable and the problem is related to the office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade that is not performing its duties on price and supply monitoring.

Abdullah Al-Wesabi, another local citizen told the Yemen Times that the continuation of price hikes will lead people to protest against the current financial policies and the state should take actions against those who play with the national economy. He demanded the state take action against companies who ask their clients and the distributors of their products to change their transactions from YR into USD at the end of each day.

In Taiz also, local citizens told the Yemen Times that security forces were deployed in the streets two days ago because people are upset over the new price hikes on food-

In Hodeida, Emad Badr, a local citizen told the Yemen Times that security was deployed two days ago at the entrances of the city and in some other streets.

The Yemen Times contacted the Ministry of Interior for more details, but they denied that there is security deployments in some governorates over the new increase in

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Rosh protected area community in Soqotra wins international prize

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, August 3— Rosh Marine Protected Area community on the island of Sogotra won the biennial Equator Prize last month for outstanding community efforts to reduce poverty through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The prize goes to the Rosh Marine Protected Area community from Soqotra that is one of 25 initiatives from Equatorial belt countries that were awarded this year. Rosh protected area was nominated for the prize by the UNDP-GEF Soqotra Governance and Biodiversity Project.

Rosh Protected Area Community is located on northern Soqotra island in the Indian Ocean. Sacra and Diherhom villages have benefited from increased fish stocks and other marine resources, in addition to the benefits of ecotourism revenues. A conservation area and eco-campsite were established under the leadership of Sheikh Omar, branching out later into wider conservation activities.

The community was established in response to demand from local villagers for direct control over the protected marine area. A committee has been established to manage the campsite and other conservation activities. The campsite has created local jobs and shared its benefits equally with the participating communities.

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Hoq cave is more than 3 km long and a hike to its entrance takes about 1 hour. Sheikh Omar started to guide tourists there in the 1990's, but after the establishment of the Rosh Initiative, the campsite gave the job to a neighboring village to share the benefits from tourism.

Food prices soar as rial continues devaluation

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, August 3 - With the advent of the holy month of Ramadan food prices are soaring as usual, but this time the increase is unusually high as the rapid devaluation of the Yemeni rial continues.

The price of the dollar reached unprecedented levels in the history of money exchange in Yemen last Monday. The dollar was sold for YR 255, just after the cabinet's economic council meeting on Sunday on the turmoil of the exchange rate.

To contain yet more deterioration of the rial, the Central Bank of Yemen reached an agreement with money exchangers on Monday evening to fix the price of one dollar to YR 240 for selling and YR 239.5 for buying.

The decision came as a result of a meeting between the Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen, Mohammad Bahammam, with the Association of Yemeni Money Exchangers on Saturday. Bahammam warned the association that the bank will implement strict measures against those who play with the money

According to government-run Saba News Agency, the bank has threatened implementing penalties up to YR 300,000 against any money exchanger refusing to sell dollars to merchants.

Citizens are complaining of the great increase in the price of food before the holy month of Ramadan, during which Yemeni people generally buy many different types of food to have after they break their fast at sunset.

"This Ramadan the price of food has increased sharply compared to last year," said Radhwan Amer, a government employee. "Last year I bought things for Ramadan for YR 6,000, but this year I bought the same things for 10,000," added Radhwan whose family is composed only of himself, his wife and a son.

Merchants are also complaining of the price hikes this year of all foodstuffs, especially those imported from outside of the country.

"Everything has increased this year,"

said Oasem Al-Adib, a wholesaler and retailer in Al-Hasaba central market. "The increase started soaring during the weeks when the dollar price hikes started. The increase covered sugar, flour, wheat, milk, ghee, eggs, cooking oil and every product."

He explained that the price of a 50kg sack of flour increased from YR 3,900 to 4,400. Sugar increased from YR 10,000 from 10,600, and a carton of eggs increased from YR 5,000 to 7,000. However milk registered the highest rise within four months as a 25kg sack of powdered milk increased from YR 14,500 to 23,000.

He said that juices also registered high increases because of the great demand during the month of fasting. Spices and curries have increased sharply by a rate of YR 200-300 per kilogram.

However, the prices of some Yemeni products like spaghetti and yogurt have only seen the usual Ramadan price increase, as Yemeni products have increased only by five percent, according

The Yemen Times followed up the prices of goods later and found that additional increases covered everything. Some goods registered almost a 15 percent increase in price.

This new increase in prices came as the price of dollar reached its highest level despite the intervention of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY). It has intervened nine times since the beginning of the year by injecting money into the market to keep the price of dollar down, but has failed to stem the rial's devaluation.

Last week the CBY injected USD 57 million to feed the markets with hard currency, but the prices are still soaring just two weeks after USD 80 million it pumped into the market has already van-

Yemen Times' sources in commercial banks say that the banks were not selling dollars to merchants and normal customers, fearing further increases, and instead they are buying dollars from the

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International conference on environment at Ibb University

By: Sameer Al-Nuzaili For the Yemen Times

IBB, August 3 — Ibb University hosted its first international conference on environmental science and technology between 1-3 August. The conference theme was "for sustainable environmental development" and it focused on agricultural and water resources.

The topics discussed in the conference included environmental pollutant problems and solutions, the management and technology of environmental resources, public health and the safety of environmental resources as well as environmental awareness and protection in legislation. Academics in environment from Yemen, Arab and foreign universities attended the conference.

At the beginning of the conference a documentary video about Ibb governorate highlighted the history of the city of Ibb and showed the governorate's distinguished preservation of natural resources and tourist views.

President of the University of Ibb and of the conference, Prof. Abdelaziz Shuaibi, emphasized the importance of protecting the environment and biodiversity. He said that the problems facing the environment are international, not only regional or local.

"[The Environment] is our life and fu-

ture," he said. Governor of the governorate, Ahmed

Abdullah Al-Hagri, said that the local authority of Ibb gives special attention to ensure environment protection. He added that the organizing of this conference had been harmonized with Ibb's major cultural events and tourist season.

Al-Hagri declared that recommendations from the conference will be included in the forthcoming five-year plan of Ibb governorate.

The conference is the first of its kind at the University of Ibb and aims to focus on environmental science and technology issues by bringing together professionals and experts from all over the world to present and share their expertise and knowledge.

Dr. Abdullah Alkudami, the organizing committee chairperson, told the Yemen Times that this is a high quality scientific conference and that the event should be stimulating and valuable.

"We have received 166 scientific papers to be presented at this conference, 96 of them oral presentations and another 70 as posters," he said, adding that there were four keynote lectures by outstanding environment scientists.

Dr. Kay Van Damme from Ghent University in Belgium presented a scientific paper on Soqotra Island titled "Conservation Challenges in Soqotra Island."

In his paper Damme presented local examples from Sogotra, and discussed the main biodiversity threats on the island and their interactions, factors that may drive several of the endemic species to extinction.

"Major causes for biodiversity loss in other islands, such as habitat fragmentation, pollution and exotic species, are now become pressing issues. Resource use, unsustainable management and illegal trade are worrying phenomena that increase pressures on Soqotra ecosys-

Mr. Celalettin Ozdemir and Mr. Erkan Kalipci from Turkey presented a paper titled "Determination of Energy Production Potential of Biogas." The study aimed to determine the energy production potential of biogas in Sakarya city and to focus the attention of public opinion on both environment and energy

"In [Turkey] when animal potential and agricultural area is taken into consideration, it's apparent that it will provide benefit to extend biogas plants especially in rural areas in terms of sustainable ecological balance and energy output," the study noted.

A paper by Dr. Khaled K. Al-Bashi from Omar Almokhtar University, Libya, titled "Economics of Fisheries and Bycatch in the Eastern Libyan Coast," explained the economic advantages to the Libvan coast, considered a home place of small fish as well as an important place for migratory fish.

"Modern Techniques for Impact Salted Groundwater for Irrigation," was the title of a paper by Dr. Ali Morsi and Dr. Mohammed Ease.

"Ground water in some areas is creating many unwanted problems. The installation of our unit will eliminate some, if not all, of these problems. The system of treatment suggests a water conditioner, neither a softener nor filter. It is a device that improves the physical condition of water," according to the study.

"The conditioning process does not alter the chemical composition of water,

present in the governorate, and some

even think that the soldier himself may

The security forces in the governor-

ate have said that they will not release

any information regarding the attack

On the same day, an unknown man

on a motorcycle escaped after he fired

A group of gunmen shot a young

According to local sources, the se-

curity forces have not arrested the

criminals yet, in spite of the fact that

In the southern governorates of Al-

Dhale', Lahj and Abyan, eight groups

man, Nadhem Mohammad Suroor, 23,

in Ja'ar, Abyan governorate.

they know who they are.

at the gate of the Security Police build-

until the end of the investigations.

ing in Abyan.

have unknowingly been rigged with



Professionals and experts met to share their expertise and knowledge about enviro-

but by mechanical separation it reduces the negative effects of minerals commonly found in water. Scale is caused by the slow separation of mineral particles from water. The particles separate into adhesive masses which collect and pack in the form of hard or soft scale. Frequently, the particles contain corrosive gasses and cause the additional problem of corrosion. By the use of well-established principles of fluid mechanics, the

system conditioner mechanically eliminates the cohesion between the mineral particles in water," the study explained.

The conference's opening ceremony was attended by a number academic, public and social figures including the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Prof.Mansour Al-Hawshabi, the Governor of Ibb, Ahmed Al-Hagri, and the governorate's Chairman of the Local Council, Amin Alwarafi.

Soldier blows himself up in front of Security Office

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, August 4 — Nine soldiers were injured when a soldier blew himself up in front of the Al-Dhale' General Security Office last Tuesday.

Of the nine injured soldiers, two are

said to have been seriously injured. A 15-year-old child was also injured as he was passing near the office.

It was reported on the army website 26th September that the deputy of Al-Dhale' governorate, Abdulla Husain Al-Haddi, had accused Al-Qaeda of

organizing the attack

According to local sources, the soldier committed this suicide bombing because his salary had been suspended for months and he had not been treated well by his commanding officer.

According to reliable sources, Al-

Qaeda cannot be behind this suicide civil disobedience last Monday. bombing because the group is not

According to local sources, people closed their shops as a response to the call for civil disobedience.

Last Monday, the Southern Movement that calls for separation from the state told people in the south to organize civil disobedience each Monday. They said that the government is unfair to them.

The same sources said that the security forces did not act violently against the protests in the three governorates.

On Tuesday, Abyan governorate's Security Director Abdulrazzaq Al-Marwani said that Al-Mahfad district's director, Yaslam Al-Anbori, was rescued from an assassination attempt.

On the Ministry of Defense website, he stated that the Southern Movement was behind the assassination attempt.

Al-Marwani said that a group of attackers fired at the director and the of the Southern Movement called for four men accompanying him. Two of the men were injured, while one of the attackers was killed and another

The security forces accuse the Southern Movement of being behind the attacks against officials within the army and civilians.

However, Southern Movement leaders deny such accusations.

A member of the Southern Movement said that the security forces want to distort people's perception of the movement.

This week, the Ministry of the Interior said that they recruited 500 secondary school graduates for the General Training Center in Dhamar to prepare them to be guards during the 20th Gulf Cup to be held in Yemen at the end of 2010.

The graduates are from Aden and Abyan governorates and they will be the first group to become specialized in guarding stadiums and sports fields.

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Rosh protected area community in Soqotra wins international prize

The initiative follows the principles of environmental responsibility, including the use of solar panels for energy and sustainable water management.

The Rosh community, under the leadership of Sheikh Omar Ali Mosallam, is receiving 5,000 USD for its development activities. The community still has a chance to win a "special recognition" prize of an additional 15,000 USD which is awarded to the five best initiatives and will be announced at the Equator Prize 2010 Award Ceremony during the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 20 September 2010, according to a press release by Soqotra Governance and Biodiversity

Sheikh Omar will receive the award personally in New York. As a representative of Rosh, he will also participate in a community summit called "dialogue space" which will facilitate peer-to-peer learning and community presentations, and will include special events and training related to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.

"Since members of the community established the tourist camp two years ago, the locals of both Sacra and Diherhom villages have been benefiting and gaining income by selling tourists their services like accommodation, food, diving services and handicrafts by the women of the two villages," Wajdi, a guide in Rosh and the son of the community leader Omar Mosallam, told the Yemen Times.

"After his return back home, a difficult task is be addressed by Sheikh Omar and his villagers, they will have to select the best way [...] to invest the money in order to bring a maximum benefit to the Community," noted the release.

As the UNDP Equator Initiative organizing the awards has announced, the level of competition was extremely high this year and the amount of nominations received was truly impressive. There were almost 300 initiatives from 66 countries from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America competing for the prize.

"The winning Rosh community has joined an elite group of Equator Prize winners, now numbering 128 and constituting an influential grassroots movement of local and indigenous best practice in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction," according to the press release from the Socotra Governance and Biodiversity Project.

"The villages of Sacra and Diherhom that traditionally own the Rosh Marine Protected Area started their conservation activities [a] long time before [the] first international environmental project came to the island,"

"The operation of the eco-camp is organized on [the] principle of [the] community sharing benefits as the best way [...] to motivate the whole community to conserve their natural resources," explained the press release. "Supplies for the eco-campsite are bought from a different villager each time to spread the profits, [The] money generated from tourists goes into community development projects. In the last tourist season, more than 200 tourists visited the Rosh ecocampsite."

According to the Equator Prize website, one of the key benefits of biodiversity efforts in Rosh Marine Protected Area is the regulated breeding reserve, which allows for fish and marine resource populations to regenerate. The community is patrolled and protected from outside fishermen and the campsite is equipped with solar panels and a sustainable water source.

tive, the prize website refers to the ten members of the community who are the money and transfer it outside the employed full time in the campsite. country and CBY cannot control this. In addition, supplies for the campsite are organized on a shared community principle, which means that villagers take turns providing fish, meat, vegetables, souvenirs, and boat rentals to spread the profit.

The community estimates that the marine protected area and eco-campsite have brought the community as much as US 10,000 from accommodation, the sale of fish, and boat rentals. Women also participate in training and awareness campaigns on conservation and management of the protected

Rosh Marine Protected Area Community activities have even become a model for development projects for neighboring villages.

The hiring of boats and divers has been shared with the neighboring village of Terbak to give them responsibility for guiding services and to share the benefits from tourism. Protected areas in Agales and Timre have been established based on the Rosh example, according to a note on the Equator Prize website.

Food prices soar as rial continues devaluation

While the Central Bank of Yemen explained the soaring price of the dollar against the rial by the great demand for dollars by merchants to buy goods for Ramadan and Eid, economists re-

fute these claims. Economists claim that a spike in the price of the dollar is expected around this time, but the observed increases are well above what is usual. They accuse the bank of adopting a bad policy of pumping hard currency into the markets at a lower price which then only encourages large merchants to buy them and resell them at a higher rate.

Professor of Economy at the College of Commerce and Economy at Sana'a University, Mohammad Jobran, puts the deterioration of rial against the dollar down to several factors: lack of wise funding and financial policy, political and security disorder, and corruption in collecting hard currency and selling it outside of the country.

He also argues that merchants who do not pay taxes to the government have plenty of money, and are now transferring their money outside of the country. Absence of investment and that some traders are only selling their goods for dollars are other reasons behind the devaluation of the rial.

He criticized the CBY measure From the socio-economic perspec- of pumping money into the market because the commercial banks buy He argued that the future of the country will be darker under the government's current policy. "If the funding policy of the government continues this way, the price of the dollar will reach 500 rial."

> He denied claims that foreign traders buy the currency from local markets and accused Yemeni traders of doing so. "There are local hands from inside the authority who transfer the money outside of the country. They are the corrupt people," he stressed.

> In a parliamentary session to hear the government's justifications on the continuous devaluation of the Yemeni rial against the US dollar last week, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ahmad Al-Fadhli, said the current financial policy will only cause yet further devaluation of the rial.

> He expected that the public budget deficit would reach YR 500 billion during the coming period, noting that the government in the past used to depend on non-secure sources to fill the gap in the deficit and that the allocated money from commercial banks investing in treasury bonds in the CBY are not enough to fill the deficit gap.

Al-Fadhli added that the false state policy of subsidizing oil derivatives such as diesel and petrol has cost the country YR 291 billion in the last six months. He stated that the total cost of supporting oil derivatives reach YR 600 billion each year and that oil revenues do not even cover the subsides.

Connecting Classrooms' teachers join Springboard program

SANA'A, August 1 – Over 35 female teachers and head teachers from Connecting Classroom project and number of senior staff from the Education Office have graduated from Springboard programme on Wednesday 28 July. In response to the great demand for Springboard training from teachers and head teachers, Connecting Classroom project has decided to offer them this training. Springboard is a woman's development programme designed by two trainers who are leaders in the field of self-development in the United kingdom. The programme enables women to achieve greater recognition and influence and to fulfil their potential In both their work and personal lives. It involves elements like understanding yourself, identifying your values confidence building, managing feelings and assertiveness.

Najwa Qanba'a, Manager of Health and Environment Awareness Department at the Education Office commented;" I have joined this programme and I have made excellent relationship with colleagues from the educational sector and I have learnt how to keep and improve my personal skills. This programme has great influence in myself, I have learnt from other's experiences and I have shared my own experiences and knowledge with other women. I thank the British Council in giving the women the opportunity to participate in such a wonderful program".

Reema Al khateeb,teacher from Akwan Thabet school, " I consider this training a precious gift from the British Council, it is a gift full of lots of interaction among the participants. This program provide me with a better under- I have set my priorities, my weaknesses standing of my self that I wasn't aware and my strengths. I have learnt how to of before, I have learnt how to deal with communicate with myself and with othother people and how to deal with dif- ers in all walks of life".

ficult situation we face during the course of our life"

Bushra Al Qadari, English Inspector at the Ministry of Education, said;" this training means now everything to me I became another person living for specific goal that I am working now to achieve, I will visit the British Council after I accomplish my goal and say thank you for giving me this chance.

I have enjoyed this programme because I have interacted with teachers and head teachers alike. In this training

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JOB VACANCY

A Yemeni private school in Sana'a, haddah area has vacancies for qualified female teachers for its preparatory and Basic English classes in the following subjects:

- English language
- Mathematics
- **General Science**
- Applicants to be:
- Of female Gender
- With experience in teaching the relative subjects
- Perfect (Excellent) command of the English language.

Good salary.

Interested applicants to send their C.V.'s and a copy of I.D to : P.O.Box 2206

Sana'a

Potential candidates will be contacted for personal interview.



on 26 September 1962.

مجموعة الثور للتجاره و التوكيلات العامة



Al-Thor for General Trading & Agencies

Al-Thor Group pioneer company for Yemen's development



Mr. HAshim Al-Thor in a charity event

Al-Thor for General Trading & Agencies is one of the pioneer companies in Yemen with more than 60 years of experience and excellent reputation in the commercial market on the Arab and International levels.

Hashem Al-Thor company has come to carry on the legacy of its founder the late father Mohammed bin Mohammed Abdullah Al-Thor who was an example of a passionate supporter of Yemen's commercial and industrial development since the revolution

He was one of the pioneer economic leaders who were recognized by H.E the President himself who always cherishes and appreciates the efforts of passionate citizens like Al-Thor who gave generously to the welfare of the country and its national economy and to the world generally.

Like father like son

Now following on its founder's footsteps, Al-Thor modern group carries on and expands its operations on the investment and commercial businesses such as:

- Fulfilling the local market demands in the important fields for the country such as petroleum products and other related fields such as constructing giant oil tanks, gas and oil pipelines, oil refinery and other fuels.
- Qualified contracting, construction of all types and sizes
- Building construction materials and steel equipment
- Designing and manufacturing machinery and different factories especially those related to steel industries
- Building hangers, storehouses, industrial and military establishments
- Ports and airports contracting as well as highways, roads, bridges and other development and giant infrastructure establishments



Hashem Mohammed Al-Thor The chairman of Al-Thor group for trade and general agencies

Late Al-Thor was one of the founders of some of the most important development, service and economic establishments in Yemen such as oil, electricity, water and sanitation, tobacco and other institutions such as the Chambers of comerce and the Federation of chambers

PRESS RELEASE ON NEW

YEMENI- TURKISH BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP İssued in Marsin on July 2010

A Turkish company will build Yemen's substructure

By signing a co-operation protocol with a Yemeni company, Demirag Group will supply know-how and technology, build underground and overground tanks, storage tanks, and install petroleum and natural gas pipelines and stations, storages and bonded-ware-

An agreement was signed between Mr Serdar Demirag, The President of Demirag Group which is operating in Mersin and and Al-Thor Group's President Mr Hashem Al-Thor who are preparing for major investments in Yemen

Al-Thor Group's President Mr Hashem Al-Thor and his business partner Mrs Awatef Al-Thor visited Mersin and realized business negotiations.

"Turkey is Yemen's closest and sincerest friend".

Stating that trade relations between Turkey and Yemen have significantly increased within the last 5 years, Mr Hashem Al-Thor emphasized the important cultural relation stemming from the past between the two countries and added that:

"There is an increasing in trade relations between Turkey and Yemen within the last 5 years. This will increase more with the trade relation between Demirag Group and Al-Thor Group. There are Turkish investor businessmen especially in construction sector in Yemen. The Turkish businessmen have investments about US\$ 500 Millions in constructions and complexes in Yemen. Demirag Group and Al-Thor Group aim to invest and sign in larger projects and increase the works. This is our objective. We are also planning to export what we produce to neighboring countries. "

The Presidents contributed to the trade relations.

"The Presidents of both countries spend efforts to get the people of both countries closer" said Mr Al-Thor and thanked for their contributions to The President of The Republic of Turkey, Mr Abdullah Gül and to The President of The Republic of Yemen Mr Ali Abdullah Saleh and added that:

The President of The Republic of Turkey, Mr Abdullah Gül and The President of The Republic of Yemen Mr Ali Abdullah Saleh have been doing significant works in order to increase the possibilities of cooperation and investments beween the two countries. I thank a lot to the Presidents of both countries. They contributed a lot to the businessmen.

Turkey is Yemen's closest friend and brotherly country. The both of States have same traditions continuing from Ottoman times. Yemeni and Turkish traditions are same. We see ourself like a Turkish family. We have same traditions and conventions coming from history. We are experiencing, eating and drinking same things ".

Mr Al-Thor pointed out the significance of economical cooperation between the two countries and said "Our joint venture will progress a lot in future. Our projects will increase our trade relations. We wish trade relations between the two countries to increase more."

<u>Investment will be made in Yemen.</u>

Demirag Group's General Coordinator, Civil Engineer Mrs Cavidan Demirag informed that they will do superstructural and substructural projects and added that:

"We will establish a manufacturing plant in a large land located at 200 meter far from Al Hodeidah seaport which is the closest seaport to the capital city of Sana'a. We will establish the manufacturing plant on 34.000 m2. We will execute same works there as we do here such as manufacturing, installation, construction and contracting works

The main production will be underground and overground tanks, storage tanks, connection elements such as bolts and nuts, petroleum and natural gas pipelines, all kşnds of steel construction works, building petroleum stations, warehouses and bonded-warehouses etc.

Turkey will supply know-how and technology.

Mrs Demirag stated that "when exporting to Yemen, we will also supply know-how and techhnology. The Yemenis said they liked the shopping centers Demirag Group has built in Turkey and said they did not have such shopping centers over there and also the modern buildings Demirag Group will build in Yemen will be very

They need cooling plants. The country needs a lot of substructures and superstructures. Machinery and equipments will be supplied from Turkey together with technical team.

Entirely Turkish Project, machinery, equipments and staff will serve there. Al-Thor Group will manage the organization of works in Yemen. Demirag Group will on one hand continue operating in Mersin plant in Turkey and will will transfer know-how and technology and some parts of equipments. We will build the plant within 6 months and start to produce within a year"





Mr. & Mrs Al Thor sign investment agreement with Mr. And Mrs. Demiraj July 2010

"Yemen is located on an advantageous geography by investors' point of view"

Mrs Demirag also emphasized Yemen is located in an important point in terms of situation and added that

"Yemen being located in the end of Arabian Peninsula and being a seaport city and also being close to African countries in addition to being hard-working people according to our impressions will be a very significant advantage".

The woman entrepreneur is also not experiencing any difficulty. The business partner of our joint venture is also Mrs Awatef Al-Thor, the wife of Mr Hashem Al-Thor.

Yemeni women dress according to Islamic traditions, however they can be drivers in Yemen. We are also happy to hear that the only Ambassadoress from the region is at Yemeni Embassy in Ankara. They will add Turkish flag together with Yemeni flag at the joint venture Office."

Mrs Demirag said that she believed the investment they will do in Yemen will be in behalf of Turkey a continuation of cultural accumulations from the past to the future.





Al-Thor Group for Trade and General Agencies has started from the very beginning of its activities of producing water from air dealing with the most important and international companies especially the Turkish ones.

The companies specialized in this field conducted many meetings and seminars

regarding this issue with Al-Thor Group to work for the benefit the country in regard with pure dirking water.

The Arab region is mostly in need for such new technology as it lacks pure drink-

Moreover, Al-Thor Group has another activity in terms of gas and oil and cooperates with The cooperation is done under the patronage of the leaderships of the two countries. Al-Thor Group is an authorized Agent for the following international Firms

















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1 kg of fries with only one spoon of oil









Modern House Exhibition (Salem Mohammed Shammakh & Co. Group)
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Hodeidah: 205903 - 205918 Mukalla: 326044 Taiz:251440
Or through our authorized distributors, Supermarkets and Hypermarkets

Artex awards festival for World Cup 2010 Awards distribution



Grand Prize

A festive mood engaged the crowds last Thursday as they attended the Artex World Cup 2010 awards distribution at the Sana'a Trade Center.

The festival kicked off with cultural sessions of traditional dance and singing performances. This was followed by an educational quiz where correct answers received prizes. Also it was an occasion to show-off talents and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the performances.

Finally the most important session which was the World Cup 2010 draw as audience was thrilled with anticipation as the lucky numbers were selected randomly and 31 lucky winners won valuable prizes.

Here are the names of the lucky winners:

Halah Nabeel Abdullah holding coupon number 2474, who won a return ticket to Beirut with three day accommodation and one million Lebanese liras.





Artex is considered one of the pioneering trade companies in Yemen, it
owns the Royal Brand and represents several internationally well-known
companies such as:

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OYAL-GS20B	كاوية روال البغارية العمودية	16561	تجيب عبده محسن الدميني	
DYAL-VC3666S	كالمائر ووال ثلاث وقائف كنس ونفغ وضل	5425	سعيد أحمد محمد الأصبحى	-
DYAL-TVSS15	تلفزيين روال 15 بوسر مسطح	10636	جواد عبد اللطيف عبد الرب	
OYAL-TV14858	تلفزيين روال 14 بومار	18155	حسين عبد الله السقاف	.1
OYAL-JBL208	عسارة جزر وفراكه روبال	5545	سماح عبد الله عبده العريقي	.1
DYAL-BL807GC	خلاط رهال 600 وات - قامل زجاج مع مطحثة البق	15505	فضل أمير سيف	.1
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626	قلاية شبس ديلونجي	16988	خالد محمد عبد التواب	,1
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VA208	مكينة كبة كروس	4236	لؤي محمد الجعمائي	.2
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DYAL-BL198S	خلاط ويال	10544	عبد الرؤوف نعمان عبده فارع	,2
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DYAL-BL9	غلاط ويال	0218	عبد القوي وديع سالم ثابت	,2
OYAL-EKDR1230	كالل كهربائي ريال	13587	على أحمد مقبل	.3
OYAL-ISES228	کاین بیال بغاین	15885	منصورأحمد عبدالله	.3













The Jordanian experience in fighting corruption

The Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network was launched in Amman with a Jordanian leadership in 2008. At the end of last month the leadership was passed to Yemen, albeit it being one of the most corruption burdened countries in the world. Yemen was ranked 154 out of 180 countries in the 2009 transparency index. In comparison Jordan ranked 49 on the same index and is the first Arab country to volunteer for a corruption audit to assess the alignment of its local laws in comparison to international anti-corruption standards.

The Yemen Times interviewed two of the most prominent figures responsible for fighting corruption in Jordan to talk about the Jordanian experience in fighting corruption and the expertise this country of 6 million can offer the world.

Interviewed by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

ormer Minister of Justice Dr. Abed Al-Shakhanbeh has been the chairman of the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission since it became operational in 2007, and until last month was head of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network.

Ambassador Abdulelah Al-Kurdi has been director of the Ombudsmen Bureau since May 2009. Before that he was Jordan's ambassador to Malaysia and then Russia.

The Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network

Although the leadership stayed with Jordan for two years before being transferred to Yemen last month, the network's leadership is in essence team work. According to Al- Shakhanbeh, member states come together every year to decide the network's plan and discuss ways of implementing it. The network does not exercise any power on member countries, it is merely a coordination mechanism that synergizes the work of the 35 member organizations across the Arab world.

"So far only 14 Arab countries are members of the network. Some countries attend our events as observers. Membership is open to any Arab country and we hope that all Arab countries will gradually become members of the network," explained Al-Shakhanbeh.

The network held its second meeting in Sana'a on 27-28 July, 2010, where it passed the leadership from Jordan to Yemen and approved the network's 2011-2012 action plan. One of the results from this meeting was the decision to create an alliance of non-government organizations work-

ing in fighting corruption across the Arab world within the context of the network.

"Although the network is already composed of independent bodies, we decided it would be even more useful to have civil society on board," said Al-Shakhanbeh.

However, even including civil society the network remains an attempt to solidify the individual work of various anti-corruption bodies across the Arab world while creating a platform for information exchange and cross-border learning. Al-Shakhanbeh also said that the network could be useful in corruption cases that involve more than one country.

The network works as an independent body and receives funding from international organizations such as the UNDP to cover operational expenses and events. Soon the network will also conduct regional research to assess the corruption fighting situation across member countries.

Taking the lead in fighting corrup-

Jordan has taken the lead in creating several mechanisms to fight corruption on local and national levels. One of the oldest initiatives is Diwan Al-Madhalim or the Ombudsman Bureau. The bureau has been active since the early forties although it only became an institution in 2008.

"Historically there were several units responsible for inspection and follow-up spread across the country to ensure that citizens had an outlet for their grievances. However, in 2008, a law was decreed with 20 articles to regulate the work of the bureau," explained Abdulelah Al-Kurdi, director of the Ombudsmen Bureau.

Al-Kurdi narrates that the concept of the ombudsmen in its modern conception was started in Sweden by King Charles the 12th who installed an office for the ombudsmen as a gift to its people in 1805. King Charles the 12th had adopted this idea from his time in exile in Istanbul, where he learned of this concept from the Ottoman rule.

The Jordanian ombudsmen bureau is one of the various mechanisms created by the government to ensure justice for its people. The public can obtain their rights generally through the legal system, however, according to Al-Kurdi there are some grey areas where the responsibility becomes ambiguous and hence the bureau's significance.

He tells of one example he remembers during his time as director when a mass grievance was brought by a community of more than 60 vocational workers including carpenters, electricians, car mechanics and others. They had rented their lands from the municipality for several years until the municipality found one and half a years ago that it did not legally own the land it was renting to the community.

Apparently, the land was technically owned by the government but there wasn't any specific authority they could deal with and their livelihood was at stake. The ombudsmen bureau mediated between the government and the plaintives and managed to legally transfer ownership of the land to the municipality. It also supervised the signing of 10 year rental contracts to the community as well as obliging the community to take care of their area through maintaining its cleanliness and greening the neighborhood.

Al-Kurdi emphasized that the Jordanian government was inspired by the



Dr. Abed Al-Shakhanbeh Chairman of the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission.



Abdulelah Al-Kurdi Director of the Jordanian Ombudsmen Bureau.

king's instructions to take measures to ensure a direct link between the people and the authorities through which accountability is ensured. Moreover, Al-Kurdi endorsed a culture at the bureau where the 57 employees take time to listen to the complainants and allow them to talk to people rather than just fill in forms.

The Ombudsmen Bureau is concerned with complaints coming from both citizens and residents equally. It also creates mechanisms to protect the interests of the complainant.

"A happy citizen is more productive. HM King Abdullah the 2nd has instructed all government offices to provide quality service to citizens because he believes that the citizen is the basis of development," said Al-Kurdi.

Now the ombudsmen bureau has started a hotline service in addition to the direct complaint system and a free postal system whereby the citizens can fill in complaint forms found free at the post offices and send them for free to the ombudsmen bureau.

Mechanisms to validate political commitment

Jordan is one of the first Arab countries to create mechanisms to fight corruption such as the ombudsmen bureau, anti-corruption commission, accountability authority, financial disclosure act, money laundering law, etc.

Moreover, Jordan through its anticorruption commission allows the government to fight corruption in two ways: preventative and curative. The curative way is through identifying cases of corruption whether through complaints from citizens or through the commission's own research.

The preventative way happens through identifying gaps in government legislation through which corruption can happen and then eliminating them.

It also works towards simplifying government legislation to make it more transparent.

The ombudsmen bureau also has an awareness raising component and has created collaboration mechanisms with various government and civil society organizations to facilitate access of the bureau's services.

"We also have an awareness component through which we educate the public on the disadvantages of corruption in an attempt to endorse a culture of transparency in Jordan," said Al-Kurdi.

"We have created partnerships with religious preachers and have also included transparency and corruption fighting as subjects in the educational curricula across all stages up to university," added Al-Shakhanbeh.

An additional element to fighting corruption in Jordan came into effect with the creation of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network which was launched in Jordan.

Arab countries rank	in the 2009
transparency index	
Qatar	22
UAE	30
Oman	39
Bahrain	46
Jordan	49
KSA	63
Tunisia	65
Kuwait	66
Morocco	89
Algeria	111
Djibouti	111
Egypt	111
Syria	126
Lebanon	130
Libya	130
Mauritania	130
Yemen	154
Iraq	176
Sudan	176
Somalia	180

The essentials of imaging

Windows into international development work in Yemen: UNICEF

Life in war-torn Yemen slowly returns to normal

By: Adnan Abdulfatah

hen you walk down the Al-Shara'a Al-A'am main road to the old town of Sa'ada, through the main gate of Bab Al-Yaman and pass by the ancient mosque of Emam Al-Hadi, you are immediately drawn into the past. The town, deeply rooted in history, used to be a beacon of Islamic teaching and a symbol of tolerance. From there you idle through the small but bustling 'souq,' or traditional market, and into the maze of the ancient mud houses where you can literally smell the scent of history.

The area also contains a more recent and much darker story. In the old town you'll find yourself deep in the battle area where fierce confrontations between Al-Houthi rebels and the Yemeni army and police force took place recently. Many people were killed or forced to flee. Despite finding their houses had damaged or completely obliterated, many families who returned to Sa'ada after the fighting decided to stay and try to rebuild their lives.

Life in ruins

Mohamed Hussein Al-Urkadi, 32, lives in Sa'ada with his three children. The older boys used to attend school, but Ghadeer, 6, is still too young; her education will start next year. Now living in the ruins of his family's destroyed house, Mr. Al-Urkadi said that the family has gone through a horrible nightmare.

"We had to move from this house which our ancestors built 750 years ago," he said. "We fled to the Rahban area, north of Sa'ada town, fearing for

our lives the whole time."

The family decided to return to Sa'ada and their long ancestral history after the fighting ended. But their house was devastated. "Only the outer walls, a few rooms and the kitchen are what remain of our home," said Mr. Al-Yaman and pass

Hundreds of thousands of people have fled the conflict areas to the neighbouring governorates of Hajjah, Amran and Al-Jawf. Some decided to stay in organized camps for internally displaced people, but most live in small settlements scattered around these areas.

Back to school

In early March 2010, schools were finally re-opened. The curriculum was reduced at the behest of the Ministry of Education and Sa'ada's school year extended to compensate for lost time. Through the local educational office, UNICEF has provided tents, black boards, school-in-a-box and recreational kits to help children continue their educations. Through the Yemeni Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, UNICEF has also erected a large tent to provide children with psycho-social support in child-friendly spaces.

Afra'a Ahmed Ahmed Qulaiel, 7, is one of the estimated 3,000 displaced children that now attend schools in Sa'ada town. Afra'a lost her father in the beginning of the conflict and moved with the rest of her family from Haidan district to Sa'ada town to live with her uncles in a rented house. While she was supposed to begin studying at Khadija School in Sa'ada last year, the war made that impossible.

Today, however, Afra'a is enrolled at Khadija and it attending classes.



Mohamed Hussein Al-Urkadi, a resident of Sa'ada town in Yemen, with his six-year-old daughter, Ghadeer.

She has received textbooks from the education office, as well other materials to help cover some of her needs. Afra'a recently took her final test with her class mates that will allow them to move to the second grade. She hopes that the war has ended once and for all so she can go back to her village to continue her education there.

WASH in schools

The infrastructural damage caused by the war has left Sa'ada residents vulnerable to waterborne diseases. To reduce this risk, UNICEF, through Al-Amal, a local implementing partner, has distributed hygiene kits and jerry cans to all families living in the old town. UNICEF has also started a WASH in schools programme, covering all 15 basic education schools in Sa'ada. The aim is to ensure that all schools have adequate child-friendly water and sanitation facilities and a hygiene education programme.

Life in Sa'ada has slowly begun to resemble something like normaley. While the shadow of war still looms over the town, it diminishes with every step its residents take towards better life.



TIMES

Does America need so many spooks?

By: Rupert Cornwell The Washington Post

left town earlier this month for a holiday with the headlines full of one spy scandal. I returned this week to be greeted by another. The first of course was the uncovering of a network of Russian "illegals", operating in the US under deep cover as innocuous suburbanites, tasked to scoop up secrets for Moscow Centre. In reality they seem to have scooped up next to nothing, but no matter. It was a splendid tale, redolent of a simpler Cold War age.

The second is less amusing, but in its way no less scandalous: the documentation by The Washington Post of the vast national security empire, part-public and part-private, that has developed here in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. The paper's investigation took two years and its conclusions are astounding. By its reckoning, no less than 854,000 people - almost one and a half times the entire population of Washington, DC, and roughly a third of them private contractors - have top-secret government security clearances. Over 3,000 federal agencies and private companies are working on intelligence, counter-terrorism and homeland security, at 10,000 sites across the country.

The empire is largely out of control, to the point that even Defence Secretary Robert Gates confesses he hasn't been able to establish how many private contractors work for his own office at the Pentagon. The myriad entities frequently overlap; there are apparently 51 separate bodies tracking the financing of terrorist groups.

Co-ordination between them is sketchy at best. Analysts across this empire spew out an estimated 50,000 reports – 150 a day – many of them unnoticed and unread. Officially, the US spends \$75 billion annually on intelligence. The Post's findings suggest that this figure an underestimate. Even so, it would be fine if the US got value for these colossal outlays. But does it?

To be sure, the world is far more complicated than it was even a quarter century ago, when almost everything could be seen through the prism of US/Soviet relations. Now, new rivals like China have emerged, alongside non-state terrorist organisations, constantly mutating and so different from the Cold War's structured threats. And ever-present is the ultimate nightmare, that one of these groups will get its hands on a nuclear device and use it, against America or one of its allies. If the US accounts for two thirds of the world's intelligence spending (as it does by one authoritative estimate), that too is not entirely unreasonable, given the country's global reach and responsibilities.

And you could argue that the secret empire has succeeded in its primary mission of keeping the country relatively safe. Since September 11, 2001 no major terrorist attack has taken place on US soil, and if the likes of former vice-president Dick Cheney are to be believed, many have been thwarted (details, naturally, are not available, for reasons of national security). And of course, the FBI cracked that Russian spy ring

But looked at another way, the empire's record is not good. It failed for instance to prevent the rampage of the army psychiatrist Nidal Malik Hasan at a US military base last November, in which 13 people were killed – even though his erratic behaviour and links with radical Islam were known. Nor was it top-notch security sleuthing that foiled the attempt on Christmas Day 2009 to blow up a US commercial airliner near Detroit. Various US agencies had a host of clues. But it took an alert fellow passenger to stop the young Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab from detonating plastic explosives hidden in his underwear as the plane prepared to land. And while US forces have captured or killed many militants (and not a few innocent civilians as well) in Afghanistan, Yemen and elsewhere, they have failed to catch their number one target, Osama

And, one might add, we've seen this movie before. The American security establishment wasn't exactly small a decade ago. But one big reason 9/11 happened was a lack of co-operation, in that case between the CIA and the FBI. Nothing suggests that weakness has been cured across today's even more sprawling and unwieldy secret empire.

Up to a point, what's happened since

has been typically American. The country's usual response to a crisis is to throw money and expertise at it. Often this works; witness re-armament in the Second World War, or the race to the moon 40 years ago. Since 2001, vast resources have similarly been channelled into intelligence and counter-terrorism.

Congressional gridlock is legendary – but not when national security is involved. Funding requests are invariably granted, often with little scrutiny of how those funds will be spent. As a result, the system has grown like Topsy. But even when deficit-cutting is at the top of the political agenda, no President, Senator or Representative facing re-election dares face the accusation he his not doing enough to keep the country safe.

But here a paradox arises. Americans, famously, are leery of bureaucracy and big government, and never more so than now, as shown by the rise of the Tea Party movement. Yet this huge, ill-coordinated and wasteful security bureaucracy has not been thrust upon the people by a wicked government; it has been created by popular demand. Bureaucracy by its nature is difficult to prune. This one however will be even tougher to bring to heel

And it's not as if no one has tried. Six years ago, George W Bush created a new post of director of national intelligence to bring the country's fragmented and competing intelligence agencies under central control. But by all accounts the re-organisation has failed. Since 2005, the job has seen off three directors and, as the Post's investigation suggests, the baronies have only multiplied.

"OK, we've built tremendous capacity," asks Gates, who wants to reduce the number of private contractors in his office to pre-9/11 levels, "but do we have more than we need?" The answer, undoubtedly, is yes – but how to make cuts when you don't know how many contractors are working for you in the first place?

This week, the Senate was holding confirmation hearings for a fourth director. As did his predecessors, retired General James Clapper vowed he would provide the strong management required. He would not, he insisted, be a "titular figurehead or a hood ornament". Anyone want to bet?

The new crop of leaders thought to be running the al-Qa'ida network

By: Jerome Taylor The Independent

he uncovering of the latest global terror plot has shone a fresh spotlight on the new crop of leaders thought to be running the al-Qa'ida network now that the majority of its founding members have been killed or captured.

It has also forced Americans to confront the reality that many of the key players leading the next generation of Sunni extremists are individuals with strong ties to the United States, including American citizens

One name above all stood out on the indictment unsealed this week in New York detailing an attempted attack on the city's subway system. Adnan Gulshair al-Shukrijumah is one of al-Qa'ida's most elusive lynchpins, a man with a \$5m bounty on his head who was last seen two weeks before the 11 September attacks in the Caribbean.

Rumours of his whereabouts have kept investigators chasing shadows for much of the past decade, with reports of limited credibility spotting him meeting gangs in Honduras, trying to buy radioactive material in Ontario and becoming a teacher in Morocco.

Investigators believe that the 34-year-

old is most likely located in the tribal areas of Pakistan, the only place he could operate with relative impunity.

Over the years his name has been linked to a string of plots, most recently the attempted attack on the New York subway last year

Federal prosecutors in Brooklyn say al-Shukrijumah was part of a panel of three al-Qa'ida figures who oversaw the subway plot that has so far led to arrests in the States, Britain, Norway and Germany. The two other men, Saleh al-Somali and Rashid Rauf, a Birmingham-born al-Qa'ida operative, are believed to have both been killed by drone strikes.

What particularly concerns counter terrorism officials is that many of al-Qa'ida's younger leaders are much more familiar with life in the West than their predeces-

Al-Shukrijumah was born in Saudi Arabia but grew up in Florida and has US citizenship. His friends remember him as a quiet asthmatic who was tech-savvy and spent increasing amounts of his time overseas. Investigators believe he trained at al-Qa'ida run camps in Afghanistan before 11 September as was picked by Khaled Shaikh Muhammad, al-Qa'ida's number three before his capture in 2003, to become the next generation of street smart terror leaders.

Two key Americans with similar Islamist career paths to al-Shukrijumah include Adam Yahiye Gadahn, a Jewishborn covert to Islam who has pioneered al-Qa'ida slick media wing, and Omar Hammami, a 25-year-old Alabaman who is now a senior figure within the al-Qa'ida linked Somalian militia al-Shabaab.

Meanwhile Anwar al-Awlaki, a USborn imam, has become one of the most charismatic English preachers of extremist dogma online and is regarded as the spiritual leader of Yemen's growing al-Qa'ida network.

Before his retirement in 2005, Pasquale "Pat" D'Amuro was the FBI's senior counter terrorism official and a veteran tracker of al-Qa'ida lieutenants. He believes the new crop of al-Qa'ida operatives pose particularly significant threats because of their intimate knowledge of the West.

"What gives you concern – and you have the same problem in the UK – is that we have citizens who affiliate with known terrorist organisations," he told The Independent. "Their ability to train or come in and out of the country is a problem. We know al-Qa'ida has been trying to identify individuals that they think they can get in and out of the United States to carry out terrorist attacks. That's why these individuals are even more threatening."

Is Yemen a failed state?

By: Hassan Haidar AL-HAYAT

he above question is being frequently raised these days, in conjunction with the increasing number of attacks and bombings in the south, north and all quarters of Yemen. This goes hand in hand with the increasing number of victims, the apparent coordination between the activities of the terrorist groups and the rebels, and the authorities' failure to curb the cycle of violence and the deteriorating security and economic conditions.

At least, this is what al-Qaeda in Yemen is trying to demonstrate by targeting the two main arteries of the regime: the army and oil. The first because it is an instrument of imposing security and law, one that places the national identity above tribal and family ties that predate the notion of the state, and the second because it has almost become the only revenue for a country blighted by war and poverty, a country whose water has become scarce and of which the tourists have kept clear.

Therefore, the retaliation that has been taking place in recent weeks between the two sides, targeting security forces and oil facilities, is part of an 'open invitation' by the terrorist group for foreign intervention. Through the latter, it is believed that the Americans can be drawn into a new war following those in Iraq and Afghanistan, according to the group's spiritual guide in

Yemen Anwar al-Awlaki.

It is clear that al-Qaeda is not very comfortable with the U.S withdrawal from Iraq, nor with a similar exit from Afghanistan, before it can 'completely defeat' the United States. For this reason, the group is doing everything it can to turn Yemen into a battlefield that threatens international security, similar to the attempted attack by the Nigerian Abdulmutallab on New Year's Eve last year, in the hope that the Americans will be convinced that attacks by unmanned drones are not sufficient to eliminate the threat, and hence, other measures -including deploying troops- must be considered.

Al-Qaeda resorts to all possible means of support in Yemen. In addition to being a part of the tribal and social fabric, al-Qaeda is collaborating with the secessionists in the South, as the authorities repeatedly assert, and benefits from their presence, information and contacts in the cities and villages. Al-Qaeda is exploiting the rising discontent regarding living conditions, despite the fact that these affect the entire country, not just the South. Al-Qaeda is also re-coordinating with the Huthis in the North, who suddenly started a campaign of retribution against the tribes that supported the government. The Huthis have restarted skirmishes with the army, despite the harsh blow they have suffered and their acceptance to the ceasefire and to reioin the state.

Moreover, the surge in al-Qaeda's

operations coincides with escalation in neighboring Somalia, as evident from the al-Shabab's [Youth Movement] recent incursions beyond Somalia's borders, such as the recent bombings in Uganda, in addition to the continuous military pressure against the government in Mogadishu.

However, it seems that al-Awlaki will be disappointed. The Americans are aware that any direct U.S. military involvement in Yemen will have disastrous consequences both for them and Yemen itself, in light of the complex and intertwined situation on the ground there. The Americans realize that any such intervention, no matter what the justifications are, cannot be accepted by the American public, let alone the international public opinion, not to mention the fact that such involvement would not be in line with the current administration's policy of U.S. military disengagement.

The answer to the question whether Yemen is a failed state then, lies in convincing the Americans of the need to help change the priorities of the government in Yemen: i.e. in resolving the two main problems it currently faces – the rebellion in the North and the discontent in the South – in order to free up its resources for the War on Terror. This is only possible through long-term economic development programs, aid for reconstruction, and material support for the army and the security forces, always in mandatory collaboration with Arab neighbors.

Extending global science engagement: FAS travels to Yemen

By: Lindsey Marburger Federation of American Scientists

Consider this city: climate models predict that its annual precipitation over the next fifty years will dramatically decrease, in some years disappearing altogether; the summers are likely to get hotter; the population is steadily growing and with it, electricity demand; as the population increases, the city is expanding outward and demand for transportation infrastructure, private automobiles, and vehicle fuels increasing. But where is this city? It could be Phoenix, Las Vegas or Los Angeles. It could also be Sydney, Mexico City or Madrid, or even Tehran, Damascas or Sana'a. Over the next 50 years, all these cities must confront the reality described above.

Addressing complex water, energy, population, and climate challenges such as that described above that will require scientists engaging across national borders and across the designations of traditional allies and long-time partner nations. It must be a truly global engagement that consists of scientists and engineers sharing knowledge, ideas, and resources so that the research and projects carried out in one country can

be implemented, improved, and revised by researchers and governments world-wide. Cutting out scientists from non-traditionally allied countries (whether from oversight or intention) risks losing out on key ideas and knowledge—a risk we cannot afford.

In the past year, global scientific engagement has come to the forefront of U.S. foreign policy and a multitude of new engagement activities and programs have begun. However, the vast majority of these programs focus on building collaboration between scientists in countries with which the United States already has a robust relationship. While these engagements are necessary, they are insufficient in that they fail to produce long-term relationships and partnerships between U.S. scientists and their counterparts in countries with which the U.S. has a limited diplomatic or economic relationship.

To begin addressing this gap, FAS has created the International Science Partnership (ISP), a program that will build relationships between younger U.S. environmental scientists and engineers and their counterparts in a country with a limited U.S. formal or diplomatic relationship. The younger researchers will collectively develop a long-term

project that addresses a key environmental need in both countries and that capitalizes upon the talents and backgrounds of each participant.

I will soon travel to Sana'a, Yemen to meet with senior environmental researchers and government ministers in order to determine the feasibility of the ISP pilot project, with the goal of formally starting the project in early 2011. The environmental issue addressed by this pilot will be decided upon in cooperation with our Yemeni colleagues over the coming week. However, the initial pilot project is likely to focus on the energy-water nexus, an important issue as both countries confront regional water shortages, a growing population in arid regions, increased food and energy demand, and a rapidly aging energy production and distribution infrastructure.

As Earth Systems Program Manager will be blogging and sharing our findings throughout our time in Yemen as we visit the Water and Environment Centre (WEC) at the University of Sana'a, travel to a WEC field research site, meet with government ministers, and collaborate with university and NGO researchers. Find our blogs from Yemen on the newly-launched FAS Earth Systems blog.

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YEMEN TIMES

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 Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for
- clarity, style, and length. Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
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VIENNA, Aug. 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Actors sing and dance during the Africa Days Vienna 2010 on Donau Island in Vienna, capital of Austria, on Aug. 2, 2010. The Africa Days Vienna 2010 is held here from July 30 to Aug. 15 with the presentation of African music, dance, handicrafts, dresses, paintings and so on. (Xinhua/Xu Liang)



KATHMANDU, Aug. 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Nepalese youth students demonstrate outside the constituent assembly building to give pressure to the parliament members to immediately elect the new prime minister in Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, Aug. 2, 2010. Nepal's parliament again failed to elect new prime minister for a third time as both candidates -- Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (UCPN-M) Chairman Prachanda and Nepali Congress (NC) Vice-Chairman Ramchandra Paudel failed to get majority votes in the third round election on Monday. (Xinhua/Bimal Gutam)



LONDON, Aug. 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Visitors walk in the lavender fields of Mayfield Lavender Farm in Surrey of England, Aug. 2, 2010. The 25-acre farm, which is one of the largest organic lavender farms in Britain, began its harvest of lavender since Aug. 1 this year. Surrey had a great reputation of lavender suppliers in the world in the early 19th century. As cheaper French lavender flooded into the market and suburbia sprawled, the blue fields gradually shrinked and many of them disappeared. Today, just few lavender farms survive with this scented flowers. (Xinhua/Qi Jia)



RISALPUR, August 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- People push vehicles through the waterlogged street in northwest Pakistan's Risalpur on August 2, 2010. Continuing floods and monsoon rains have reportedly killed more than 1,400 people and marooned another 30,000 in three of the five provinces in Pakistan as of Sunday.(Xinhua/Umar Qayyum)



GALICIA, Aug. 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Local villagers try to tame a wild horse during the annual "Rapa Das Bestas" event in the village of Cuspendrinos in northwestern Spain's Galicia region, Aug. 1, 2010. (Xinhua/Chen Haitong)



GAZA, Aug. 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Palestinians inspect debris of the destroyed house in Der el Balah refugee camp in central Gaza strip, August 2, 2010. One Palestinian was killed and 36 others injured Monday in an explosion in a house of a Hamas militant in Der el Balah refugee camp in central Gaza strip, a Palestinian medical officer said. Adham Abu Selmeya, a Hamas medical officer in Gaza said that the explosion was a result of an Israeli surface-to-surface rocket. (Xinhua/ Khaled Omar)



SAO PAULO, Aug. 1, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Visitors take pictures of cherry blossoms at the 32nd Cherry Festival in the Carmo Park in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Aug. 1, 2010. (Xinhua/Agencia Estado)



LONDON, August 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Arsenal players celebrate with the trophy after winning the Emirates Cup soccer tournament at the Emirates Stadium, London, Britain, August 1, 2010. Arsenal defeated Celtics 3-2. (Xinhua/Zeng Yi)



NAIROBI, August 2, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Supporters of reforming the Kenyan constitution participate in a rally in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 1, 2010. Kenyans will go to the polls to either approve or reject the proposed Constitution on Aug. 4 at a referendum, whose campaigns have pitted two rivals- the Yes and No camps. (Xinhua/Zhao Yingquan)



VACANCY ANNEUNCEMENT

The United Haltons Waterfeers (UNV) Programme Irritor Merceal radios for the Educatop extendes trapped that with the United Haltons High Corr e irries Terresi railarais io ap Refugees (LMI-CR)

- Be the local point for some surrages transfortes in MBRP for the country
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Deadline for receiving applications to 21 August 2010.



Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

The German Embassy Sana'a is seeking to hire as soon as possible

Assistant for Media and Public Affairs (fulltime)

Required qualifications:

- languages: Arabic (mothertongue) and very good command of English and/or German;
- IT-knowledge (Word, Excel, Outlook);
- university degree in journalism, media sciences or related fields:
- work experience in Journalism or Press Office

assistant to the Head of Press Affairs of the German Embassy with responsibility for contacts to local media, press releases, reports on media coverage related to Germany and Yemen, political analysis, assistance in public affairs projects, organisations of press conferences, website-management.

Applications from female candidates are particularly welcome.

Applications should be submitted in English or German and include C.V., recommendation letters from former employers, school and university diplomas plus photograph. Documents in Arabic must be accompanied by an English or German translation.

Please submit your application by August 20, 2010, to: German Embassy; P.O. Box 41, Sana'a Attn. Mrs. Ingrid Delfs Shortlisted candidates will be contacted for an interview.



Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

The German Embassy Sanaa is seeking to hire as soon as possible:

1 driver

Applicants should have an extensive knowledge of the streets and locations in Sana'a, be of excellent health and fitness, be able to work at odd hours and have experience as drivers.

They should have a minimum command of the English or, preferably, the German language.

Any job-applications should include a C.V., recommendation letters from former employers, diplomas, copy of the driver licence and one photograph.

Any documents in Arabic should be accompanied by an English or German translation.

Please submit your application by August 20, 2010 to the German Embassy; P.O.Box 41, Sana'a c/o Mrs. Ingrid Delfs

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for an interview.

Redeeming the image of Chinese products in Yemen

In 2006 the total trade exchanged between Yemen and China reached

USD three billion. This increased to

USD 4.4 billion in 2008. Indicators

for this year show that there will be

a significant recovery in the trade ex-

changed in 2010 compared to 2009.

"China imports mainly oil from Ye-

men and some quantities of fish and

coffee. We are looking into importing

gas and increasing our non-petroleum

imports in the coming years. Yemen

enjoys a zero tariff treatment on its

exports to China, which is an oppor-

tion caused a dip.

Yemenis complain that everything in Yemen is made in China and that all Chinese products albeit cheap are either poor quality or harmful. Yuan Gao Qiang, the Economic and Commercial Counselor at the Chinese Embassy in Sana'a argues that this is unfortunately caused by low demand standards on the Yemeni side. He is now on a mission to change this reality and redeem the image of Chinese products in Yemen.

Interviewed by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

rior to his posting as the People's Republic of China's Economic and Commercial Counselor to Yemen in December 2009, Gao Qiang had worked at the Chinese embassy in Fiji and then Zimbabwe. This is his first posting in an Arab country which he has embraced enthusiastically, despite the language barrier since most Yemenis only speak Arabic, a language foreign

"It has been a little over six months

and I have already been to many Yemeni cities including Aden, Mukalla, Ibb, Taiz and Hodeida. But what I love most about Sana'a is its very nice weather," said Gao Qiang.

He has been interacting with many Yemeni businessmen doing business with China, as well as visiting Chinese businessmen working in Ye-

China today is the second largest trade partner of Yemen. The trade volume between Yemen and China has increased significantly over recent years with the exception of 2009 where the global economic deteriora-

tunity for growth," he said. As it is, Yemeni-Chinese official relations date back a long time in history to when diplomatic ties were first established in 1956. In times of insecurity, such as during the revolution in the early sixties, the Chinese embassy was the only foreign representation that remained open.

"We have supported Yemen with doctors throughout the centuries. Presently we have 138 Chinese doctors whose expenses are covered by the Chinese government to work in Yemeni public hospitals. In the last 40 years we have supported Yemen with over 3000 doctors in various specializations," said Gao Qiang.

Not only are Chinese doctors working in Yemeni hospitals, the People's Republic of China is also supporting Yemen through various development aid projects. China constructed the Hodeida-Sana'a highway in the 1960s. it also built the Taiz Revolutionary Hospital in the 70s and erected the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship bridge in 2000.

There is a team of Chinese doctors in Hodeida and Taiz hospitals, and there are Chinese engineers and experts working in the Bajel Cement Plant. The Chinese government has started construction of the Yemeni-Chinese hospital with a capacity of 120 beds in Sana'a.

"We expect to eventually furnish and provide equipment to this modern hospital, but now we are only responsible for the construction which we hope will be completed in two years," said the counselor.

Another grand project funded by the Chinese government is the national library. Work on this establishment is due to start before the end of the year and should not take more than three years to complete. The library also includes entertainment facilities such as a theater, a cinema hall, and

ter. It will also host book fairs.

Improving the quality of Chinese products in Yemen

Gao Qiang believes that there is much scope for improvement in terms of the quality and quantity of trade exchanged between Yemen and China.

He is very concerned with the low quality Chinese products available in the Yemeni market, especially toys. "I have brought Chinese toys for my four year old son from home, and they are Chinese yet are much better than what is found here in Yemen. It is sad to see that Yemenis associate Chinese products with cheap price and poor quality. We are exporting to so many countries around the world and our products are known for their high standards," he said.

China exports steel, toys, construction materials, textiles, cables and tires. Now it is expanding into high technology products and there are already two Chinese companies in Yemen, Huawei and Zhang Xin. They are also interested in the mobile phone industry because it is expanding very rapidly in Yemen.

In fact, Felix Airways are considering buying aircraft made in China. According to Gao Qiang, there are at least 8000 Yemeni businessmen doing business with China. However, the problem is in quality control and ensuring that the products coming to Yemen are good quality.

"It is possible to get the same product at different prices according to your requirements. The problem is that some Yemeni businessmen would rather buy cheap poor quality products than better quality ones for a higher price. We at the embassy are working with the Yemeni government to fix this problem," he explained.

Gao Qiang pointed towards a number of recommendations that, when implemented, could improve the quality and volume of trade between the two countries.

quality control authorities, including for Yemeni imports. customs. The Chinese products quality control authority should work to ensure that products exported out of the country are according to acceptable international standards, while the Yemeni authority should ensure products arriving to Yemen are the

The second step is to optimize the structure of the trade channels between the two countries, and interest Yemeni businessmen in dealing through the Canton Fair (the China Import and Export Fair) which is the Chinese's Ministry of Commerce main trade event.

This event happens twice a year in April and in October and Yemen is an active partner in this event. In April 2009, which was the 105th session of the Canton Fair, 1,355 Yemeni businessmen participated and signed trade agreements worth USD 92 mil-

At the last session in April 2010, 1,469 businessmen attended. A delegation to promote the upcoming 108th session will be arriving next week to encourage Yemeni businesses to participate in October this year.

A third recommendation is to encourage Yemen to import more from First is to establish an effective part- China through direct channels, espenership between Yemeni and Chinese cially since there is a zero tariff policy



Yuan Gao Qiang, the Economic and Commercial Counselor at the Chinese Embassy in Sana'a

Finally there are investment opportunities in Yemen which Chinese businessmen could make use of such as the Hodeida Industrial Park and the Aden Free Zone. Gao Qiang recommends facilitating investment opportunities for Chinese businessmen in Yemen so that they can start manufacturing industries in Yemen and hence provide the Yemeni market with good quality yet relatively cheap

"Not only we can provide the Yemeni market with good Chinese products manufactured here, but also Yemen could be a base for distribution of Chinese products to the region and even to Africa.

"Yemen has a significant strategic location on both the Red and Arabian Sea and this is an investment opportunity," said Gao Qiang.

4U

To learn more about the Chinese Canton Fair go to: http:// www.cantonfair.org.cn/en/in-



Toys displayed at the Golden Toys Center at Hadda Street. Most of the avail-





Felix Airways is seeking for suitable candidate for the below position;

Job: Accounts Receivable Supervisor

Basic Job Description:

Supervise the Revenue System, Reconciling & Monitoring Receivables, Managing Revenue and other related reports for Governmental Taxes & Charges relating to Ticketing Revenue, Handling the matters of Travel Agents regarding their payments, sales, commissions, etc.

Requirements:

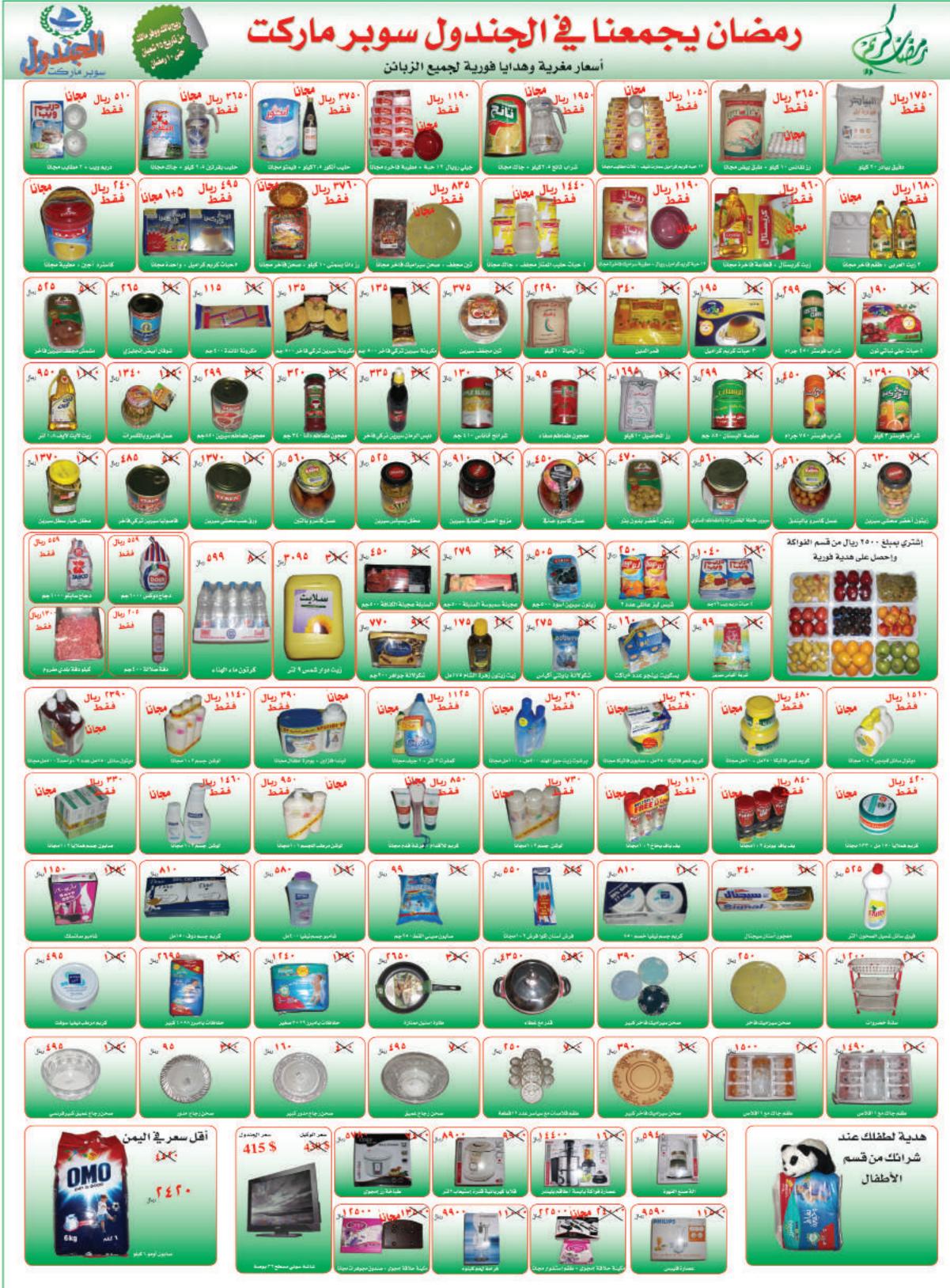
University degree in Accounting, Previous accounts receivable experience for a to 1 years in the same capacity, Proficiency in Excel; airline accounting experience will be preferred.

How to apply:

Interested candidate should send their CV to munawar@ felixairways.com with CC to alahmadi@felixairways. com within one week from the advertisement date. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.







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Currents from the past

By: Mustafa Al-Sofi mustafa71321242@yahoo.com

ne day while I was laying on my bed, many memories came into my mind and I felt like I was being pulled back into the past. It felt like magic was enveloping memories of events that had ended long ago: it was as if they were happening again in the present. I remembered my friends, 'Oh my God, how difficult it is to leave them.

But we still have hope, as long as the sun still rises every day and the day's events move too fast. Sometimes things become a dream after they in fact happen, and sometimes things happen in reality after they have been dreamed. But can any of them be touched or felt? Maybe the fact was merely a mirage or our imagination.

Do not feel strange if you see that your face has another shape. I do not

mean how it would look after plastic surgery to alter its appearance, but rather how we wear masks every day in order to create a false image, whether we complement others with false words or lie about things. We often trap ourselves with the illusions and private meanings that we create, and it is unfounded. We could have made sense of our actions instead of being defensive and coming up with excuses to cover up our guilt is sometimes more ugly than the guilt itself. Eventually life is about two phases: up and down.

During our life, we hope for sympathy and love from people. It can be very difficult when we find that laughter was affected and words did not mean anything but came only from smooth talkers: this kind of laughter and talking may make you happy for one day, but in the future it will make you sad every day. But we are here steadfast continuing to carry the torch forward because the journey has not yet come to an end. If a hand has fallen or is cut. we grasp it in another hand or hold it securely to protect it.

It is beautiful to see that you have a place in this world, and it is wonderful to be remembered by history for your positive deeds, which may prove to benefit you one day. On the other hand, it is terrible to be cursed by history for evil actions. By the word, 'history,' I do not mean a book to be read or papers to be skimmed over, but people. Yes, people, because they can build a pyramid for you to stand on or they can put you down in a dark hole. Good deeds are always being done in the world, but you should start doing good things yourself and not simply wait for others to take action. Do not be upset about what people say about you because it is impossible to fully satisfy people. If you see that your road is dark, and someone snuffed out the light. Find a ray of light and use it to kindle your way.

How to become the ideal father

Written by Bakil Aklan. Bakil80@gmail.com

ometimes, a father does not fulfill his role in the family. He does not care about his family: he spends his time out with his friends and stays up with them late into the night. He comes back to the house so late that his sons may not even see him, and when they head off to school in the morning when he is still asleep. Even on the weekend, they may only see their father for a few minutes. He does not really know anything about his family, especially about his sons.

At home, the father acts very strict, and no one dares to talk to him or approach him: when his children come and sit beside him he shouts at them and tells them to go away. He says, "I do not like anyone to near me, I am very busy, I do not have free time to sit with you. If you need anything, go to your mother."

He forgets his place in the family.

Instead, he should be close to his sons, allot part of his time to sit with them, watch their behaviors, and discuss their problems. They need his help because they do not have enough experience in life to know what is right. The mother cannot do everything alone. She needs her husband's help to discipline their children.

But some fathers do not fulfill this role. When the mother goes to her husband to discus some problem with their sons, he becomes upset and shouts at her. He says, "Why come to me, why can't you solve your son's problems? You have to be a good mother. You make me crazy. I want to amuse myself."

If he has a problem with his wife, he raises his voice and says obscene words and shouts at her in front of their sons. He thinks this is a good thing to do and considers himself a strong man. However, he is making a huge mistake. He is hurting his children, physically and

I have noticed these problems with some men: they become fathers, but they suffer from these shortcomings. If you ask them why they became this way, they mention that their parents behaved this way. A father that has a problem with his wife should resolve it with his wife without their children

A good man will be close to his sons. He must be easygoing with them and direct them. He should point out their mistakes and discuss it with his sons and give them good solutions. He should give them a chance to deal with their problems and help them to depend on themselves to make their decisions. He has to be beside them and tell them: "If you face any difficulties in your life, come to me to give you help." In this way, his sons will feel that he is always there with them and they will be proud of him because they will know that they have the ideal father.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy majed_thabet@hotmail.com



Local industries, a challenging future?!

'n the past, we used to watch the Yemen Satellite Channel where there were plenty of adds for local industrial products, but now we no longer watch or even hear or read about them. Regarding this problem, I blamed myself for not watching the Yemen Satellite Channel enough. At the same time. I did not see ads for these products on prominent channels because, as I thought, advertising on these channels costs a lot. Actually, I am also not a regular shopper, so that I did not know if such products were still prominent in the markets or not. I thought a lot about it, and began to worry about it. Finally I decided to quench my curiosity and go to the markets. In my search, I found out something that made me wish I had not pursued this question and forced me to search for the reasons behind the situation.

While I was searching in the market, I was surprised to discover that there were no goods from local industries as there had been in the recent past. I found products with new brands that I am not used to. Some of these brands looked attractive while others had labeling that was not even easy to read. I felt happy, thinking that the products must be from local industries which had changed their labeling due to modern marketing changes. But when I read their labels, I found that they were not local. I put those products back immediately and smiled to the vendor, asking him to give me the same product, but made in Yemen. The vendor's smile was actually sarcastic, but I thought he was happy because I asked for local products to buy. I waited for him to give me something, but he did not even move. I thought he had heard me, so I said it again. He became angry and suddenly said: "I do not have any locally manufactured products." I thought that this vendor did not deal in local products, and I left angrily searching for another vendor where I expected to find such products. But the same story happened again.

In my search for the reasons behind the absence of locally manufactured products, I found that one of the most important reasons is the government's negligence of the industrial sector. The government has not taken any serious steps to encourage and improve industry. There has not been any real implementation of the policies and strategies that have been designed to promote local industries. On the contrary, companies are sometimes exploited and monopolized by some institutions and people. This makes Yemen an unsuitable environment for industry, and this is why I have a suggestion to change the name of the 'Ministry of Trade and Industry' to simply the 'Ministry of Trade.'

Passing by many vendors, I realized how imported products cover whole markets, replacing locally manufactured goods. Venders as well as consumers justify replacing local

products with imported ones because of the lower cost of the imported products. People run after the cheapest products, even if the quality is not as good as local products. At the same time, vendors make a higher profit from the imported products. This relationship between the vender, the consumers, and the products has opened the markets up to imported products. This reflects that they are unaware of the problems facing local manufacturing companies, which is a critical economical crisis for the country as a whole.

Another reason is the insufficient infrastructure of the country. Whenever I talk to any owner of a manufacturing company, he talks passionately about how the needs of individuals, let alone large companies, are not met. These owners, for example, refer to the problem of electricity outages, which actually affect every individual, but create a serious crisis in the operation of companies. Electricity is just one example of several necessities for companies such as water, security, and roads. The lack of many of these basic services reflect the weak infrastructure of the country and creates a situation unsuitable for manufacturing businesses. Because of problems with these basic requirements, which have not been solved even after decades, some manufacturers closed their factories and turned to importing alternatives to these basic necessities, like candles to replace electricity.

Laws and policies also have a great impact on the development of any sector. Taking a close look at these laws and policies, we realize how these laws complicate the process of manufacturing. Yemeni industrial laws really place the burden on the shoulders of the manufacturer in terms of the procedures they have to follow from the beginning of obtaining a license, to taxes, customs, and exporting facilities, etc.

I do not know if there are other reasons, but the situation for local businesses is deplorable. I do not know whom to blame. It is better not to blame anyone, since blame does not accomplish anything. But it is important to remind people and relevant institutions that industry is the most important economical sector in many developed countries. And since industry in Yemen can contribute to the development of our country, all the relevant institutions and the Yemeni people themselves should pay attention to it. This will contribute a great deal to solving the economic problems that Yemen has been suffering from for decades.

The poor and unlucky people of Taiz

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

VACANCY

A full time position as and English-Arabic Translator is now available at the Yemen Basic Education Support and Training (BEST) Project funded by USAID. Under the supervision of the Operations Manager, this person will be responsible for providing translation services in Arabic and English for project documents and at a variety of project-related events.

His/her responsibilities will include:

- Written Translation of Word, Excel documents from Arabic to English and Vice Versa.
- Written Translation of incoming and outgoing Letters and Memos from **Ministry Partners**
- Verbal interpretations during Meetings and Workshops as necessary

General Requirements:

- Yemeni Nationality.
- Bachelor's degree in English Language.
- Previous experience in verbal and written translation.
- Excellent command of written and spoken English.
- Demonstrated computer skills relevant to the above responsibilities.
- Ability to work under pressure and, as required, outside regular office

Qualified applicants should send their CVs with cover letters no later than one week after the date of this announcement by email to the following address: <u>bestyemenopenings@yahoo.com</u>

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its "Disasser Alamagement Programme"

John Lored Development specialist. Develop of Assignment. 12 manufar—with possibility of examples Day States Santa Venue

Under the direction and supervision of the National Project Manager, and with guidance from an International Local Development Advisor, The Local Development Specialist will be responsible for supporting the development and implementation of LGSP project. activities in the field of local development. The main responsibilities of the Local Development Specialist are:



local authorities/local governments, 3. Support the review, development and improvement of methodology and guidance manuals on lo-

cal development planning and implementation in collaboration with relevant partners Assist the development of arrangements to follow-up Local Development Plans (LDP) including costing of plans, support and advocacy for implementation, resource mobilization, monitoring and reporting on progress, social audit, community accountability and resisten and updating of LDPs;
 Assist in the identification of local data requirements, available information and data collection systems to support development planning through the Local Government Management Information and country.

mation System (LGMS);

- Support the national roll-out of local development planning and implementation methodologies including design and delivery of training and capacity building support and guidance materials;
 Support the development, implementation and monitoring of a Local Development Fund; Support the development of a mechanism to consolidate District development plans at the Governmente. level including coordination and alignment of all development initiatives in the governorate with
- Identify specialized technical inputs required to support LGSP local development activities and assist in the recruitment of technical experts and relevant project staff;
- Monitor and provide regular reports on project activities and results achieved, contribute to the reparation of quarterly and annual reports and develop documentation on lessons learnt.
- Liaise with pariner organizations and relevant national and local statishoiders to promote dialogue and best practices to inform project activities
- 11. Provide other relevant technical support as required by project management

- A University degree in Local Development, Political Science, Public Administration, Social Sciences or a related discipline;
- Minimum of 5 years relevant experience in local development including practical experience of development projects at community level;
- Proven experience of project management, planning and budgeting, munitaring, reporting and
- Experience providing training, producing guidance materials and supporting capacity building; Experience working with Local or Central Government would be an advantage;

- Excellent management and communication skills Ability to use basic office computer packages and good knowledge of IT applications for local de-
- velopment (management information systems, databases etc).
- Fluency in English and Arabic (Ciral, Whiten and Spoken). Tests may be conducted for language Only Online Applications will be accepted

The deadline for receiving applications is August 14th, 2010

For further details on the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org Response will only be made to short listed cardidates







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معاهد

معهد یالی ت: ۴۶۸۰۳۹–۳/۶ ۲۸۵۵۶۶ فاکس:۴۶۸۰۳۷ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥٥٤٧٥

معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤٥ فاکس: ٣٣٤٣٦٥ معهدأیکتك ت: ۲۲۰۸۳۳ – ۱۰٬۹۱۳ فاکس: ۲۹۵۵۳۷

شركات للتأمين

المتحدة للتأمين: ت: ٥٥ ٥ ٥ ٥ ٥ / ١ ٠ الرقم المجانى: ٥٥ ٥ ٥ ٥ ٠ ٨٠٠ الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧١٣/٢٧٢٨٧٣ فاكس: ٢٧٢٩٢٤ مأرب للتأمين صنعاءت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳،

عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠ تعز ت: ۲۵۸۸۸۱ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧

تعز ت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥ مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس:--٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٥ مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاكس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ ت: ٩/٨٥٢٨٤٤ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه

سكاي للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٢٨ / ٥٣٥٠٨٠ - ١٠ فاکس: ۸۶ ه۳ه – ۰۱

النسيم للسفريات العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲۲۷۲۱۹ – ۹۰٬۵۲۰ فاکس : ۲۲۷۲۱۹



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ل مربية أطفال تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٥

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للتواصل: ۲۱۱۲۹ ۶۳۱۱۷

مناسب.

najeeb_salam2000@ yahoo.com

لربيع محمد - بكالوريوس إعلام تخصص إذاعة وتلفزيون من جامعة عدن ۲۰۰۱ – ۲۰۱۱م، خبرة في مجال مونتاج البرامج الإذاعية والتلفزونية، إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر – إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية، إعداد التقارير الإذاعية والتلفزيونية، يرغب في العمل مع أي محطة إذاعية أو تلفزيونية محلية أو خارجية.

للتواصل: ٥٥٥ ٢٣٥٨٦٧٧

E-mail:rapee_mh@ hotmail.com



لمطلوب للجامعة الملكيه البريطانية في كردستان-العراق:

۲ دکاتره هندسیة معماریه، و ۲ دكاتره لغة انجليزيه، ودكتور هندسه مدنیه، دکتور ریاضیات والسكرتارية وخدمة العملاء، أرغب في العمل في بنك أو سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية أو شركة في عدن.

ل مصطفى ناشر - بكالوريوس محاسبة مالية جامعة صنعاء ، دبلوم علوم حاسوب المعهد العام للإتصالات، عشر سنوات خبرة في الحسابات.

للتواصل: ۷۷۷۷،۳٦۸

عبدالله- بكالوريوس إنجليزي <u>ل</u> خرة في الصندوق (التحصيل) خمس سنوات، خبرة في المجال الإداري والموارد البشرية خبرة في المبيعات ثلاث سنوات إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر

للتواصل: ۲۰۳۰،۹۳۰-

لبكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم فی أی مجال مناسب

للتواصل: ۲۵۲،۹۲۵۲

¿نجیب محمد – د بلوم تحکم صناعي (تقني جيد جدا)-دبلوم



ل فلسطيني حاصل على بكالوريس هندسه عام ۹۷، الخبرات: مدیر معهد لغات – مراقب انتاج في مصنع أغذيه خاص باللحوم.

لديه إقامه في اليمن.

للتواصل: ۲۳۳۸،۳۱۹۶

ل باحث عن وظيفة حاصل على ثانوية عامة خبرة مراسك - عامل -حارس

للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٤٨١٢٧

لتوفيق - بكالوريوس مطسبة ل + دورة تدريبية في الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والمبيعات والتسويق والرقابة في الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الأسفنج والبلاستيك +دورة حاسوبـ+دورة في أساسيات التسويق + دورة في إجاد التقارير +دورة في النظام المحاسبي + دورة في التنمية البشرية + دورة في الفوتشوب + دورة في مجال التنسيق والإدارة وتنفيذ الأنشطة + دورة في تخطيط الطاقة المتوازنة

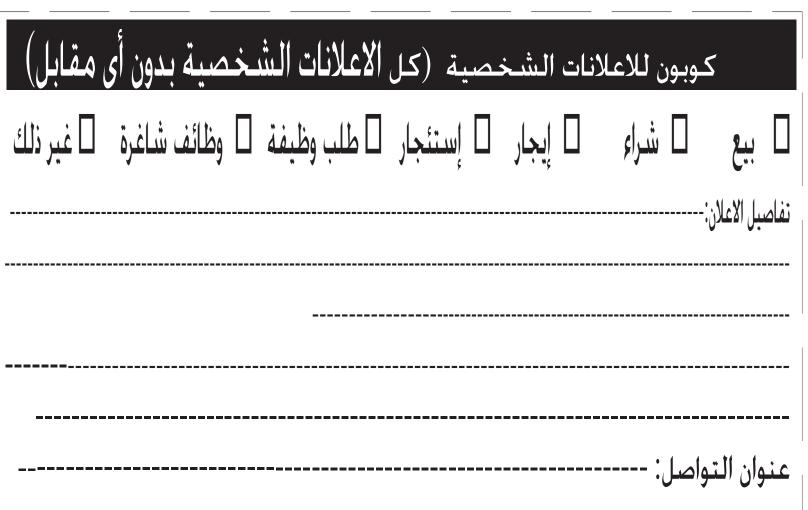
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لباحثة عن وظيفة - بكالوريوس حاسوب برمجة، خبرة أكثر من أربع سنوات في الأعمال المصرفية

للتواصل: ۸ ۲ ۲ ۹ ۹ ۷۷۷۹

VVV072779

سكرتارية كمبيوتر وأكسك – عدة دورات لغة إنجليزي مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة – خبرة في مجال المخازف لمدة عشر سنوات (أمين مخازن – محاسب مخازن – متابعة مشتريات) يرغب في العمل



قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ١٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ١٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ١٩٨١١/١/١٣))



سوري المراد المرادي المياه ١٩١، المراد المراد المراد المراد المراد المرور) ١٩٤،

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على تحويلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۸۲۱

الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشئون الداخليه ١/٧٠٢٥٢، الهجرة ٢٠٢٧، ٢٥، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٢٠٢٢،٥٧، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢/٢٠٠١، وسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ۲/۲/۱/۲/۳ السياحه ۲۰۶۰۳، السياحه ۲۰۶۰۳، الصليب الاحمر ۲/۲۱۳۱/۳، تليمن ۷۵۲۲۲۲۷

البنوك

🥌 بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ -١-٩٦٧ فرع عدن :ت/ ٣٢٨٦٩ - ٢. فاكس/٢٣٧٨٢٤ بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦١٠. البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١

ت: ۲٦٤٧٧٥,۲٦٤٧٠٢ . مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ۲۰۷۰۰ –۱۰

. البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۲/۵۸۵/۷۲ –۱۰ ت : ۱۸۳۳ه-۱۰ البنك المركزي: ت: ۲۷٤۳۱۶ -۱۰

تأجير سيارات

نيوكارز لتأجير السيارات ت: ١-٤٤٨٦٨٦ ماكس:١-٤٤٨٦٩١ زاویه (Budget) ت: ۲۲۰۹۰۱۸۰۰ فاکس: ۸۵۹۲۸ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰۶ هيرتز لتاَجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ١-٤٤٠٣٠٩-١٠ فرع شیراتون ت: ۵۸۹۵۵ه مدن ت :۲-۲۶۰۲۲۰

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

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

صنعاء ت: ۱–۲۸۳۰۵–۱۰ فاکس: ۲۰۷٤۱۹ – ۰۱ عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳–۰۶ المكلاء ت: ٣٠٧٤٩٢–٥٠

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ت: ۲۱۹×۰.3 ىلحاف ت: ٧٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠ سقطری ت: ٦٦٠٤٩٨

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New batch of Yemen Times journalism interns graduates



By: Yemen Times Staff

en young journalists-tobe have completed their training on the fundamentals of journalism from the Yemen Times. Ismail Sheikh is a 23 year old graduate in translation from the Uni-

versity of Science and Technology. He enjoyed the course and says that it has opened his eyes on many issues, not only in journalism, but also in team work and public relations.

"After this course I feel that I am more confident in approaching and even joking with strangers, and getting the information that I need for my reports," he said.

Nadine Ibrahim is a high school student who wanted to do something useful with her summer vacation so she joined the Yemen Times as an intern. "I think journalism is interesting and allows you to learn a lot. Because in journalism you search for the truth, it makes you smarter

and more aware of what information received really means and what lies beneath it," she said.

She had taken some other training courses but she feels this is one of the best as it was neither boring or frustrating. Indeed, she said it was rather useful and fun.

Ibrahim Al-Jaadi is also a graduate from UST in translation and English literature. He learned new things from the course and discovered that there is more to journalism writing than normal English writing. "I hope that this course will benefit me in the future. I wanted to be a translator, now I also want to be a journalist. Journalism lets you explore the society around you and identify problems, and try to see how to convey them through writing," he said hoping to be a good journalist.

"It was very wonderful, I benefitted a lot and it was actually fun. It is

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to that is fun along with being informative. Now I feel confident to write news, in fact I have changed my perception towards writing and I don't think I can ever look at news the same way I used to. Now I am more aware of what goes into the news," said 19 year old Mohammad Jarhum who is a college student studying business administration.

Hanan Abdulaziz is a librarian who studied translation and was not able to build on her English skills as much as she wanted. She contacted the Yemen Times and said that she was open to any opportunities to improve her skills.

"In the beginning I was thinking of translation only. But with this course equally challenging and interesting. I hope to continue building on my English language skills," said

Yemen Times organizes occasional training on journalism and writing techniques. Across the years there have been many interns who benefitted for free from these courses.

4U

If you wish to apply for a similar training with Yemen Times, send an email to nadia. alsakkaf@yahoo.com



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DOCUMENT **EXAMINATION** TRAINING (DET)



At the request of Yemenia (Yemen Airways) the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided Expert Training in Travel Document Examination at the Yemenia Training Centre on 12th and 13th July 2010 which was attended by over 16 participants. The trainees invited for this course were not only from Yemenia and Yemen Ground Handling Turkish Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines and Gulf Air.

The participants greatly appreciated the training as it provided them with detailed, up-to-date and useful information relating to travel document security and abuse. The IOM training forms a part of the implementation of a European Union funded project entitled "Empowering Government and Civil Society in Yemen to Address Mixed Migration".

> The Opening and Closing sessions were attended by Mr. Fawzi Al-Zioud the acting chief of IOM Yemen and Mohammed Y. Aljadabi Director Training along with Mr. Ali Jaffer Director Customer Servic and Ground Operations.

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