



منعاه

حجة

صعدة

عمران

الجوف

المحويت

مارب

الحديدة

حزموت

ريمة

المهرة

ذمار

شبهه

اب

البيضاء

تعز

أبين

لحج

القالع

عدن

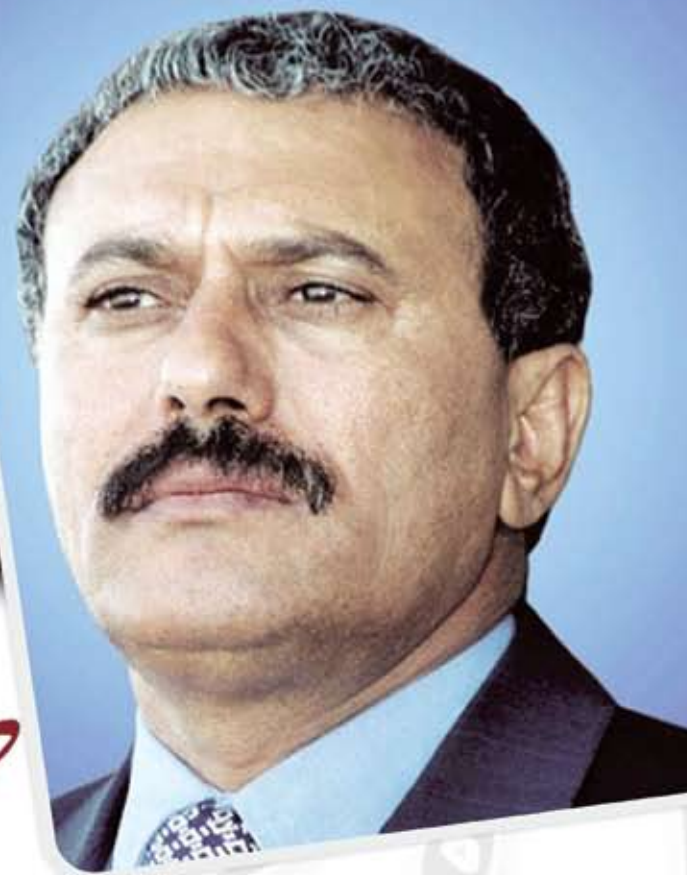
The 20th Anniversary
of the Blessed Unity



Thank You

The Yemen Times extends its warm thanks to the Central Statistics Organization, the Ministry of Health and Population, the General Investment Authority, the Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology, the National Information Center, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Yemen Post Office, and the Moral Guidance Department for data and photos.

كافة أعمالنا خير



**ON THE OCCASION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF
22 MAY UNIFICATION DAY
THE EMPLOYEES OF YEMEN LNG COMPANY SEND
THEIR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO
H.E. ALI ABDULLAH SALEH
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
WISHING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF YEMEN
MORE SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY**





عاماً من العطاء والتنمية

20

نتقدم مجموعة الرويشان
باسمى التهاني وأزكى التبريكات للقيادة السياسية الحكيمة
ممثلة بالأخ /

عيسى بن عبد الله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية

والى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم
وكل عام ويمننا الحبيب في تقدم وازدهار



السيد / محمد بن عيسى الرويشان
رئيس مجلس الإدارة



Social cohesion and the Yemeni unity



Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Editor-in-Chief
Yemen Times

Social cohesion essentially means people living together in harmony. There are three points that must be considered for implementing social cohesion: Inclusiveness, acceptance and having a common vision.

Yemen is a multifaceted country with its diverse ethnicities, cultures, religious affiliations and even political differences. Now Yemenis describe their situation ironically as being surrounded by the Houthis insurgents in the north, the Qaeda terrorists from the east, the secessionists from the south and the Somali pirates from the west.

It has never occurred to any of our policy makers that these differences could be turned into strong points rather than threats. Why not accept the Houthis, the angry south, the Islamists and the African refugees in our community and let them all be governed by the law as equals. In fact, it is the diversity that would lead to prosperity because there will be so much creativity, activity and production if directed smartly.

We have to admit that the Yemeni society is not very much cohesive even if we argue that it is united. There is a threat in Yemen against those who want to be different. For example, political parties even those with a socialist background and who used to be based on Marxism or Leninism cannot be outspoken about this and have announced its mandates to be based on the Islamic Jurisprudence.

It could perhaps be accurate to say that the Islamic Salafi power is aborting any trends for diversity. Instead of embracing the others and integrating them through social cohesion in an accepting social texture, the policy now in Yemen dictates either to be the same as the others or risk abolishment.

Now as we are celebrating 20 years of the Yemeni Unity, maybe we should be tough on ourselves and see how much we actually understand about our community. The Yemeni Unity was said by Arabs that it carried the hope for an Arab unity.

So any threat against the Yemeni Unity actually carries a threat against the Arab dream. But I am afraid there is no Yemeni Unity in that sense or anything close to it.

Yemen is not one entity and cannot be described in general terms. This is what I have been trying to tell everyone who asks me about issues regarding the country, but I feel that they either don't hear me or don't understand me. There is no one way of talking about Yemen or what it is. And perhaps this is why our approach for a Yemeni Unity is failing miserably.

We conducted a small survey among Yemeni children in Sana'a between the ages of 6 and 14 on the occasion of World Tolerance Day in 2006. We asked them questions such as: do you mind being friends with a "khadem", the world culturally used to describe people of low class with dark skin. We asked whether they would accept someone who is disfigured or handicapped to sit next to them in class. We asked them if they knew anyone from a different culture or religion and how they thought of them.

The answers were shocking. Perhaps it is not accurate technically to say that this survey is representative. But at least it is an indicator. The children did not accept those of lower class or even those who looked "ugly" as the children described it. They know a few foreigners, such as Iraqis, Palestinians and it was very sad to hear them saying that they knew someone who is from another country and mentioned people coming from southern governorates such as Aden and Hadramout.

An interesting comment was also made that the Jews of Yemen are not Yemenis. Moreover, the order of the characteristics mentioned was interesting. It was ok to say a Yemeni Muslim, but for Jews it was a Jewish Yemeni. And this was for those who accepted Jews in a way as Yemenis.

Yes I am all in favor of our unity and proud of it. But I would rather have a country with social cohesion. Including all, accepting all and sharing the same vision for one country for all.



Declaration agreement of the Republic of Yemen (ROY) & organizing the transitional period Sana'a April, 22, 1990

This is a comprehensive preparation setting stage for the Yemeni homeland as it can rebuild its unification and establish a united country in this time. Yemen has been recently witnessing ongoing activities in governmental, leadership, organizational, and public levels as well as in the public syndicates, federations and authorities. All this development is an implementation of Aden historic agreement on November, 30, 1989.

The talks between the two leaders of the country have been based on a couple of values to continue the sincere and serious talks for the propose of enhancing the one will to continue the united work and to plan responsibility among all people in charge at all levels. In addition, the talks aim at saving all the procedures and steps in the transition phase. The two leaders recognized the importance of all the national discussions, dialogues that aim at serving the country issue.

In the line of the democratic atmosphere the country witnesses and to enhance the outcomes of the revolutions in 1962 and 1963, the talks to restore unification, aim at providing a full constitutional power for the country, not to leave a vacuum constitutional place. They also aim at achieving the absolute legitimacy of the public and democratic participation in the governorate.

The transition phase period is need-

ed to be enough to achieve the preparation process of forming a united Yemeni country and include parliamentary elections.

In order to make the constitution of the united country and the constitutional legitimacy prevalent, not surpassing or amending it by any unauthorized side and stressing on the purity of the unification construction based on the two grand revolutions goals, Sana'a witnessed the first comprehensive meeting between the two leaders of the two parts of Yemen, Colonel Ali Abdulla Saleh, president of the republic, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces the General Secretary of the General People's Congress party and Ali Salem Al-Biedh, the General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and members of the committee.

According to the attached list, the meeting included the president and members of the Shora Council, the president and members of the People's Supreme Council, members of the Political Bureau, members of the General Committee, the Consultative Council, members of the General People's Congress party and the Socialist Party and military and civil authorized personnel. The meeting was held during 24-27 Ramadan, 1410 hijri corresponding to 19-22 April 1990.

It was agreed on the following:

Article 1: on May 26, 1990 corresponding to Tho Al-Qe'da, 1, 1410

hijri, the Republic of Arab Yemen and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen (the two parts of Yemen) shall melt into one state called The Republic of Yemen in which the international entities of the two parts shall be united into the Republic of Yemen. The Republic of Yemen shall have united legislative, executive and judicial powers.

After this Agreement, a Republic of Yemen presidency council shall be formed for the transition period. The council shall consist of five persons electing a president and a vice-president for the council.

Article 2: After this Agreement, a Republic of Yemen presidency council shall be formed for the transition period. The council shall consist of five persons nominating a president and a vice-president for the council.

The presidency council shall be formed through elections by a joint meeting the People's Supreme Council and the Consultative Council. The Presidency Council shall oath before initiating its duties.

The Presidency Council shall exercise, after elections, all powers authorized for the Presidency Council in the constitution.

Article 3: A period of two years and six months shall be specified for a transition phase starting after this Agreement validation. Members of the parliament shall be elected from





the Shora Council and the People's Supreme Council in addition to 31 members elected by the Presidency Council. The parliament shall exercise all authorizations given by the constitution except for electing the president of the Presidency Council or amending the constitution.

In case a seat of the parliament is vacant for any reason, it shall be filled by an appointment by the Presidency Council.

Article 4: the Presidency Council shall, in its meeting, issue a decree to form a consultative council consisting 45 members and to specify the council duties in the same decree.

Article 5: the Presidency Council shall form the government of the Republic of Yemen. The government shall obtain all authorizations given by the constitution.

Article 6: the Presidency Council

authorizes, in its first meeting, a technical team to present a vision of the re-consideration of the administrative division of the Republic of Yemen to ensure the promotion of the national unification and remove all traces of separation.

Article 7: the Presidency Council, in its first meeting, has the power to issue decrees having the power of the law regarding the emblem, flag, national anthem of the Republic of Yemen;

The Presidency Council shall also in its first meeting, call members of the parliament to meet to determine the following:

- Approval of the decrees issued by the Presidency Council
- Giving the government authorizations of the Council as per the statement the governments presents
- Authorizing the Presidency Council to make the Constitution subject to a public referendum before

November, 30, 1990.

- Projects of basic laws presented by the Presidency Council

Article 8: This Agreement is valid along with Republic of Yemen Constitution once approved by both the Shora Council and the People's Council.

Article 9: this Agreement is set for the entire transition phase. The articles of the Constitution are valid during the transition phase once it is approved according to what has been indicated in the previous Article 8 and not inconsistent with this Agreement Articles.

Article 10: the approval of this Agreement and the Republic of Yemen Constitution by the Shora Council and the People's council cancels the two previous constitutions.

This Agreement was signed in Sana'a on Ramadan, 27, 1410 corresponding April, 22, 1990.



أجمل التهاني نتقدم بها لباني نهضة اليمن الحديث
وصانع الإنجازات فخامة الرئيس /

علي عبدالله صالح
(حفظه الله)

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم
بمناسبة الذكرى العشرون للعيد الوطني 22 مايو
متمنين لليمن حكومة وشعباً مزيداً من التقدم والنجاح
في ظل قيادتكم الحكيمة

حسين الهامبي

رئيس مجلس الإدارة - المدير العام

شركة انماء العقارية

We present our warmest congratulations
to the pioneer of modern Yemen and the
reason behind its current successes
H.E.Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

Government and to the

National Day May 22nd

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

Many Happy Returns

كل عام وكل يمني بخير

إنماء العقارية
Enma Lands Developing Co.Ltd





Their sayings about the Unification



Unification embodies the ambitions of all Arabs and is a true embodiment of what the KSA is hoping to achieve.

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques / Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
Departed King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Unification promotes stability in the region. It increases Arab strength and extends it further across the Arab world. It is a new phase for Arab solidarity and it is this type of unification we need most in the region.

Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan
Departed President of the United Arab Emirates



Unification is a huge civil and national achievement that enhances the efforts towards a comprehensive unification of all Arabs. It firmly sustains the Arab nation, especially in the current challenges it faces. Unification is a constructive initiative on the Arab stage that will definitely support the ties of solidarity between Arabs and guarantee benefits for all Arab nations.

Muhammad Hosni Sayyid Mubarak
President of Egypt

Unification is a glorified historical event for the entire Arab nation.

Qaboos bin Said Al Said
Sultan of Oman



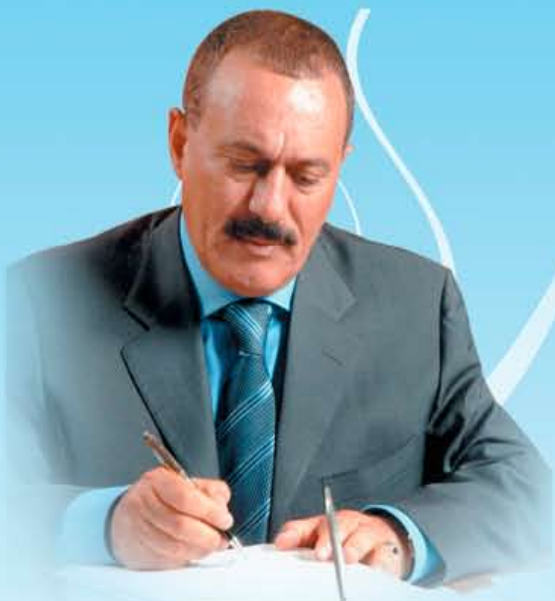
Unification is a victory. It is not confined to Yemenis, rather it shall be said that it is a victory for the whole Arab nation. It is a correct step towards regaining Arab solidarity and the comprehensive Arab unit. On behalf of the Moroccan people, I congratulate Yemen on this great achievement.

Departed King / Hassan II
King of Morocco

Unification is a triumph in the face of the current critical condition the Arab nation faces. It is truly a great achievement that embodies each Arab's ambition in terms of solidarity and unification.

Zine El Abidine Ben Ali
President of Republic of Tunisia





Mr. Phil Milford

President & General Manager

&

Mr. Ali Mohammed Sohaiki,

Vice President & Deputy GM

of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen-Masila Block "14"

&

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

As well as the Management Team & All staff of both blocks, present their warmest congratulations to

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

on the 20th anniversary of the Reunification Day

Many Happy Returns.



يتقدم كل من
السيد/ فيل ملفورد

الرئيس - المدير العام
و

الأستاذ/ علي محمد السحيقي

نائب الرئيس - نائب المدير العام

لشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة (١٤)

و

شركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع (٥١)

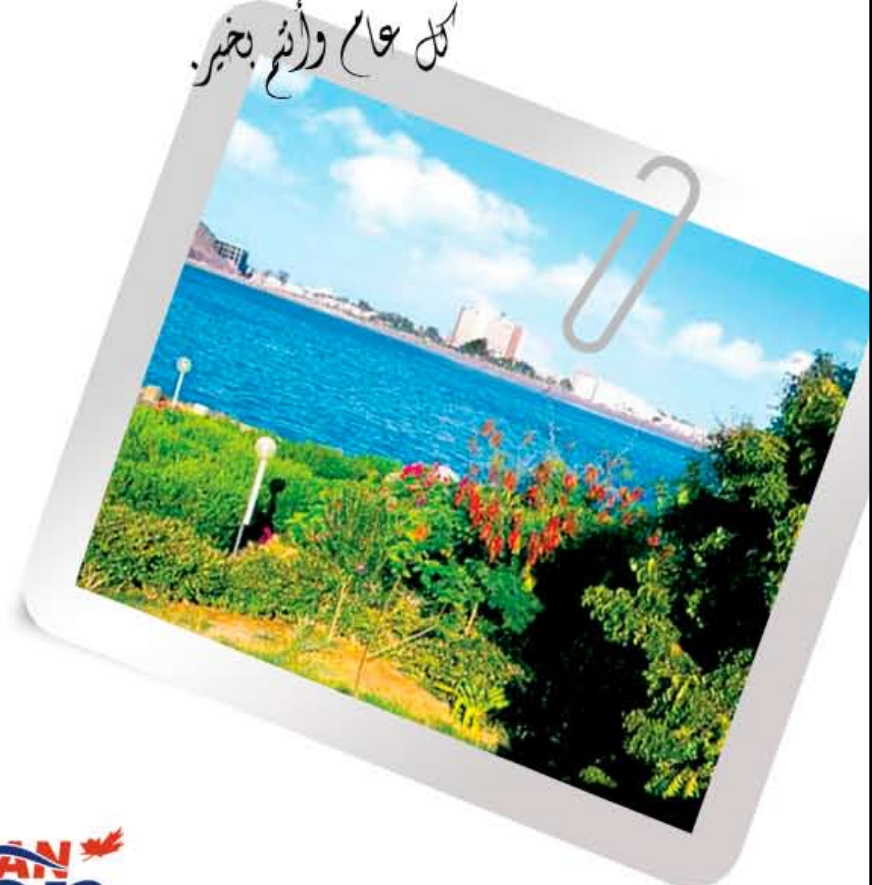
و الإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح (حفظه الله)

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة الذكرى ال ٢٠ لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

لكل عام وأنتم بخير.



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

CANADIAN
nexen

"TOGETHER INTO THE FUTURE"

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen
& its Masila Block "14" Partners



The blessed unification is the outcome of the efforts of those who have been looking to make the Arab nation united against all its enemies. We are very glad of Yemen's achievements, the most important of which is its unification. By all means, it shall be called a miracle, for it came while the Arab nation was separated. Thus, unification is the light to guide us out of the recession we encounter. It is truly at the core of a comprehensive Arab and Islamic unification.

Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir
President of The Sudan

Unification means reconnection of ties. It is a gift for the children from the stones of Palestine and for the whole Arab nation. Unification is not mere unification, but rather, a unification of the Yemeni body. It is a good omen for our Arab nation and I hope it will be the backbone of its unification.



Yasser Arafat
Departed President of Palestine



The unification of Yemen day is one of our national days because it ended separation and achieved unification. It also creates a firm base for an Arab future when our desired victory, peace and development come into existence.

Departed King / Hussein bin Talal
King of Jordan

I congratulate the Yemeni people on their achievement of unification. It was a dream that the Yemeni and the Arab people have always been hoping for. This historic event embodies the Yemeni people's hopes and it is a blessing for Arabs everywhere. Thank god Yemen found the light of unification. It will be remembered by Yemenis and Arabs with honor and pride in the whole Arab world.



Jaber III al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah
Departed Prince of Kuwait



Unification is the one positive event in contemporary Arab history. We feel pride at this time more than any other time because Yemen is now united with one flag, one entity, one people and one home. Unification was a hope that came into existence and a true translation of the poetic verse: «Sana'a must be my destination even after a long journey». Making it real was a great feat to test our determination and to confirm that unification in the Arab world is real and strong. It is an undoubted reality and not a mere emotional request by a whole nation, but a necessity. Yemenis have now become a true example for Arabs. The unification crowned the struggle of our forefathers. It is the fruit of the hard working men who have watered the Yemeni land with their pure blood to demonstrate Yemen as the banner of the first step towards Arab unification. We, the Arab nation, are proud of this giant achievement.

Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi
Leader of September 1st Revolution



أن تكون في الصدارة
To be in the lead



مجموعة الرويشان
AL ROWAISHAN GROUP

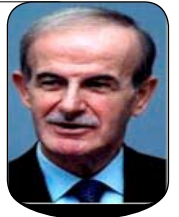
 <p>شركة تهامة لصناعة وسائل التعبئة Tahama Sack Manufacturing Co.</p>	 <p>شركة الرويشان للاستثمار والتنمية المحدودة Al Rowaishan Investment & Development Co. Ltd</p>	 <p>شركة صوامع ومطاحن عدن Aden Silos & Mills Company</p>	 <p>البنك التجاري اليمني Yemen Commercial Bank</p>	 <p>مؤسسة الرويشان للتجارة العالمية والوكالات Al Rowaishan Establishment for Universal Trading & Agencies</p>
 <p>شركة سام للإلكترونيات Sam Electronics Co.</p>	 <p>الرويشان للسيارات والمحركات Al Rowaishan Motors</p>	 <p>شركة سبأ للنفط والغاز Saba Oil & Gas Company Limited</p>	 <p>شركة سبأ للطيران Saba Airlines</p>	 <p>شركة النقل الجماعي اليمني والدولي المحدودة Yemen Int'l Transport Co. Ltd</p>
 <p>الشركة الأولى للتجارة (فتكو) First Trading Company (Ftco)</p>	 <p>سبأ للتأمين Saba Insurance</p>	 <p>اليمنية الدولية للتكنولوجيا (وايتك) Yemen International Technology (Ytech)</p>	 <p>الشركة اليمنية لخدمات الدفع والبطاقات (سباكارد) Yemen Payments & Cards Co. (Saba Card)</p>	 <p>الشركة اليمنية الصينية للهندسة والإنشاءات المحدودة Yemeni Chinese Construction Engineering Co. Ltd</p>
 <p>مأرب للإنتاج الزراعي والحيواني Marib Agricultural & Livestock Production</p>	 <p>شركة المحيط للملاحة والشحن Ocean Shipping and Transport Company</p>	 <p>شركة الرويشان للزيوت والتجارة المحدودة Alrowaishan Lubricants & Trade Co. Ltd</p>	 <p>الشركة اليمنية لصوامع الإسمنت Yemen Company for Cement Silos</p>	 <p>شركة عالم السيارات World of Cars Co.</p>



Unification was the deep-rooted dream of all Yemenis. They were sure to eventually see their country re-united. Over many years, they struggled to this goal. They fought against occupation and against all forms of discrimination, separation and dictatorship. They sacrificed their best sons for this goal.

Chadli Bendjedid
Former President of Algeria

I salute my Yemeni brothers who put their unification above all considerations. They discarded hatred and were motivated by a serious and true desire to unify the two parts of Yemen. They created a united Yemen. I should hereby not forget that this unification is the first step on the great route towards Arab unification. Indeed, unification is a national achievement in these tough times.



Departed President / Hafez al-Assad
President of Syria



The unification of Yemen is a start towards the new future of Yemen and for the prosperity of its people.

Elizabeth II
Queen of the United Kingdom

The Japanese government and its people present their heartfelt congratulations to the Yemeni government and people on the achievement of their unification.



Toshiki Kaifu
Former Prime Minister of Japan



The U.S. Embassy sends its greetings to the citizens of Yemen on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of National Unity Day. This holiday offers a special opportunity to commemorate two decades of Yemen's united history and reflect on the challenges the nation faces as it continues the unfinished work of extending the benefits of unity to every citizen and every region of the country. The United States looks forward to continuing to partner with Yemen to ensure that the needs of all its citizens are met and every Yemeni has the opportunity for a brighter future.

U.S. Embassy, Yemen

The success of the elections in 1993 is a new step in the democratic process that started three years ago when the two parts of Yemen united. I congratulate the Yemeni people on their courage and their wise decision to stabilize democracy, respect human rights and support a market economy from May 22, 1990.



Bill Clinton
Former President of the USA





2 2 M A Y

We congratulate his
Excellency president
Ali Abdullah Saleh

On the occasion of the 20th
anniversary of 22 May
Many happy returns

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى
فضامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة الذكرى العشرين
لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة
كل عام وأنتم بخير



مجموعة اتحاد المقاولين ش.م.ل (أوف شور) (سي سي سي)

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS GROUP S.A.L. (OFFSHORE) (CCC)



Establishing the Republic of Yemen is an important factor in establishing balance, security and improvement for the whole region.

François Mitterrand
Deported President of France

The unification of Yemen is a great achievement. It is the most important event in Yemeni history. China has always supported Yemen's safety and stability. China, its government and its people, respect this historic event made by the Yemeni people. We hope this unification brings peace and calm to the region.



Yang Shangkun
Former President of People's Republic of China



We welcomed the unification of Yemen here in Germany because it is similar to our path to revive our unification.

Richard Karl Freiherr von Weizsäcker
Former President of the United Republic of Germany

The declaration of unification is a historic achievement. The government and people of Pakistan are glad to hear that the Republic of Yemen, with its rich resources, has taken its place on the map of the Middle East. Such an achievement reflects the wisdom and the insight of Yemeni leaders and people and it is an omen of reviving the prosperous past of Yemen.



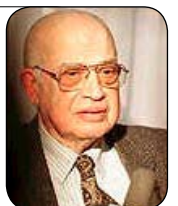
Deported Benazir Bhutto
Former Prime Minister of Pakistan



We do believe that unification will multiply the people's abilities to contribute to peace and international security. It will also strengthen the good-neighbor policy in the Arab Peninsula and the Middle East.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev
Seventh General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

On this memorable day of unification, I am glad to salute the sacrifices of the people who strived with all they had to achieve the most valuable and precious ambition. I praise this achievement that came out of the efforts of wise leaders and of the people. The declaration of the unification is an important step toward supporting Arab cooperation.



Dr. Ahmad Ismat Abdulmajeed
Former Secretary General of the Arab League



Unity beginnings

The Cairo Agreement (28 October 1972)
and the Tripoli Statement (28 November 1972)



Late wAhmad Jaber Afif

I was the the head of the delegation for North Yemen at the Arab League talks when an agreement was signed between North and the South Yemen was signed. Afterward, special committees were formed. I was the head of the education, media and culture committee. At that time, I was the Minister of Educa-

tion.

The committee between the two sides of Yemen spared no effort to establish common rules in education and media. The committee faced many problems due to the differences in trends on both sides, especially those related to the media. But as the ultimate goal of the committee was to achieve unity, we overcome such problems and established common rules on time.

I would like to pay tribute to the great spirit of the committee members who were truly cultured and educated. The members were Ahmad Jaber Afif, Mohammad Al-Yarimi, Abdulla Attya, Mohammad Al-Rabadi, Abdulaziz Al-Yosofi, Abdulwadood Saif, Ali Al-Raziqi, Ahmad Mohammad Haji, Ali Hamoud Afif, Abdullah Fadhel Fare', Dr. Ja'far Al-Dhafari, Sultan Abdu Naji, Fawzia Mohammad Ja'far, Rashed Mohammad Thabet, Abdulla

Al-Milahi, Abdulla Sharaf and Ali Asa'ad Abdulkhaleq.

I hereby stress how many people suffered from the totalitarian rule of Yemen before unification. No one can express the suffering except for those who lived during that era. Dreams, expectations and hopes were based on the unification of Yemen that saw the light on May 22, 1990. However, all of these should be a matter of fact in real world.

Unity means a decent life, dignity and happiness for people. It is not confined to a minority who enjoy life while millions are deprived from it. We should do our best to reach the revolution's goals and to eliminate all bad traditions not unacceptable to the mind or the time we live in. We should end the life of the qat tree as it has done to us what enemies have not done to their opponents.



Jannah
HUNT
OIL COMPANY

شركة هنت-جنتا للنفط

Jannah Hunt Oil Company and its partners:

Exxon Saba, Newco, Kufpec, Total
and Yemen Company for Investment
in Oil & Minerals

congratulate His Excellency President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

on the occasion of the 20th anniversary
of Reunification Day, the 22nd of May

Many Happy Returns



تتقدم

شركة هنت جنتا للنفط وشركاؤها

أكسون سبأ، نيوكو، كوفبيك، توتال

والشركة اليمنية للإستثمارات النفطية والمعدنية

بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة الذكرى ال ٢٠ من تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية

المباركة في ال ٢٢ من مايو

وكل عام وانتم بخير



Twenty years since unity, reviewing our successes and mistakes



Nasr Taha Mustafa
Director of the Yemeni News
Agency

After 20 years of reuniting the Yemeni land and state and establishment of the republic of Yemen, many ask themselves about the possible mistakes we have committed in the process which have led to the

economic, social and political difficulties.

The unity has given Yemenis a sense of pride that they have achieved what many others did not. And it is a dream that many sacrificed their lives for, but we still have to think whether what we did on the 22nd of May was right or wrong.

Many do not dare to question the unity out loud but I found myself forced to ask this question directly and without beating around the bush. It is not that I think that the unity was a mistake, on the contrary I know for sure it was a successful brave act and it was the dream of millions of Yemenis who lived during the partisan times and gone

through much worse political segregation and conflict.

The international developments forced Yemenis to consider coming together and being stronger together and in fact hastened the unity agreement signing for six months as it was supposed to be signed on 30th November 1990. At the time, everyone agreed that it was the correct decision and was blessed by all including the gulf council countries and Saudi Arabia in the forefront.

It is of no doubt that the political tension and the violence created by some groups such as the Houthis, Al-Qaeda and the southern movement in addition to the difficult economic circumstances and in-

creasing unemployment push many to question the unity.

But what we need to understand is that the unity should not be blamed for some political mistakes or immature decisions taken but some groups or decision makers from this party or that.

Evaluating our progress and achievements has to be fair and unbiased, and we have to make sure that while we review the past we do it in the hope for planning a better future for the next twenty years to come and not just for the sake of blaming or pointing fingers.

We must recognize our mistakes and avoid the mistakes made in the past for a better and prosperous future.

EU and Yemen: towards a deeper partnership



Ambassador Michele Cervone d'Urso
Head of Delegation
European Union

Exactly 60 years ago on 9 May 1950 the declaration of the great European statesman Robert Schuman laid the ground for a united, stable and peaceful Europe that had emerged from the ashes of two devastating world wars.

This historic declaration and its great significance continue to lead the integration project on the European continent and inspire the partnership we forge with Yemen and other countries.

The EU integration process has become

the symbol of a new beginning of a free and successful way of peaceful cooperation between sovereign nations, based on shared values and common interests. The European Union is founded on respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of minorities. Pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice and solidarity all stem from these values and are being translated into policies. We believe in the market economy and open markets. We believe in solidarity between the rich and the poor, between the centre and the periphery.

Those values cannot be itemized exhaustively in a shopping list, nor can they be claimed exclusively as belonging to the EU, but they are values which we project in our relations with the outside world.

The EU is celebrating, this year, its 60th anniversary while Yemen celebrates its 20th anniversary of unification. These principles and values can provide a source of inspiration for Yemen's own development process.

If one looks at areas such as greater women representation in political life, the

grappling both in Europe and Yemen of the economic crises, our mutual state-building experiences when emerging from war and our maturing democratic processes – there are a number of commonalities and experiences that we share. It should hence come as no surprise that the EU looks at Yemen as a natural partner.

The EU motto “unity in diversity” is particularly relevant for today's celebrations – Europe is a continent with very different traditions and languages, but also shared values. We promote unity while preserving diversity and ensuring that decisions are taken as close as possible to the citizens. Today provides an opportunity to celebrate both European diversity and the rich and varied diversity which exists here in Yemen. To quote Mahatma Gandhi: “No culture can live if it attempts to be exclusive”.

60 Years after the creation of the EU we have set up this year in Yemen a fully fledged EU Delegation which will bring our cooperation and partnership to a new level for the benefit of all of us.

Happy Europe Day and Happy Unity Day!





22

بمناسبة احتفالات شعبنا اليمني
بالذكرى الـ 20 للوحدة في الـ 22 من مايو

تتقدم

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم وشركاه

بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الرئيس القائد /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

مايو

الأخ/ نائب رئيس الجمهورية

الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس النواب

الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الوزراء

الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الشورى

الإخوة/ محافظي المحافظات وأمناء عموم المجالس المحلية

أصحاب الفضيلة العلماء والشخصيات الاجتماعية والأدباء والمفكرين

القيادات العسكرية والأمنية

وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

سائلين الله أن يعيد هذه المناسبة على شعبنا اليمني بمزيد
من التقدم والازدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

عنهم :

أحمد هائل سعيد أنعم

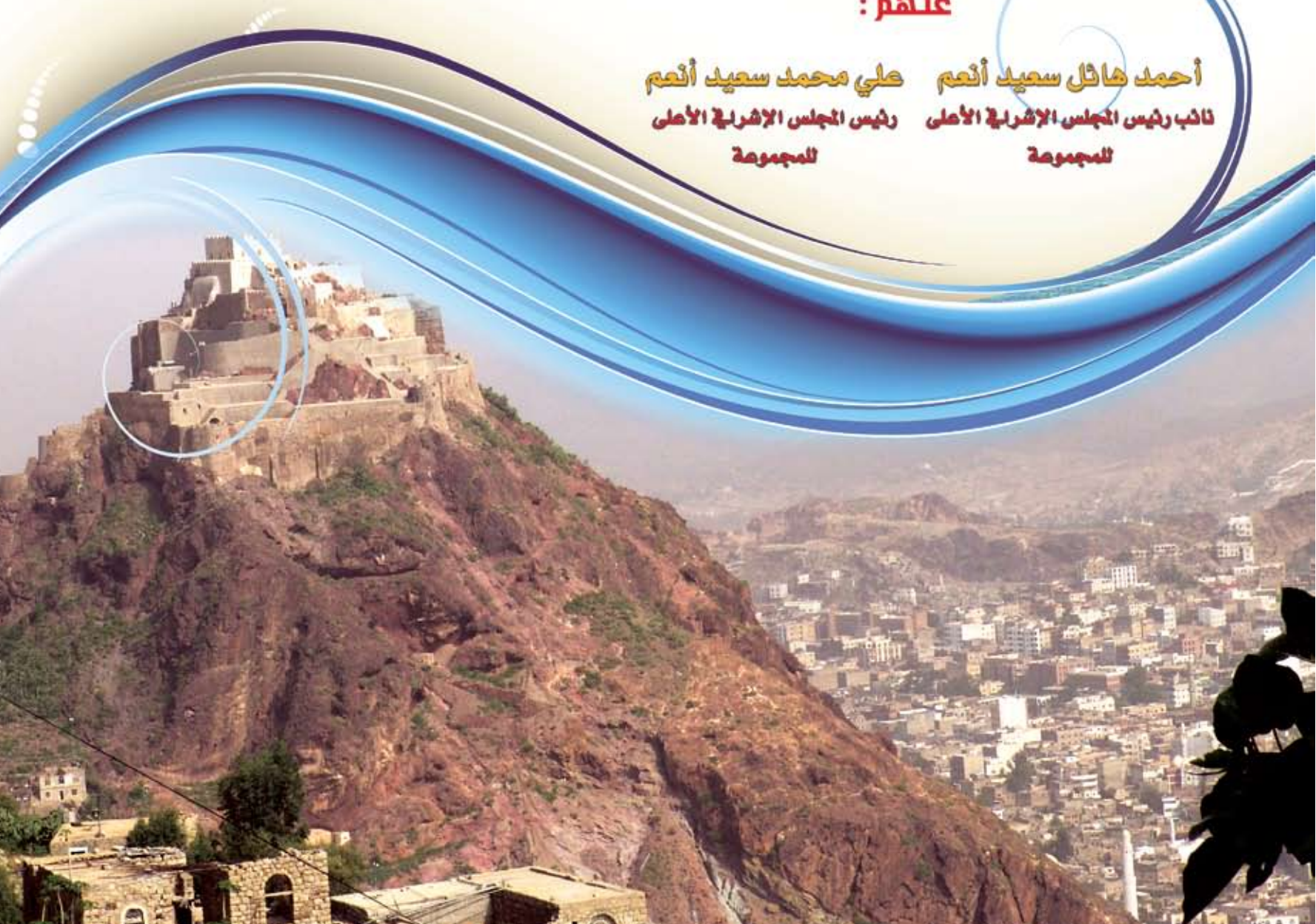
رئيس مجلس الإشراف الأعلى

للمجموعة

علي محمد سعيد أنعم

نائب رئيس مجلس الإشراف الأعلى

للمجموعة





20 years of Yemen unification



Abdul Samad Othman
Malaysian Ambassador to Yemen

It was a historic moment for the entire Yemeni population that they have made the right decision to be united as one great country and nation on 22 May 1990. As we celebrate the 20th anniversary of Unification Day of Yemen, I wish to sincerely congratulate the Yemeni Government and its people for celebrating this great and important event. We share the true happiness of the Yemeni population and Malaysia prays for the continued peace, stability and prosperity of this unique and friendly country.

Unification Day signifies a genuine desire of all Yemenis to move forward

together in achieving greater integration and development as a great and proud nation. Yemen's ancient history and civilization have proven that it could reemerge once again as a country with wisdom, dignity and solidarity that unites population of different views, sects and tribes. Therefore the occasion that we are celebrating today is a very significant to all Yemeni people and that everyone should take pride in giving their contribution to make Yemen a beloved country for all.

Yemen had conquered the world many centuries ago by dominating the world trade and unified the east and west through its trading skill and talent. By doing so, Yemen can proudly claim that the Islamic teaching could not have been spread out to the east without their ancestor's efforts in the early centuries. It is time for Yemen to repeat the glory of great history it had created long ago and to strengthen modern civilization by putting efforts and commitment together so that it could translate dreams of all population into reality.

Although Yemen is currently facing many challenges, nonetheless

with combination of commitment, hard work and support of all Yemenis, this country would eventually able achieve stability and prosperity on the basis of win-win partnership. Nothing prevents this beautiful Land of Shiba from achieving progress and prosperity if the Government and its people could work hand in hand together.

Yemen is indeed very lucky to have such tremendous potentials to progress as it is gifted with both human and rich natural resources. The beauty of its natural attractions, beautiful landscapes, mountain, long sandy beaches, beautiful islands, many ancient historical and religious sites and the most important of all, their friendly and warm populations that made Yemen as one of the most interesting and unique place to visit and to stay. I am very optimistic that Yemen could achieve all these dreams and hopes if all priorities and goals could be placed in their proper place and prospective. We wish all Yemenis and friends a very happy Unification Day and may Allah the Al Mighty will continue to bless Yemen and its people.



Praveen Verma
Indian Ambassador to Yemen

India and Yemen enjoy age-old historical and civilisational relationship. Our close relationships are confirmed by various factors like presence of more

India one of the first countries to recognize Yemen

than one hundred thousand persons of Indian origin in Yemen and around five hundred thousand persons of Yemeni origin residing in India. Yemeni traders were intermediary between Indian traders and Roman Empire and the Haj route from India went through Yemen.

One of the cornerstones of India's foreign policy is respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations in the world. India believes in friendly relations with all countries and resolution of conflict through peaceful means. India was one of the first countries to

recognize Yemen after 26th September 1962 and enjoys excellent bilateral political and economic relations with unified Yemen. Trade and economic relations on the rise and great strides have been taken in cooperation between the two countries in energy and infrastructure sectors. As an ongoing annual process India provides scholarships to Yemeni students and training to professionals in areas of technical development and capacity building.

Please accept our heartiest congratulations on the celebrations of the Unification Day of Yemen in Taiz today.



The Unity convention and the building of the Yemeni modern state

By: **Dr. Gamil Hizam Yahya Al-Faeih**

The study of Yemeni unity and the building of the modern Yemeni state are of great importance. First of all, Yemeni unity is a distinguished step in the history of all Arabs. In the modern era, this is only the second time unification has occurred in the Arab world, after the Egyptian-Syrian unity experience in 1958-1961. Secondly, unity brought democracy to the Yemeni experiment. Yemen, with unity, has achieved two main dreams of the Arab national imagination of the past century. These are unity and democratic change. Yemen has become the example to follow, and at the same time it has proved that unity and democracy are necessary conditions for each other. Furthermore, the approach towards unity and democracy that Yemen has followed is considered a

unique experiment in the Arab world. Therefore, we must highlight the conventions and the joint statements issued by the leadership of both south and north Yemen in regards to the reunification of Yemen. These documents were linked to what had already been achieved and accumulated in the process towards unification.

These agreements were not announced in vacuum. They were drawn

from the Cairo Convention, the Tripoli Declaration in 1972 and the Summit of Aden of November 30, 1989, which endorsed the constitution and put it to referendum within a year.

Because Yemeni reunification is so important, we will divide this work into three main points:

1. Unity conventions
2. Summit meetings
3. Building the modern Yemeni state

Unity conventions

During the period 1972-1990, a number of agreements were signed with the aim of achieving unity between

country blamed the other side. The north said that Kataba was bombed by the south while the south said that there was an attack supported by the north which ended with the occupation of two border villages.

These incidents and clashes took place after the assassination of Sheikh Ali bin Naji Al Ghader, who, along with other sheikhs from the south, was persuaded to attend a conference with sheikhs in the north. There were also accusations concerning the support of Saudi Arabia for the North and accusations that the South was responsible for the immigration of Yemenis to the North, as a result of insurance procedures and executions.

The Arab League hurried to contain the conflict and brought both parties to Cairo in accordance with its decree no (961) D/58 issued on the 13th of September 1972. The meeting ended with the two parties signing the first convention. The armed conflict expressed the tension in the relationship between both parties. The

tension was a result of the difference in their political ideologies on the eve of the declaration of independence in the South in 1967. During this period, a number of Yemeni politicians both from the north and the south, were detained in Cairo, among them were the leaders of the National Front. The National Front was opposing the Liberation Front in the south and included Faisal Abdul Latif Al Shabee, Kahtan



the two Yemeni countries. These conventions showed how serious officials were in their aim to achieve unity. The conventions are:

A- Cairo Convention (October 1972)

This convention was a result of the armed conflict between the two countries started on September 26th 1972, and continuing for three weeks. Each



Al Shabee and some opponents of former president Abdullah Al Salal, such as Judge Al Eryani, Ahmed Mohamed Noman and Hasan Al Amri. After the attack of 1967, president Jamal Abdul Nasir released these prisoners. They met several times and consulted each other on the future of Yemen and its unification.

During this convention, the representative from the south was Ali Nasir Mohammed, the South Yemeni Prime Minister, and Muhsin Al Ayni, the North Yemeni Prime Minister. During this meeting, they agreed on a comprehensive unity convention that delineated the practical steps to reunite Yemen both as a geographic entity and as a people. The Cairo Convention included a number of articles that emphasized comprehensive unity as well as the advancement, civilization and prosperity of the Yemeni people.

The Cairo Convention, with its 15 articles, succeeded in making the first steps towards a unified state despite the fact that it did not mention the name of the new state, nor its future structure. It simply built the basis on which future blocks could be laid. The Cairo Convention organized the practical steps of writing the constitution by both legislative authorities, how to conduct the referendum and the invitation of representatives from the Arab League to attend and participate in the committees.

B- The Tripoli Declaration

This declaration was issued after a summit meeting between President Salim Rabea Ali, president of South Yemen and President Abdulrahman Al Iryani, President of North Yemen. This meeting was held under the auspices of his Excellency, President Moamer Al Gadafi, in order to follow-up on the implementation of the Cairo Convention. In particular, during this meeting both parties confirmed their adherence to the goal of Article (4) of the convention which stated the means of achieving unity and the es-

tablishment of the new state.

The Tripoli Declaration was very important as it gave complementary framework to the Cairo Convention. It quickened the process of unification and defined the name of the new state, its functions and its sources of legislation, the political system and the borders. The convention states that

“the Yemeni people live in one state called the Republic of Yemen, and the city of Sana’a is its capital, Islam is the religion of the state and Sharia is the official source of legislation.”

Both presidents agreed on the nomination of members to the joint technical committees in accordance with article (8) of the Cairo Convention. Both sides also agreed on establishing the 9th Committee responsible for establishing the political system because the Cairo Convention had not mentioned the political system. The three presidents expressed their happiness by declaring unity between North and South Yemen. They described this as a historical step on the way towards comprehensive Arab unity and the advancement and prosperity of Arab nations.

C- The Kuwait Convention:

Conflicts continued between both regimes and each regime supported opposition groups in the other country and used them as political tools. Conflicts culminated with the assassina-

tion of President Al Ghashmi while he was meeting the envoy of the Southern President Salim Rabea Ali. The authorities in the south held President Salim Rabea responsible for this assassination and consequently executed him on June 26th 1978. Abdulfattah Ismail took power in Aden and lieutenant colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, commander of Taiz brigade, took power in the north after he was elected by the People Constituent Assembly on July 17th 1978.

In fact, the assassination had important consequences on unity especially as Al Ghashmi was a tribal man close to Saudi Arabia. He was possibly the only beneficiary from the assassination of President Al Hamdi. It seemed that Salim Rabea wanted to avenge the assassination of Al Hamdi, however, his colleagues who were disputing with him, decided that he himself should be executed. The assassination of President Al Ghashim was a chance for the southern leaders to settle their accounts. Dr. Gasim Salam stated that there was a coup planned against President Salim Rabea on June 26th 1978 and that his colleagues were behind the assassination of Al Ghashmi.

These events lead to the continuation of hostile relations between the north and the south. The government in the north accused the south of being behind the assignation and because of revealing evidence, the Arab League



decided to freeze relations with the government of Aden and froze economic and cultural aid.

Media campaigns continued and each country mobilized its armed forces on the border. An armed conflict exploded on February 24th 1979. As a result, President Ali Abdullah Saleh visited Jordan, Syria and Iraq. These countries, along with the Arab League, which was convening in Kuwait at that time, succeeded in reaching a cease fire on the 4th of March 1979. A committee was formed from the foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the UAE, Algeria, Syria, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Secretary of the Arab League to follow-up on the implementation of the Arab League resolution. A meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Abdulfattah Isamil, Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, was held in Kuwait from the 28-30th of March 1979. During this meeting, President Abdulfattah Ismail told President Saleh

“let’s unite, power sharing is not a problem, let’s have the ministers in Sana’a and their deputies in Aden and make Sana’a the capital and you the president”.

Both presidents agreed on a number of points including the following:

1. The constitutional committee shall draft the constitution of the state within four months
2. When the constitutional committee finishes its work, both presidents should hold a meeting to endorse the final version of the draft of the constitution. Each president shall then call the parliament in their country to convene to review the final draft of the constitution which will then be officially presented to the parliament in both countries for endorsement
3. Both presidents shall then form a specialized ministerial committee that will observe the public referendum on the constitution

and the election of a new legislative authority for the unified state. This would have to occur within six months from the date of unification.

4. Both presidents agree to abide by the content and provisions contained in the Cairo Convention, the Tripoli Declaration and resolutions of the Arab League and agree to implement the resolutions and recommendations reached by the unity committees
5. Both presidents shall follow-up on the work of the constitutional and other committees and meet periodically in Sana’a or Aden to check-up on the advancement of these matters.

Summit Meetings

A number of meetings were held between the leaders of the countries as follows:

1. Algeria meeting between President Salim Rabee Ali and President Abdulrahman Al Iryani in 1973
2. Taiz meeting between President Salim Rabee Ali and President Judge Al Iryani from the 10-12th of November 1973
3. Kataba meeting between President Ibrahim Al Hamdi and President Salim Rabee Ali in 1977
4. Sana’a meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Nasir Mohammed, Prime minister of South Yemen in October 1979
5. Aden meeting between Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, the northern prime minister and Ali Nasir Mohammed the Prime Minister in the south in May 1980
6. Sana’a meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Nasir Mohamed in June 1980
7. Taiz meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Nasir Mohammed in

September 1980

8. Aden meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Nasir Mohammed on November 30th 1981
9. Taiz meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Nasir Mohammed in May 1982
10. Aden-Taiz meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Nasir Mohammed in January 1985
11. Taiz meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Salim Al Beed in April 1988
12. Sana’a meeting between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Salim Al Beed in May 1988

These meetings paved the way for the historic meeting in Aden on the 22nd of May 1990 when the establishment of the Republic of Yemen was declared and Ali Abdullah Saleh became president and Ali Salim Al Beed became vice-president. After 151 years of separation, the new Yemeni flag was raised in all state institutions. It was a merging unity in which the international character of both states melted into one entity called the Republic of Yemen. Since that day, the Republic of Yemen enjoys the right of superiority by controlling all elements of power in the Yemeni territory.

However, the new born state faced a number of challenges including the secession movement in 1994. Furthermore, the country witnessed some events both in the south and the north which attempted to challenge unity.

We should emphasize that Yemeni unity is deeply rooted like mountains, despite all conspiracies plotting against it. Yemenis are very alert and vigilant, and thus, they will defend their unity with their souls.

Building the modern Yemeni state

Since the first days of the Republic of Yemen, the government was focused on issuing the laws to regulate political





and social life so as to annul previous laws that were used in the south and the north. During the first two years of unification more than 60 acts were issued in different fields such as:

1. The Act of Yemeni Citizenship
2. The Act of Establishing the National Defense Council
3. The Law of Journalism and Press
4. The Judicial Authority Law
5. The Investment Law
6. The Act of Police Duties and Powers
7. The Law of Political Parties and Organizations

In addition, a number of acts were issued by republican decrees on the 2nd of April 1992. These included: the act of civil procedures and implementations, the act of legal practice and duties of the bar associations, the law of accredited accountants and licensing for accounting companies and offices, the law of medical profession, the law of pension and rewards in the security forces, the law of agencies and foreign companies branches, the law of food monitoring, the law of the central system for auditing, the law of general elections and the act of arms, ammunition ownership and trade. The parliament endorsed all these acts on May 20th 1992.

Besides the issuing of these new acts, legal and executive steps were taken to form the institutions of the

new state as follows:

1. Formation of the cabinet headed by Haider Abu Baker Al Attas, as the first prime minister for the Republic of Yemen. There were 39 ministers in his government
2. The parliament included members of the previous two parliaments as well as some new members. There were 31 new members representing different political directions. The aim was to create balance between the political powers in the parliament and to represent those who were not represented in the past, especially the Nasserites and Bathies who belonged to the first generation of the September 1962 revolution, and the Islamists. Included were leaders of opposition groups like the Democratic National Front, the Yemeni Peoples Unity Party, the Democratic Unity that belonged to President Ali Nasir Mohammed, as well as some independent members. There were 301 members in the parliament, 159 from the north and 111 from the south.
3. The formation of the consultative council which was established in accordance with the agreement of the Republic of Yemen. It had 45 members including members of the presidential council and a

number of members representing different political and intellectual directions. The consultative council also included some public figures in the intellectual, cultural, tribal and social fields.

The aim of establishing the consultative council was to provide ideas on the policies and cases being reviewed by the presidential council. These ideas, however, are not binding. The council is headed by the head of the presidential council. The consultative council is considered a continuation of the consultative council of the Arab Republic of Yemen of the past - with some differences in its functions. The new council does not elect the president but it is part of the executive authority on the upper level.

4. A committee was formed to review the administrative divisions of a united Yemen. The members of the committee included Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussien Al Ahmer, the President, the minister of civil service, the minister of administrative reform, the minister of planning, the minister of local affairs and the minister of the interior and security. According to presidential decree, the aim of this committee was to review the administrative constituents of the Republic of Yemen, strengthen national unity and eliminate divisive elements. The committee had the power to consult whosoever it deemed necessary and to form subcommittees.
5. Formation of the Supreme Defense Council for National Defense in accordance with the republican decree issued in November 1990 which identified its members. Its members included members of the presidential council as well as the speaker of the parliament, the prime minis-



ter and six other members: the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of defense, the minister of the interior and security, the minister of mass communication, the minister of finance and the chief of staff.

The council's function was to review the necessary steps to be taken to secure the republic and ensure its safety. We note here that the formation of all these committees was on the basis of 50-50 share between the General People's Congress and the Socialist Party. The committees did not include any independent figures. Division between both parties led to conflicts during the transition period and finally led to the declaration of secession by the Vice President, Ali Salim Al Beed. President Saleh and Al Beed exchanged accusations which caused confusion in the unification process. President Saleh clearly accused the leaders of the Socialist Party of social, economic and administrative corruption and of impeding unity building. He said they thought that this division of power meant to them that they could also have open access to the treasury.

Ali Salim Al Beed, for his part, accused President Saleh of conspiring against unification after the parliamentary elections of 1993. He openly said

“we have achieved unification. We

did not create the secession. However, we see that unification is one thing and annexing is something else. We have discovered that unification is a way to achieve many conspiracy acts.”

The accusations and statements between both sides continued until war erupted in 1994 and Ali Salim Al

also not happy with the results of the war.

From a perspective of national duty we see that in order to strengthen national unity, it must be built on a strong basis that cannot be affected by internal or external conspiracies whatsoever. There is no doubt that

this needs great effort, patience, diligence and daily follow-up to scrutinize shortcomings and tackle them before they erupt. The goal of national unification lies in tackling weakness, negative issues and corruption in the state's administrative system in order to build the modern Yemeni state. The government should focus on political objectives which can be summarized as follows:

1. Implementation of the constitution: the problem is not in the constitutional texts, but in their implementation. Therefore, the authority should not infringe on the law or the implementation of the law outside the constitution.

2. Reformation of the governance and the political system in order to build the modern Yemeni state: this can be

achieved through the enhancement of governance institutions, enhancing the integrity of the legal system, eliminating unclear specializations and decreasing centralization.



Beed declared secession in the southern governorate.

We should indicate that a large number of Yemenis were not happy with the division of power between the GPC and the Socialist Party and were





3. Democracy: the most important result of Yemeni unification is democracy. Listening to different opinions and returning to the people is considered a healthy situation that saves the country from many mistakes and social problems. Democracy is a national necessity to ensure security and the future of Yemen.
4. Tackle all economic, military, security, cultural, educational and media shortfalls because the future of Yemen needs education, civilization and cultural development so that Yemen can join the rest of the world in terms of development.
5. Hold a national reconciliation conference: all political, sectarian, academic and intellectual groups should be represented in this conference so that every one can state his/her opinion without fear from other groups. However, participation in this conference should be on the condition of the following:
 - The main goal of all participants

should be faith in Yemeni unification and to protect the country from any internal or external conspiracy.

- Faith in democracy and political dialogue to solve mistakes in a peaceful way
- Respect the will of the Yemeni people, a sentiment which was expressed through the referendum on the constitution in 1991. Further, the reconciliation should not deviate from national guidelines contained in the constitution of the Republic of Yemen.

The reconciliation should, as we have said, start with a national conference to assess the years since unification and critique the problems that have occurred and emphasize the need not to repeat them. The recommendations of this conference should be considered a basis for democratic participation. The foundation for this should be the achievement of social balance and equity between all Yemeni social groups. Reconciliation

should aim to strengthen the pillars of united Yemen and build the modern Yemeni state in order to foil any misuse of previous problems to expand political, economic and social power by some individuals. Reconciliation also needs cooperation to face the consequences of past wars, the war for secession and the ongoing war in Sa'ada since the summer of 2004. No one benefits from the war in Sa'ada, except the forces of evil that target Yemeni unification. A new chance should be given for society to serve the country through effective participation in guiding the state's policy in all fields.

Additionally, the government should adopt decentralization to enable all to participate in running the government's affairs through its institutions. The central government should only focus on the main functions of the state as well as providing financial resources and engaging the social society. In our opinion, this is the ideal way to build a modern Yemeni state that any Yemeni would love to be a member of.





الإدارة والموظفون
يتقدمون بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
لفخامة الأخ الرئيس

علي عبد الله صالح

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٢٠ للوحدة اليمنية
متمنين للوطن الحبيب التقدم والإزدهار.
وكل عام و أنتم بخير ...

الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

عنهم:
الكابتن / عبدالخالق صالح القاضي

Management and staff
congratulate H. E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary
of reunification of Yemen in 22 May 1990.
We wish Yemen the best of success and
progress towards building a strong country.

Yemenia - Yemen Airways

On Behlf of
Captain/AbdulKhalik Saleh AlKathi



Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
الضيافة العربية الأصيلة

Congratulations



IATA Operational Safety

Audit committee at

Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

presents its heartiest congratulations to

Captain/ Abdulkhaliq Saleh Alkathi

Head of the Board of Directors

And all the company's staffs

On the event of Yemenia passing the third IOSA test for safety and quality assurance test which was carried by the ACS consulting company under the supervision of the International Air Transport Association For the duration between 6 February 2010 to 10 February 2010.

The IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) program is an internationally recognized and accepted evaluation system designed to assess the operational management and control systems of an airline. IOSA's quality audit principles are designed to conduct audits in a standardized manner.

For the third year consecutively, Yemenia have passed the designated tests and was given the international certificate proving this. This confirms that Yemenia depends in its operations on the highest internationally recognized safety standards.

With the implementation and international acceptance of IOSA, airlines and regulators achieve the following benefits.

- Confirms the company's efficiency in operation's safety
- Reduces operational costs through applying standardized procedures
- The company becomes trustworthy in the airlines industry and hence is not subjected to tests by other aviation companies
- Increases the level of company in aviation and ground operations while implementing the highest recognized safety standards.

IATA has 224 member-companies 93% of those companies acquired an IOSA certificate and membership of companies that did not get certified will be cancelled as it did not obtain the international operation's safety standards.



Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

Genuine Arabian Hospitality



Yemen across 20 years of development

Hisham Sharaf is Vice Minister of International Relations at the Ministry of Planning. He is in a unique position where he understands the development Yemen has gone through in the past with reflection on the challenges Yemen faces today. Yet he also has access to plans for the future and is a part of the responsibility of carrying Yemen to the future. Yemen Times met with Hisham to talk about Yemen through 20 years of development, the challenges of today and what the future looks like.

Interviewed by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Perhaps the most important development in Yemen's recent history in the last three years was in the construction and reproductive health care. Successful projects were achieved worth millions of dollars in construction such as parts of the long distance roads connecting Sana'a to Amran. Also in reproductive health, projects concerning family planning and access to health care for women in remote areas was made easier. Many reproductive projects all over the country materialized in the last three years especially in coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF.

Outsourcing for better efficiency

Despite the global economic downturn donors displayed their commitment to Yemen and it at least they did not pull back from Yemen and projects have been going steady. In fact new donors lead projects are being processed.

Donors support in the last five years is a small indicator of the strength of our relation with donors. You will notice that no donor has withdrawn from Yemen. We accept constructive criticism from donors the Yemeni government will take it into consideration and learn from its shortcoming. The

donors help us improve ourselves.

Now we are trying to do projects differently in order to avoid the long government processes and paper work that wastes time and enthusiasm. So we are working with donors through outsourcing the implementation process to them. In the past we would get the money from donors through a memorandum of understanding and then go through long bureaucratic processes until the project is implemented. Now



we agree with the donors that they give the money and oversee the implementation. But we also condition that the Yemeni government must provide at least 25 percent of the cost whether in terms of land, experts or direct cash. We also create a joint monitoring mechanism which allows us to stay in the loop but not create a knot in it.

We agreed with the Chinese that they

would fund construction of a new hospital in Sana'a called the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Hospital. Construction will start in June and will last for 18 months. The Chinese will look later to ways of furnishing and equipping this hospital in Sana'a.

We are also working with the Japanese government on many infrastructure projects. One is for creating a solar energy system for a hospital in Aden which is worth more than USD 6 million. This is a pilot project for clean energy and will be repeated in other cities accordingly.

Another is updating the maintenance system of the Central Workshop in Sana'a in partnership with the Ministry of public works. This project is worth around USD 7.5 million and the Japanese are providing equipment and training for maintaining the workshop machines which are worth more than USD 40 million.

Also the Japanese have signed an agreement to fund the municipalities in many cities through providing us with garbage collecting equipments including trucks. The whole project is around USD 10 million and the equipment will arrive Yemen this year. Also they are helping us with small cities construction equipments so that we can do more construction works in small streets. This aid is worth USD 2.5 million.



There is also an agreement to provide spare parts to the power station in Sayoun at a cost between USD 2.5 -3 million.

Japan signed another scheme for around USD 16 million for rural water supply projects which will cover the needy parts of Yemen through creating water networks for the towns. The project will be implemented in five governorates and will provide clean water to the communities.

Security not an issue

First of all, the Yemeni government is taking measures to ensure that investments are safe in most of the Yemeni cities. In troubled areas the government has the ability to strike and terminate the trouble makers but the cost will be huge in terms of lives and this way remains the last resort the Yemeni government will use.

Therefore, we are directing donors' investments to safe and relatively safe areas. Even those with some threat, the donors use the help of Yemeni staff to monitor the implementation of the projects so as not to endanger the foreigners.

We are also working closely with the local councils in all of the areas in order to create ownership for the projects and also to give them the responsibility to protect the investment and donor lead projects in their areas.

We have gradually been implementing a policy of decentralization. Now this is the first time we are working with the local councils and we are finding this way very effective.

Moreover, we are trying to direct the donors toward disadvantaged areas so as to provide them with more development and opportunities and this would also help the security issue because we realize that eventually everything is based on economy. We have just launched a project worth USD 150 million for disadvantaged areas and we work directly with the local councils and the ministry of local administration as well as local and foreign NGOs in order to make the process more transparent, less corrupt and de-

centralized.

With our donor lead projects we make sure that the locals understand that although the projects are implemented with the local councils the money is mostly coming from a donor country and not. This way we feel that the local communities would appreciate the donors more and understand how they are positively affecting their lives.

Better future on the horizon

In the last three years we had difficult times and this is natural in the history of many nations, because of some political reasons the oppositions and riots in the north and the south we cannot deny that the areas have been affected.

But starting this year and in the coming two to three years to come the situation will improve because the USD 2.5 billion donation coming from the gulf is on its way to be invested in Yemeni land. The delay was in the slow government process and the lack of capacity but we have created mechanisms to remove these bottle necks and so the money will start being pumped to Yemen.

Moreover, president Saleh has had several meetings with all the ministries and demanded that they fasten the process and make sure that the aid is used properly and on time in Yemen.

Yemen's problems are mainly because of poverty and once we start using this aid from the gulf the economic situation of the country will improve and hence people's lives. If Yemenis start seeing these activities they will start feeling better about their country and their lives.

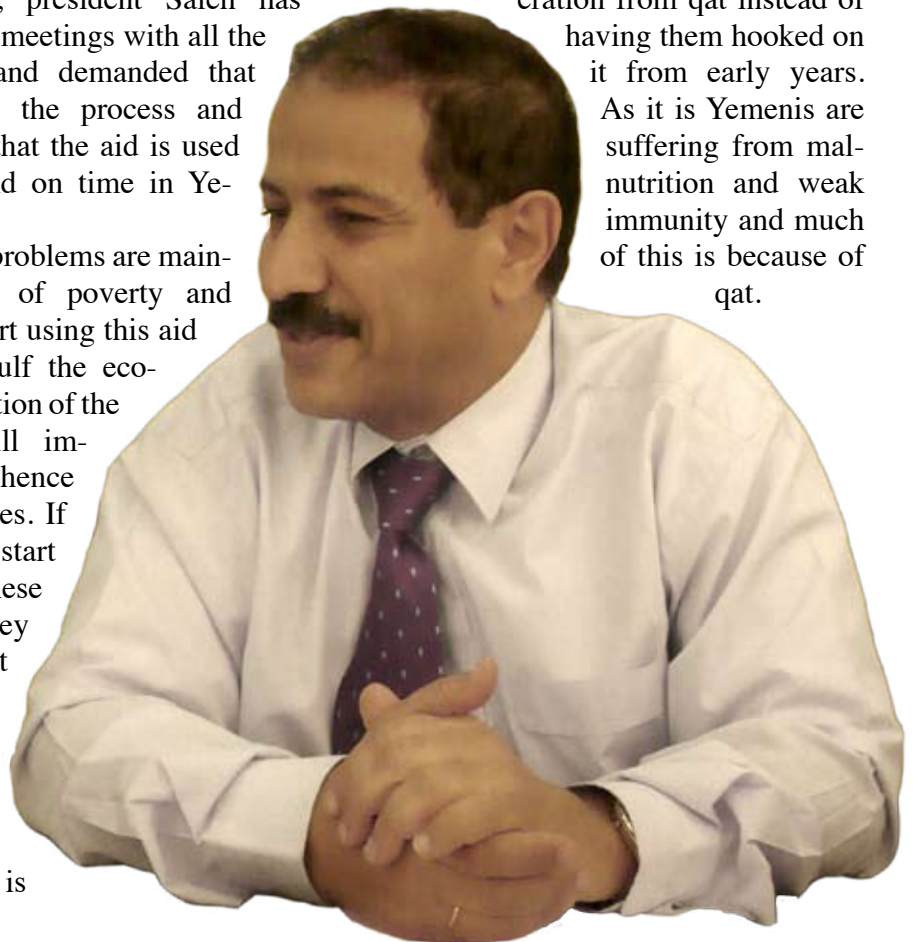
Also qat is

a major hinder against the country's development. This is why we have a big media campaign on qat which will be launched by the state in cooperation with donors soon. The objective of this campaign is to inform the people what qat is doing to them. Chewing qat is a habit that is engrained in the society and we cannot stop it overnight and this is why we are starting with awareness raising and encouraging people to let it go on their own accord.

The campaign will start early 2011 and the World Bank and other donor countries are on board. Chewing qat is a personal choice but let us tell you how it is affecting your life and your country. The president himself is on board and he has advocated more than once against chewing qat. He also rarely chews qat and never in the way that you find many Yemenis chew with cheeks swollen and for long hours.

We are also working on providing the people with alternatives such as other social venues through sports or entertainment and help those who need an alternative not to chew before moving on to the more habituated ones.

We want to save our coming generation from qat instead of having them hooked on it from early years. As it is Yemenis are suffering from malnutrition and weak immunity and much of this is because of qat.





كالفالي بتروليوم (قبرص) المحدودة

Calvalley Petroleum (Cyprus) Ltd.

The operator of Malik Block 9 in the Republic of Yemen



Mr. Edmund Shimoon
Chairman and C.E.O

Mr. Memet Kont
President and C.O.O

Mr. Paul King
G.M

and all Calvalley staff
express their best wishes
to H.E President

ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

and the people of Yemen
on the 20th Anniversary
of Reunification Day
Many Happy Returns

يتقدم السيد / ايدموند شيمون

الرئيس التنفيذي للشركة

السيد / ميمت كونت

رئيس العمليات

والسيد / بول كنج

المدير العام

وجميع موظفي الشركة

بأحر التهانى والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة الذكرى العشرين

لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

كل عام وأنتم بخير



تَهْنِئَاتُنَا



أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
نتقدم بها إلى مؤسس الدولة اليمنية الحديثة وداعم الإستثمارات في اليمن

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية
بمناسبة العيد العشرين للجمهورية اليمنية (22 مايو)

نوربرت جروشنر

المدير العام لشركة أو أم في اليمن وكافة الموظفين

We would like to present our warmest congratulations
To the leader of modern Yemen

H.E Ali Abdullah Saleh,

President of the Republic of Yemen

On the occasion of the National Day May 22nd

Wishing Yemen more progress and stability

Mr. Norbert Groeschner

and all staff of the company



بمناسبة العيد الوطني العشرين لقيام الجمهورية اليمنية
وفي ظل استمرار نهجهم وعنوان مسيرة الثورة والوحدة والديمقراطية
تقدم

باسمى آيات التهاني وعظيم التبريكات إلى القيادة السياسية ممثلة

فخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

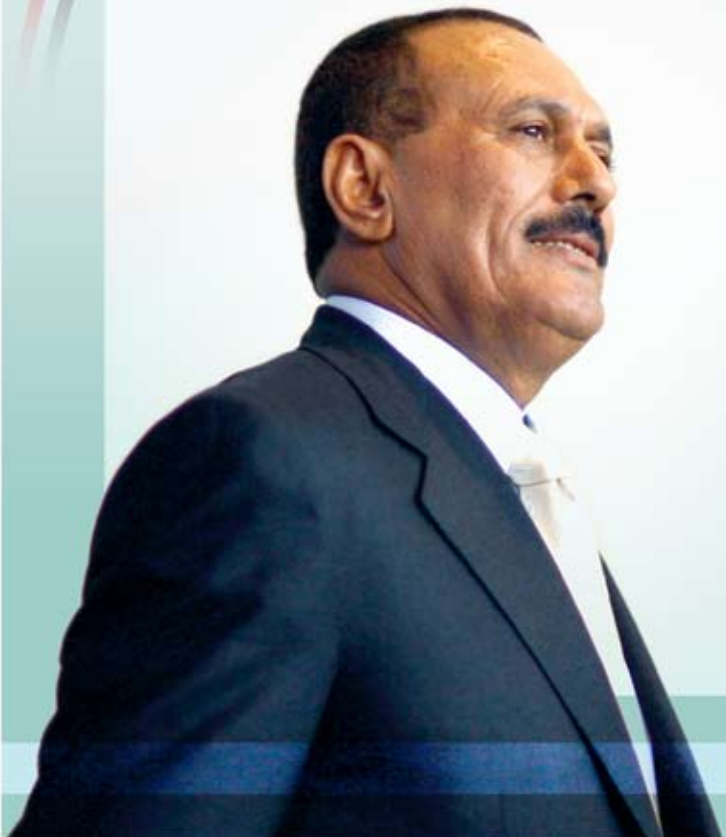
متمنين لليمن وشعبه المزيد من الرفعة والتطور والرخاء

السيد / حاتم نسييه

مدير عام شركة توتال يمن للاستكشاف والإنتاج

وشركاؤها: أوكسيدتال وسيوكيم وكوفيك

وكافة موظفي الشركة



TOTAL

An interview with his Excellency the Jordanian Ambassador to Sana'a



Ambassador Ahmed A. Jaradat was appointed as Jordanian ambassador to Yemen in 2005. Since then, he has made tremendous efforts to improve the relationship between the two countries not only politically and economically, but also through educational exchange and cooperation in the medical and tourism sectors.

Prior to his voluntary posting to Yemen, he was working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs foreign affairs pl.n.

Affairs concerning international relations and national interests in foreign countries. in Jordan. Nadia Al-Sakkaf met H.E. for the following interview.

Yemen is celebrating the 20th anniversary of Yemen's unification, what are your impressions on the achievements of Yemeni unification?

Firstly, I would like to congratulate the leadership and the people of Yemen on this occasion. On May 22nd 1990, a national event took place, it was an event that laid a strong foundation for a prosperous Arab future. With Yemeni unification, a great achievement had been made which is considered a source of pride for all Arabs. This event has noble meanings and positive reflections which enhance Arab solidarity. The Republic of Yemen has made an extraordinary movement as

Yemeni unification remains a bright candle in modern history to be remembered with pride and glory. These achievements are a result of the efforts of the founders of Yemeni unification, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Yemeni government and all Yemenis who have built a glorified and high position for Yemen in the Arab world. I feel very proud to see the celebrations of our brothers in Yemen on this dear occasion. There are many achievements that have been achieved in political, economic, social, development and cultural affairs. I feel very proud when I see the resolve of the Yemen people and their continuing efforts to achieve more progress on all levels.

In addition, we share similar visions on Arab, regional and international issues. During my work in Sana'a, I have felt that both nations are very close to each other and demonstrate a real example of brotherly Arab relations.

The recent visit of his Excellency, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, to Amman and his meeting with his brother, King Abdullah the second bin Al Hussien, will push the governments of both countries to build stronger relations in all fields and at all levels. I believe that economic relations between our countries are prosperous, thanks to strong political will.

This year we hope to hold, in Sana'a,



Your Excellency, on this occasion, how do you evaluate the relations between our countries, especially commercial exchange, and how do see the future?

Jordanian-Yemeni relations are old and strong brotherly relations. They are characterized by brotherhood, understanding and mutual respect. Our relations depend on common ground and keenness on the part of both leaderships to develop and improve rela-

the 14th meeting of the Higher Jordanian-Yemeni Joint Committee, headed by the prime ministers of both countries. During this meeting a number of agreements, memorandums of understanding and protocols will be signed in addition to executive programs. This momentum indicates the keenness on the part of the leadership of both countries to enhance mutual relations for the good of joint Arab work, integration and real partnership at all



levels. We shall point out here that the Higher Jordanian-Yemeni Joint Committee holds its meetings annually and is considered one of the best committees in terms of convening on time and the momentum of work that is completed during its meetings.

The economic relations between Yemen and Jordan date back to 1975 and have witnessed continuous development. Soon after 1975, a Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation was established and after that came a Higher Joint Committee. How can we speak about these relations and agreements that have taken place?

The relations between both countries are historical. However, if we talk about the modern age, the special and distinguished relations between his Majesty King Abdullah the second and his brother, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, have pushed both countries to develop these relations in all fields and at the highest of levels.

In fact, the Convention of Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed in August 1975 and then followed by the formation of the Higher Joint Committee in 1989 which is headed by the prime ministers of both countries. This committee holds its meeting every year and is considered a great committee.

What about relations in the private sector. What are the fields of mutual joint cooperation?

In fact, there is a vast space of joint cooperation between our countries. The governments of both countries have supported the private sector in their countries to establish joint projects and enhance commercial exchange. Furthermore, the political leadership of our countries is keen to have more joint projects and to increase the size of commercial exchange for the interest of both nations. Generally speaking, I believe that economic relations have a shining future as a result of the strong political relations between both countries.

In addition, Jordan will participate in the coming exhibition in Sana'a from the 25-30th of May 2010. The Jordanian Pavilion will be filled by 40 companies that represent the best industrial and service companies in Jordan and at the same time reflect the development in our industry and national services.



What about cooperation in health and education? Especially as Jordan excels in these two fields, many Yemenis travel to Jordan for medical treatment and education?

As you know, medical cooperation is one of the important sectors of joint cooperation between our countries. Thousands of Yemenis travel every year to Jordan for medical treatment since Jordan has a good reputation and provides excellent medical services with modern medical equipment. Jordan also provides many special medicinal characteristics, thus, medical treatment in Jordan is both for the soul and the body. Many brothers from Yemen benefit from this and have seen the hospitality of Jordanians.

We, in Jordan, work to help our brothers in Yemen to develop and build the Yemeni medical sector through training, exchanges and encouraging Jordanian medical delegations to visit Yemen and organize specialized centers. We expect future visits on the behalf of Jordanian medical delegations to hold

discussions with their Yemeni counterparts and sign a number of agreements in this regard.

What about education?

In the field of education, there are visits at the highest levels dealing with the work of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Both countries work to exchange experiences, skills and knowledge in this field. In addition, there is cooperation in technical and vocational education.

There are about 3000 Yemeni students at Jordanian universities which are considered some of the best universities in the Arab world. While in Yemen, there are 1200 Jordanian students studying at Yemeni universities. As ambassador, I am happy to see activities and meetings between students of both countries. These activities reflect the brotherly relationship between our nations.

The celebrations of independence in Jordan coincide with the Yemeni celebrations on the occasion of Yemeni unity. What do you think about this?

This is true. The celebrations of the Yemeni people on the occasion of their unity on May 22nd, and the Jordanian celebrations on the occasion of our independence on May 25th give us strength to see a better future that depends on more construction, comprehensive development and self-dependence to build the future that his Majesty King Abdullah and the President Ali Abdullah Saleh want for their sister countries. These two occasions are dear occasions for all Jordanians and Yemenis and represent our pride and strength.

Both countries have freedom, democracy and openness to humanitarian culture. We invoke Allah to help the leaders of both countries and make them support their nations and the Arab and Muslim world.

Finally, may Allah prolong the life of the leaders of both countries.





Management and staff of
Shaher Trading Company Limited

congratulate H. E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary
of reunification of Yemen in 22 May 1990.

We wish Yemen the best of
success and progress towards
building a strong country

الإدارة وموظفو

شركة شاهر للتجارة المحدودة

يتقدمون بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
لضخامة الأخ الرئيس /

علي عبد الله صالح

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 20 للوحدة اليمنية
متمنين لليمن السير قدما في طريق التقدم والنجاح والإزدهار
وكل عام وأنتم بخير



STCO

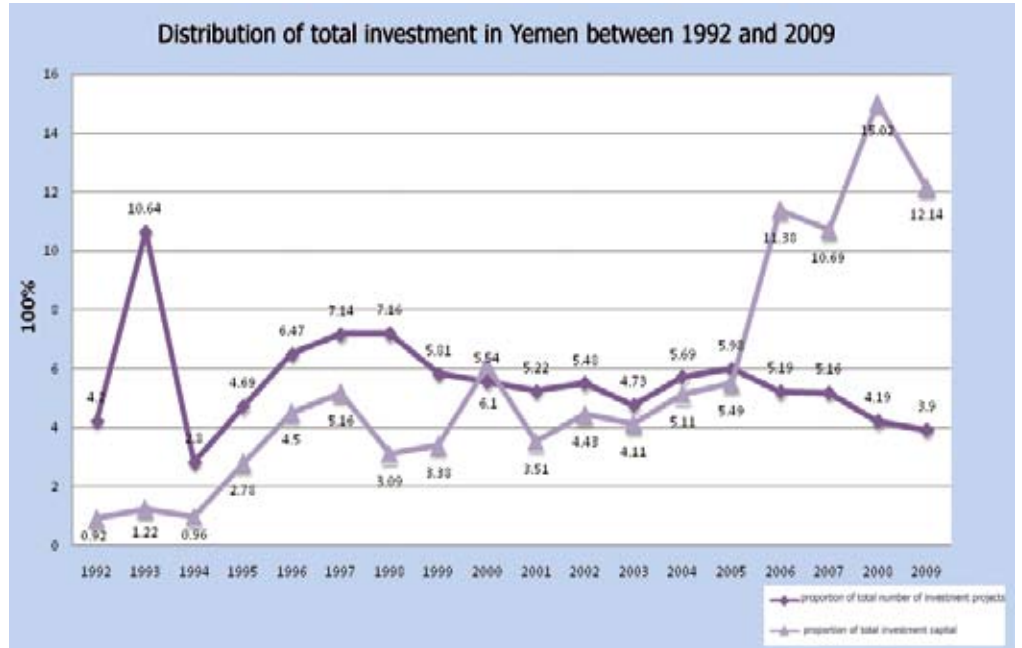




Investment across 20 years of Yemeni Unity

The Yemeni unity materialized to unify visions and carrying Yemen towards development in all the social and economic fields. This is visible through the leadership's attention to investment considering it as a fundamental pillar of the country's development.

This attention is highlighted through creating the General Investment Authority in 1992 as the responsible government agency for investment in Yemen. One of the main objectives of GIA is facilitating investment through applying the open window system through which investors would have to deal with only one agency to get their paperwork done.



The most successful year when it came to the number of investment projects was 2008 which hosted more than 15 percent of the total projects since the authority was established. When it comes to capital invested in Yemen last year so far was the largest as it holds more than 12 percent of the total money invested in Yemen across the years, followed by 2006 (11%) and 2007 (10.7%).

The investment projects registered with the authority were distributed across the country and in different fields although the capital secretariat has won the lions share with 1,330 projects mostly in tourism, healthcare, education and small industrial and service businesses worth more than half billion riyals which is more than 22 percent of the total investment capital. These projects provided job opportunities for more than 45,000 men and women. Aden city follows as the second largest investment area with more than 17% of the total investment capital fol-

Capital investment according to sector between 1992 and 2009

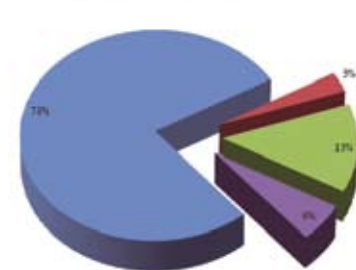


The authority has been able to complete the processes for signing memorandums of understanding with the concerned bodies responsible for the various operations and will act on behalf of the investor in dealing with the ministries of health, labor, tourism, customs, taxes.

Soon GIA will sign memos with the remaining government agencies so as more facilitation is provided to the investors.

During the period from 1992 and 2009 GIA has overseen 6,972 investment projects with a capital more than two and half billion Yemeni Riyals. These projects have given jobs to around 200,000 people.

Fishery investments by nationality



lowed by Hodeida with more than 15% and then Hadramout with 10.57%.

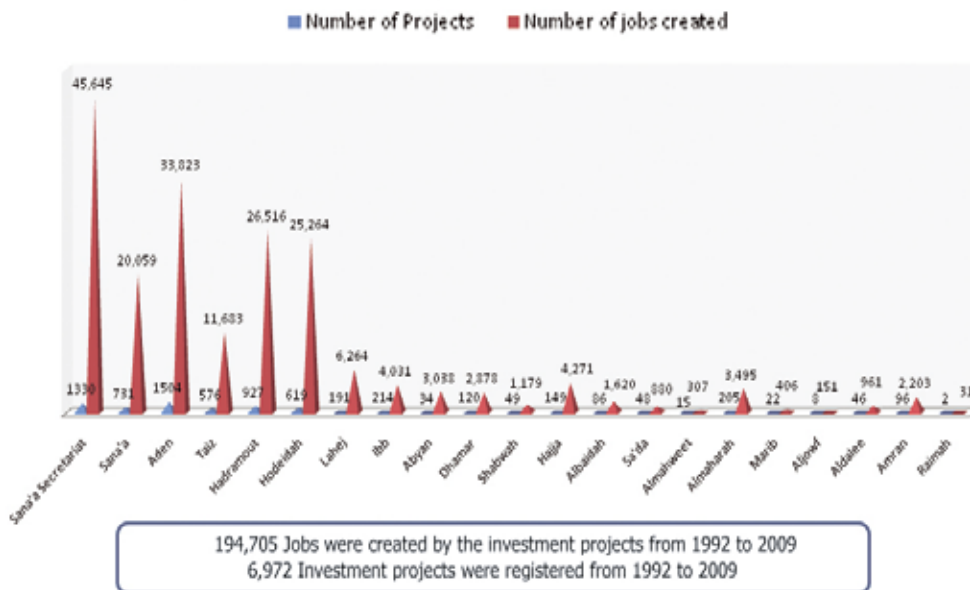
The remaining capital is distributed across the rest of the governorates and provided them with many job opportunities and help reduce poverty in their areas.

As for the fields of investment, the industrial sector ranked first in the number of projects and the financial worth. As it included around half of the investment capital and provided 88,000 job opportunities.

Second comes the service industry as it comprises around 35% of the total capital, followed by the tourism industry which provides job opportunities to more than 31,000 people and includes more than 11 percent of the investment capital.

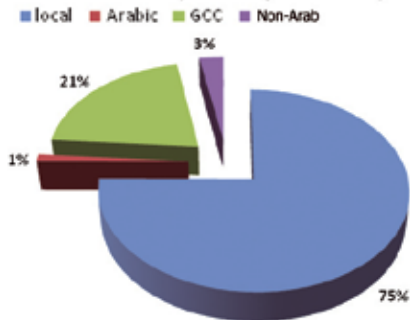
Most of the investments were actually local investments which were at a cost of more than 1.8 billion Yemeni Riyls and comprising 72.6% of the total investment. The largest international investors were from the gulf countries as they comprise 21% of the total investment in the period

Projects registered and jobs created between 1992 and 2009

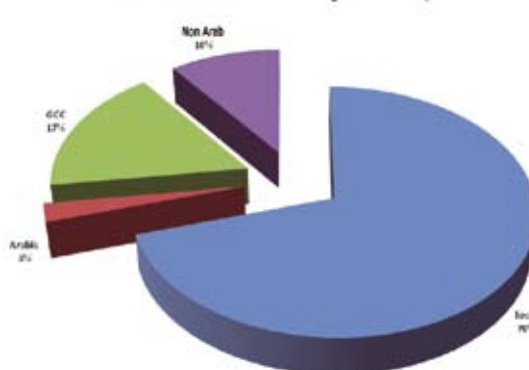


between 1992 and 2009, while foreign investments did not exceed 4 percent of the total registered investment. It is worth mentioning that in 2009 alone 37 percent of the investment was from the gulf countries with around 87% of the external investors' capital for the same year.

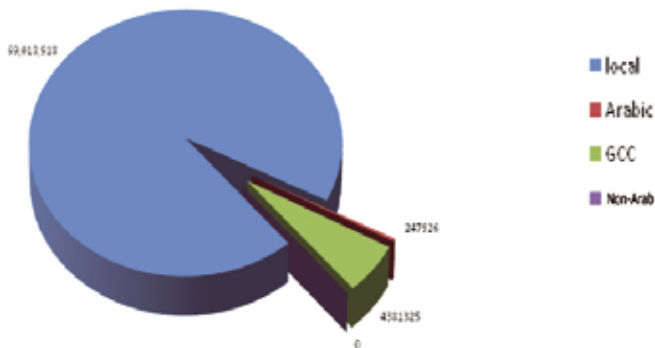
Investment in industry according to nationality



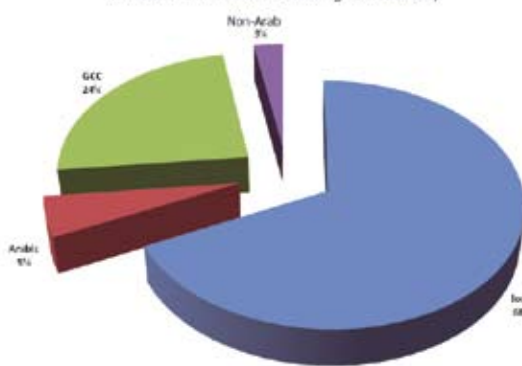
Investment in tourism according to nationality

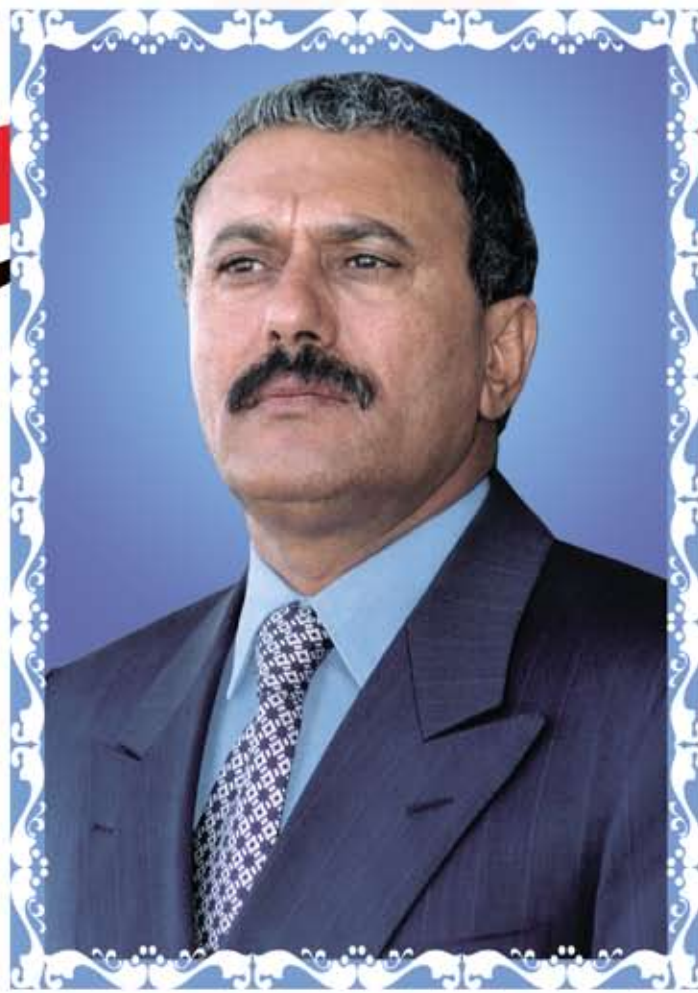


Investment in agriculture according to nationality YR "1000"



Investment in services according to nationality





**Ministry of Planning and
International Cooperation**

We congratulate his
Excellency president

Ali Abdullah Saleh

and all people of Yemen
On the occasion of the 20th
anniversary of 22 May
Many happy returns

Vice Minister of Planning
and International Cooperation

Hisham Sharaf

and all employees of the ministry
in the Republic

وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فضامة الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني
بمناسبة الذكرى العشرية
لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة
كل عام وأنتم بخير

نائب وزير التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
المهندس/ هشام شرف
وكافة موظفي الوزارة في الجمهورية





YEMEN PETROLEUM COMPANY
Executive Director

Omar M. AL.Arhabi

congratulates His Excellency

Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

and all Yemeni people

on the occasion of the 20th anniversary
of Reunification Day, the 22nd of May

Many Happy Returns



تتقدم

شركة النفط اليمنية

عثة بمديرها التنفيذي

عمر محمد الأرحبي

و جميع الموظفين

بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 20 من تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية
المباركة في الـ 22 من مايو



للهم ونعم بخير



لها تينا

22

تظل علينا الذكرى العشرين لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة والتي

أرسيت فيها مبادئ الحرية والديمقراطية والتنمية لوطن الـ 22 من مايو.

وبهذه المناسبة العظيمة يسرنا أن نرفع لكم بإسم أبناء محافظة عدن ثغر اليمن الباسم
أسمى آيات التهاني والتبريكات لباني نهضة اليمن الحديث وقائد مسيرته التنموية.

فخامة الأخ | علي عبدالله صالح | رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم .

متمنين أن تعود هذه المناسبة وكل المناسبات واليمن في تقدم وإنزدهار في ظل قيادتكم الحكيمة .

أ. عبد الكريم شائف

الأمين العام للمجلس المحلي - عدن

د. عدنان عمر الجفري

محافظ محافظة عدن



A bridge to a better future

The educational systems of the former Yemen Arab Republic and The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, both suffered problem and lacked the financial resources, teaching staff and infrastructure in rural areas, to deliver quality education. Therefore the merging of these two educational systems was not overly complex; instead, since unification, efforts have been focused on improving this vital sector.



United Yemen places education in the forefront of its priorities. Basic education in Yemen is comprised of grades 1 to 9 and is based on the National Constitution and Education Law. The General Education Law indicates that education is a basic human right for all citizens. The law emphasizes the state's responsibility to provide quality basic education for all Yemeni children aged 6 to 14.

Since the late 1990s, the Ministry of Education has introduced several policy measures to expand access for girls and rural children, improve quality and increase the efficiency of primary education. Key measures include: increasing the efficiency of school construction, basing school location on school mapping, placing small schools closer to girls' homes, obtaining community participation in school construction and management as well as planning for large-scale in-service teacher training programs.

The number of schools has increased considerably over the years, from 10,004 in 1990-1991 (the first year after the

reunification of Yemen), to more than 17,144 in 2007-2008. The number of students in primary and secondary levels has also surged from about 1.9 million in the 1990-1991 academic year to about 6 million students in 2008 (17,000 children of whom are in the preschool and elementary levels)

The number of teachers and educators all rose with this boom in the education sector from 51.8 thousand in 1990-1991 to more than 250,000 in 2007-2008.

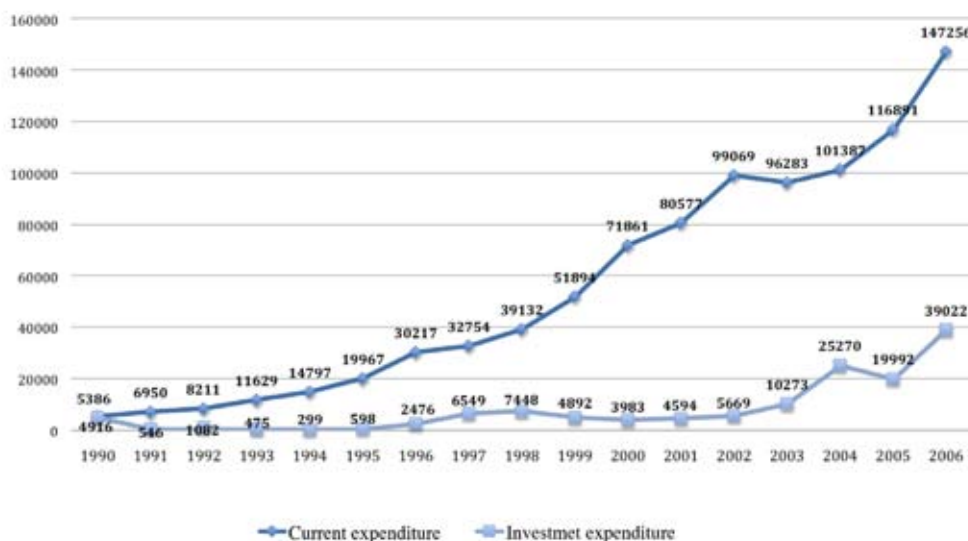
The budget allocated for education increased from 5 billion in 1991, to 291 billion in 2008.

While Yemen's implementation capacity is limited, it has improved, seen in the many projects supported by UNICEF, GTZ, KFW, and the World Bank. For example, the World Bank's Basic Education Expansion Program (BEEP) has

been so successful that the government wants to expand the pilot project to all 20 governorates. In the past twenty years, MOE has made major progress in moving forward its decentralization efforts to involve Governorate Education Offices in program implementation. Community participation has been instrumental in lowering the cost of school construction and fostering local ownership, vital to a school's success.

The government also set plans to create a true partnership with the private sector, allowing the latter to actively contribute to the building of the nation and the achievement of development goals. Thus, the government gave prime attention to private investment in

Expenditure on education in YR (1000)



the education sector. Consequently, investment opportunities increased in all types, and levels, of education. Dozens of private learning institutions, enrolling thousands of students, have appeared across the country.

In 1992, the National Faculty for Sciences and Technology became the first private higher education institution in Yemen. By 2008, the country had 12 private universities and two private colleges. In 2005, the ‘Private Universities, Faculties and Institutes Law’ was issued. This law represented a major step towards organizing and monitoring the performance of the private higher education sector and to ensure that high quality education outputs are obtained.

The Ministry of Education has mapped out one-year, five-year and ten-year plans for carrying out its activities. In addition, a “National Strategy for Primary Education” and a “National Strategy for Secondary Education” have been set.



and Master’s degrees, while only public institutions offer PhD’s.

In 2005, the National Higher Education Strategy was set. This strategy is expected to play an active role in enhancing and furthering the major accomplishments achieved in the education sector, as well as expanding and improving the quality of education in the country.

Yet, much remains to be done to improve the equity, quality, and internal efficiency of education. The main challenges facing Yemen in this regard include population dispersion, insufficient public funding, lack of institutional capacity to efficiently deliver basic education services and the need for children to work to support their families. These are the main factors that deter children, especially girls, from attending schools. Although the primary net enrolment rate of female students has improved over the past 5 years, it still stands at only 41 percent, compared to 61 percent for males.



Before unification, higher education was limited to Aden University and Sana’a University. After 1990, six more public institutions were established: the Hadramout University of Sciences and Technology, the University of Ta’izz, Hodeida University, Ibb University, Dhamar University and the Amran University of Technology.

An announcement on the building of another five public universities was issued in 2008. The universities will be located in the provinces of Lahij, Abyan, Al-Dali, Hajjah, and Al-Bayda’. Thus, the number of public universities will be 13, divided over the 13 governorates of the Republic. These institutions will remain under the umbrella of the Board of the Supreme Yemeni Council for Universities which was established in 1995 to work on setting university public policies, education plans and implementation mechanisms.

Alongside the growth of the student body, faculty members also increased from 130 professors and associate professors working in the Sana’a and Aden Universities in the 1970s, to 5,813 individuals working in public universities in 2007 (16 percent of whom were female members)

All public universities have opportunities for post-graduate study. Public and private universities offer Bachelor’s





Women: Privileges and challenges

After unification, Yemeni women have gained some rights that allow them to contribute to public life more visibly. The first time women's rights were defined legislatively was in 1994, in the Family Law no. 1. The current constitution contains an article providing for equality between males and females in rights and duties, without discrimination. In addition, the election law grants women the full right to vote and stand for election to the parliament. The law acknowledges women's right to work, while the Labour Law provides for equality in employment opportunities, promotions, wages, training and social protection. Moreover, the Civil Service law does not discriminate on the basis of gender. Thus, women, like men, can get pensions and social guarantees such as insurance for death and disability accrued in the work place and the payment of family allowances. Moreover, the law provides women with additional privileges related to their gender roles as mothers and wives. For example, they can receive maternity and compassionate leave. Women also enjoy the civil right to carry out deals, prove and sign contracts, run companies and occupy judiciary and political posts.

Despite the efforts to advance the situation of Yemeni women (who make up 49 percent of the Yemeni population), Yemeni women still suffer from social and cultural discrimination and marginalization in various aspects of

life. This is demonstrated by the low rate of women's involvement in economic and political sectors and their lack of access to basic services such as education, health and transportation, particularly in rural areas.

According to the estimation of the Households Budget Survey, conducted in 2006, the Yemeni workforce reached 11.1 million, 51 percent of them were females, i.e. 5.7 million. 596 thousand of were economically active, whereas 5.1 million were inactive (outside the labour market). The survey demonstrated that 36 percent of the female workforce were paid

that women representation widened at the lower levels of the political and administrative structure, there are two ministers, four at the ministerial level, 28 deputy ministers and 207 director generals. Overall, there are 241 women at senior posts in comparison to 6463 men, 4 women for every 100 men.

Regarding political representation, women currently only have one of the 301 seats in the parliament. In an effort to broaden female political participation, the government announced, in the run-up to the 2009 postponed election, its plans to allocate 15 percent of the available seats in the parliament to women. However, this proposal is being contested in the present parliament.

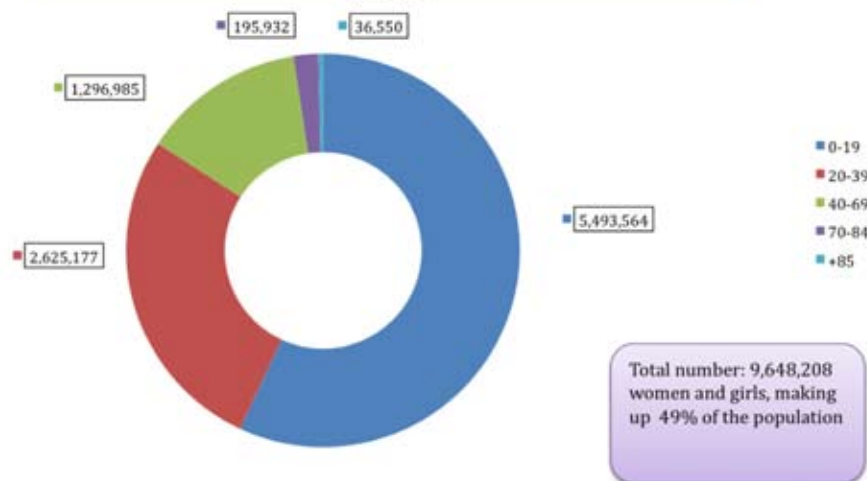
Regarding services, data from the Family Health Survey (FHS) from 2003, indicates that the rate of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women was high; 27 percent of pregnant and 35 percent of

lactating women were malnourished. Inadequate access to food, inadequate maternal and childcare practices, poor access to water and sanitation facilities and health services contribute to malnutrition in Yemen. The Yemeni maternal mortality rate of 365 deaths per 100,000 live births is among the highest rates in the world.

Data from the Cluster Survey of 2006 reveals that the infant mortality rate reached 69 out of 1000 births in the five years prior to the survey.

Moreover, the 2006 Household survey indicated that the rate of illiteracy among females at the age of 10 years

Female population according to age (according to the 2004 census)



labourers, 43 percent were self-employed and more than one fifth of them were unpaid labourers. Most women were working in the agriculture sector which employs more than one third of female workforce while 21 percent of female labourers worked in public services such as health and education. Other rates were not identified, indicating a gender bias in the collection of statistics on the female workforce.

Out of 33 ministers, two women have been appointed as ministers in the present cabinet, the Minister of Human Rights and the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour. It is noted



was 60 percent compared to 21 percent among males in the same age group.

A report from the National Committee for Women pointed out that despite the growth in girls' admission to schools, there is no guarantee that they will even complete basic education. There is constant dropping out by girls which adds additional unqualified numbers to the labour market. The Ministry of Education Book of Annual Achievements from 2007 estimated dropout rates among female students at 12.5 percent compared to 14.1 among males. Yet they did not take into account that male dropouts

are provided with better opportunities for training compared to females.

The prevalence of early marriage among females leads to early dropping-out among girl students as well as to a

reduction in the fertility rate of these young mothers. A draft law to specify the legal age of marriage at 17 years was submitted to the parliament to avoid the devastating impacts of early marriage. However, it is still facing opposition by Islamic figures and institutes in Yemen.

Though these obstacles, the concept of gender and enhancing women's roles in society has been strongly placed in the government's agenda as well as those of non government organisations. The concept of gender has been integrated into the five plan strategies of almost all ministries and into the plans of international donors.



The state of women during the era of unification



Ramzia Abbas Al-Eriani

Women have been taking firm and fast steps to keep up with the times. They have been using their willpower to participate in all fields, despite conservative traditions

and other obstacles. Armed with education, women have freed themselves and dashed forward to explore new horizons. Indeed, education has been the key to development.

Women have been the safety valve of their families, without whom society would not be stable. They bring their children up on values of nationality, loyalty and patriotism. They teach their children the real meaning of democracy, human rights and the principles of expressing themselves through dialogue.

There have been many accomplishments steaming from unification such as the strengthening of the multi-party system and accomplishments in education, health and general development.

However, the tangible improvement in the state of women is the most sig-

nificant accomplishment of unification. Women are now holding high positions in ministries and the political establishment. They are judges, lawyers, prosecution deputies, leaders in political parties and international and local organizations.

The role of women in civil society

The United Nations launched a partnership convention between the government and civil society organizations to implement national plans and strategies. Non-governmental organizations now play major roles in the development of society.

There are more than 6000 civil society organizations, 70 of which are purely feminists. The most important organization of the 70 is the Yemeni Women's Union (YWU).





The role of women in Education

The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the YWU and civil society organizations, spared no effort to develop girls' education throughout the country. It opened the door to education for all, especially in primary and secondary schools. In the academic year 2008-2009, girls made up 43 percent of the student body and female teachers made up 22 percent of the teaching staff.

In order to promote girls' education, the ministry has issued a ministerial decree that spares girls from paying fees.

A special sector for girls' education was established at the ministry and two women were appointed as deputies at the Technical Education and Illiteracy Elimination Organization.

The Ministry of Higher Education has allocated scholarships for girls within all Yemeni governorates, not to mention that it does not discriminate between boys and girls applying to study abroad.

Researches centers were established in Sana'a University and Aden University in order to study how to facilitate women joining the education process. Women make up 14 percent of the professorial staff at Yemeni universities.

Researches centers were established in Sana'a University and Aden University in order to study how to facilitate women joining the education process. Women make up 14 percent of the professorial staff at Yemeni universities.

Challenges facing women

In spite of the progress for women in education, women's illiteracy stands at 65 percent. According to statistics from the Illiteracy Elimination Organization, 20 percent of graduates from YWU centers study in order to become literate.

Five technical and vocational education institutes were established specifically for girls. In 2008, girls made up 11 percent of the total number of students at institutes. There were 14 female teachers out of a total of 64.

285 girls study at private health institutes and social colleges.

Five centers for handicapped students were established. 597 students are enrolled in the centers, 22.4 percent of which are female. Moreover, there are 2095 students in schools for the handicapped, 50.17 percent of which are female.



supervision increased to be 36 percent in 2008.

However, the mother mortality rate is still 365 cases for every 100,000 live births.

The role of women in the economy

Yemeni law gives women the right to have independence, they have the right to sign contracts without guardians. They can also manage their own businesses.

The five year plan 2006-2011, introduced a specific chapter for women's issues.

The YWU demanded that official meetings that occur during qat sessions be banned so that women can participate fully in these decisions.

According to the annual statistics from 2008, the role of women in economic activities is 8.8 percent. The rate of female employees at the government establishments is 24.6 percent and 29.7

percent in private companies.

The rate of women in the work force is 15.5 percent, and 3 percent in trade activities.

In 2007, a women's business council was established with branches in all Yemeni governorates. The council aims to enhance the capacity of women and their role in making decisions concerning the country's economy.

The Ministry of Civil Services has high standards and does not discriminate between men and women.

The number of beneficiaries from the Social Fund's activities from 2004 to 2009 is 11,424,549. Women make up 54 percent.

The General Works Fund conducted

The role of women in health care

The Ministry of Health has given the YWU and civil society organizations a role in carrying out its programs. Their programs have focused on improving the health of women and on reducing their mortality rate. The ministry also enlarged the services for safe motherhood and pregnancy care improved by 47 percent in 2008.

According to the family survey, the number of female employees in the health sector increased from 15 percent in 2005, to 45 percent in 2008. There were 333 motherhood and childhood centers in 2004, and by 2008, there were 586. Births under medical



283 projects in education and agriculture and 48 percent of the 55,000 beneficiaries were women.

2,129 women benefited from the National Program for Productive Families Services.

From 2004 to 2009, the Fund for Small Projects gave women 783 loans at an amount of YR 182,088,065.

Al-Amal was established to reduce poverty among women.

The Yemeni Women's Union conducted a program in cooperation with the Social Fund, UNICEF and the IFAD to support women with collective and easy loans in eight governorates. It supported 1,650,000 families.

The union has also conducted 40 projects and 1,260 awareness programs run by women.



The Yemeni Women's Union opened hot lines to receive complaints from women. Meetings with decision makers from the Interior Ministry were conducted in order to eliminate violation against women. Now, baby care centers have been established for women in prison to keep their infants with them.

opposition Islah party, three in the Socialist party and one in Al-Nasiry Unity party.

- Women in elections

Some parties nominated women to be candidates in elections but others, like Islah, are still too conservative.

Six women were appointed in supervision committees and 60 others

were appointed to main committees. Women are 9.9 percent in the former and 6.64 percent in the latter. Nine women were appointed to the main committees at the nomination and registration phase of elections in 2006.

In spite of the humble number of women in parliament, which is one, they have started

The role of women in social justice

Because of the lack of awareness of their rights, media outlets and local organizations conducted awareness campaigns to fight violations against women.

The union and the National Committee for Women worked together to amend laws which further discrimination against women. Eventually, women can pass their Yemeni nationality to their children if their husbands are not Yemeni. They gave women the right to her husband's salary after he dies, even if she works. The government also equalized women's rights with men's in terms of years services.

However, there are still some discriminatory articles in labor laws and in civil service procedures and penalties. Early marriage and the increasing rate of divorce have also not yet been tackled.

The union cooperated with the Red Crescent to provide female prisons with computers, sewing workshops and medical centers to rehabilitate prisoners.

The union has conducted studies based on the Islamic prospective about early marriage and its dangerous consequences especially in terms of the health impact on young girls.

A house for violated women whose families refuse them was opened. The house is funded by the United Nation Population Activity Fund and the AG-FAND Organization. The union hopes to also open such houses in Taiz, Aden and Al-Hodeida governorates.

The role of women in decision making

Women are present in political parties. They occupy positions in the general committees of parties. There are five women in the ruling party, one in the

having positions everywhere. Among the 109 members, there are two female members among 31 males at the Shora council.

In local councils, there are 38 female members among 7,594 males.

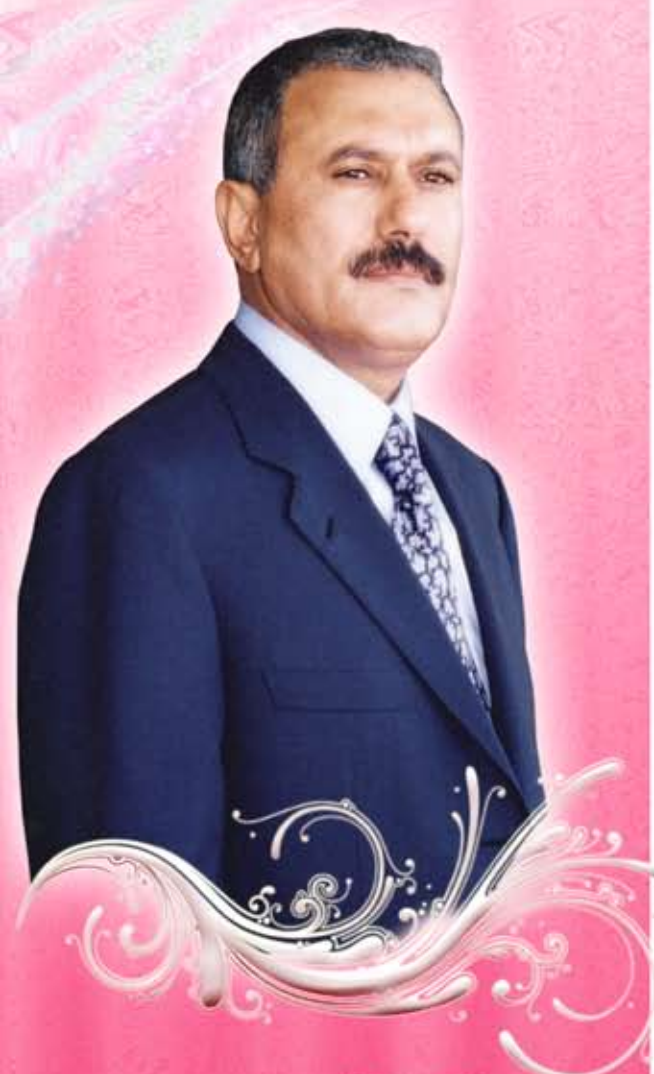
There are 16 female deputy ministers.

Yemen is one of the Arab countries to have appointed a woman to the judiciary and 12 women joined the Supreme Judiciary Institute.

In the media sector, women make up 22 percent of the total number of employees and 25% in the journalism field.

The first batch of women police graduated in 2002 and the second in 2005. The former were 200 women and the latter were 450. This year, 500 girls were accepted into the police academy. The Yemeni Women's Union honored two. They were the first to graduate from the British Police Academy.





22

اليوم

تقدم

شركة يمن موبايل

بخالص التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى فخامة

الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة الذكرى ال ٢٠ من تحقيق الوحدة

اليمنية المباركة

كل عام وأنت بخير

المهنتون:

الدكتور/ علي ناجي نصاري

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

المهندس/ صادق محمد مصلح

المدير التنفيذي

و جميع أعضاء مجلس الإدارة

و كافة موظفي شركة يمن موبايل

Yemen Mobile co.

Congratulates His Excellent

Ali Abdullah Saleh

Presedent of the Republic

and Yemeni people

On the occasion of

20th Anniversary

of Reunification Day

Meny Happy Returns

Dr. Ali Naji Nosary, Chairman

Eng. Sadeq Mohammed Musleh, CEO

on behalf of the Board of directors

and Yemen Mobile employees





Mr. Norbert Groeschner



Mr. Abdo al-Hakimi



Mr. Fadie Shaif



By: New Media

OMV Headquarters, SANA'A – For the fourth year, OMV Yemen celebrated the labor day in style. In a family atmosphere, the company's top management and all employees: local and expats came together to celebrate the Labor Day on May 5th, 2010 and to honor the year's best employees. The company's team made the event this year more than just a Labor Day ceremony and more than a simple family gathering, but also a celebration of four years of great success since OMV Yemen's first oil production in Block S2 (al-Uqlah) in Shabwa governorate on December 21, 2006.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has awarded OMV Yemen the Labor Day Accolade on international Labor Day May 1, in recognition of the company's outstanding achievements, and being a key player in Yemen's economy.

In 2007, OMV Yemen honored only one distinguished, due to the small team then. Today in 2010, eight of the hardworking employees were awarded. This shows the remarkable progress of the company's operation. During the past few years, OMV recruited more than 200 Yemeni employees in different positions in the field and in its head office in Sana'a.

Within a short period of business operation, OMV managed to produce 20,000 bpd by December 2009, indicating that OMV Yemen is among the fastest growing oil companies in the country. It operates in three blocks; and has achieved successful acquisition of licenses, and planned expansion of its activities to meet its ambitious growth plans.

The eight outstanding employees of this year were chosen for their excellent performance over the past year, and for being good examples of loyal, diligent and motivated staff. Representing the Yemeni Government, Mr. Abdo al-Hakimi, Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labor and Mr. Norbert Groeschner, General Manager, together with Mr. Fadie Shaif, Human Resources and Training Manager, awarded the best employees of the year.

The awards ceremony took place in the company premises, in which the general manager delivered a speech, expressing his happiness to celebrate the Labor Day this year with OMV Yemen employees. **Mr. Groeschner**, reminded his guests and team of the history of Labor Day around the world. He said: "May Day can refer to various labor celebrations conducted on May 1 that commemorate the fight for the eight hour day. The idea for a "workers holiday" began in Australia in 1856 and fourteen years later, American workers also started fighting for their rights."

"I have the honor to celebrate Labor Day 2010 with OMV Yemen employees. International Labor Day is a time to recognize workers' efforts and rights, regardless of nationality and those with different cultures and celebrations," said Groeschner. Our colleagues from the Middle East, Europe and Yemen are celebrating the occasion with outstanding employees from the company, toasting a year of successful achievements.

"The celebration of OMV team work in Yemen is for everyone, not just for those exemplary workers. We are celebrating a day to reflect upon a year of achievements, and to motivate ourselves to push onwards and upwards, and to realize an even more fruitful year next year" concluded the general manager. "We wish all our employees great success and we look forward to honor more employees in the next time.

"The company is growing fast, and the award of eight outstanding employees today is a remarkable sign of our development within a short period of time of the company's outset", he went on to say. The general manager concluded his speech by praising the efforts, for the first time, of an outstanding female employee, commending their work and what they had done through past years, highlighting their best professional qualities.

Mr. Fadie Shaif, HR and Training Manager said, "we are happy to celebrate the Labor Day with those present, the new OMV general manager, our guest of honor, Mr. al-Hakimi, as well as these distinguished guests from OMV Middle East and Europe, the award-winning employees of the year and all the other company employees.

"For the past three years," Shaif added, "the company has made great achievements in the labor sector. The team has been increased to meet with the continuous growth of the company activities in Yemen. Over the last three years, OMV employees have been active in all fields of work, they have been an essential element in the success of the company with their performance and motivation, and they should be recognized for the success they have helped to achieve."

On the issue of recruitment, Mr. Shaif said, "OMV has an ambitious plan for the year 2010 to match the required recruitment with the expansion of the business of the company. The company recruited over 200 employees in the past two years. The new hires have been trained to the high standards of the company. OMV is dedicated to the development of its business in Yemen and to the professional development of its employees and partners."

On behalf of the Ministry of Labor, the Deputy Minister Mr. Abdo al-Hakimi, gave a speech on the occasion. He said, "in spite of major difference, the entire world agrees on one international day, the International Labor Day. It is a day for the workers. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Ministry of Oil & Minerals and the oil companies coordinate and harmonize workers' standards and rights, whether they are Yemeni or expats."

Al-Hakimi added, "OMV is operating in Yemen and it places a priority on staff training as part of its overall business goals, in raising the standards of its human resources. I wish all the awarded employees all the best and I encourage their colleagues to double their efforts, each and every one of them, in their personal strengths to ensure the stability and success of OMV and the Yemeni economy."



The outstanding employees of the year were

Abdul-Hakim Al-Saqqaff, Warehouseman, Mohammed Khir Saleh Balta, Sr. Financial Controller, Suzana Ahmed Saeed, HSEQ Administrator, Hussein Muhanna Al – Ahdal, Accountant 1, Shakeeb Mohammed Thabet, Accountant 1, Suzan Mohammed Saddiq, Sr. GM Office Administrator, Arif Mohamed Ali Aldubai, Senior Rig Administrator and Sameh Abdul-Jaleel Shuja'a-aldine, Expert Plant Operator.

CONGRATULATIONS

مبروك التكريم

OMV
OMV



قام فخامة الأخ /علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية

بتكريم شركة (أو إم في - اليمن) لاهتمامها المتميز بالمصادر البشرية والأيدي العاملة المحلية من مختلف النواحي في مكاتبها الإدارية بصنعاء و قطاع S2 (محافظة شبوة) ونال شرف التكريم و نيابة عن إدارة وموظفي الشركة نال شرف التكريم

الأستاذ/ فادي عبد الرحمن شايف - مدير الموارد البشرية والتدريب وذلك صبيحة عيد العمال العالمي الموافق 1 مايو 2010 في حفل تكريمي نظّمته وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل احتفاءً بالمناسبة العمالية السنوية الهامة.

The celebration of the International Labor Day 2010 was very special to OMV Yemen.

HE President Ali Abdullah Saleh

awarded OMV Yemen in recognition of the company's distinguished commitment for the betterment of its national workforce in Sana'a main office and in Block S2, Shabwa Governorate.

On behalf of OMV Yemen Management and Team,

Mr. Fadie A. Shaif

received the Recognition Award in a celebrative and honoring ceremony organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor on May 1, 2010.

Health centers and prevention programmes at forntline

After the unification of Yemen in 1990, the health systems of the two former countries have been smoothly blended, and the role of the private sector has been enhanced in the eastern and southern governorates.

Although developments in the health sector over the last two decades have contributed to a rise in the average life expectancy of Yemeni citizens to 65 years, the medical sector is still facing many challenges. There is low public spending in this sector, investment in the sector has never exceeded 6 percent of the government's public spending plans. In addition, the existing medical services and limited government resources cannot meet the needs of a growing population. Population growth remains at more than 3 percent per year, one of the highest rates in the world.

The health sector is based on a structure of health centres and units at the frontlines of care and on prevention health programs and projects against epidemic and non-epidemic diseases.

Since unification, some of the major achievements in the medical sector include the execution of the primary health care plan, comprehensive free

immunization campaigns for protecting children against deadly diseases, the increase in the number of the health facilities and the improvement of their services and accessibility. Moreover, many programs have been specially designed to help prevent dangerous diseases and to treat victims. These programs have targeted contagious diseases, tuberculosis, bilharzias, malaria, leprosy, and poliomyelitis.

The involvement of private sector investment in health care, since the late nineties, is considered a concrete step to relieving some of the pressure on public hospitals, and mitigating the suffering of the patients who used to have to travel abroad for treatment.

In 1990, there were 102 hospitals, 282 health centers and dispensaries and 1090 health units and primary health care centers.

According to the most recent health

statistics in 2007, there were 394 hospitals, 1.4 thousand health centers and dispensaries, 2.6 thousand health units, 49 maternity and children centers, 3.4 thousand clinics, and more than 5.5 thousand pharmacies and pharmaceu-

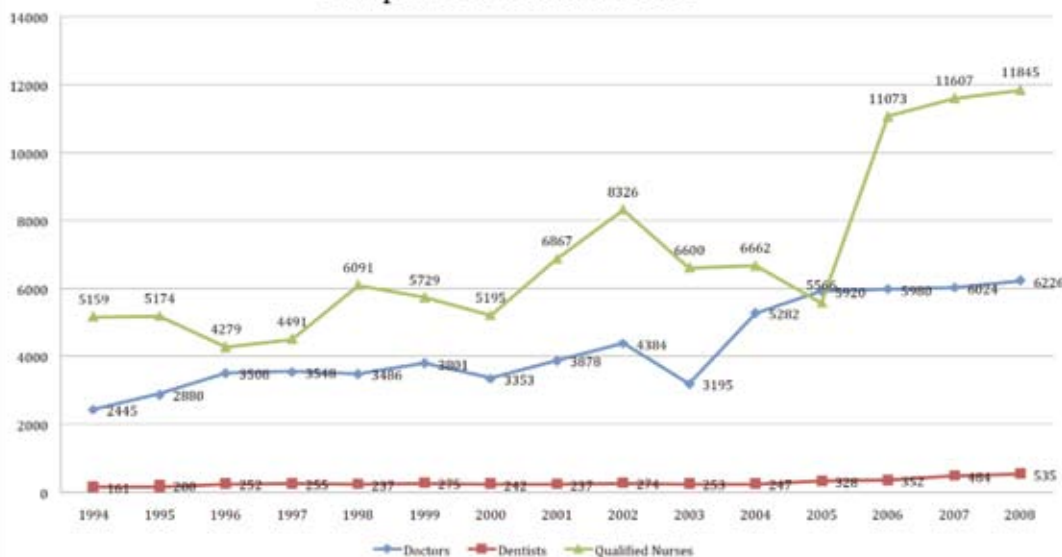


tical warehouses. As for beds, they totaled 28.3 thousand.

In 2007, there were 46.3 thousand health professionals in the country, 2 thousand specialists, 4.4 thousand general practitioners, 484 dentists, 2.3 thousand doctor's aides and 116 thousand nurses.

Primary health care improved as more newborns were covered by the comprehensive immunization campaigns against six deadly diseases in addition to a seventh vaccine against hepatitis. The spread of poliomyelitis was also stopped as child mortality from this disease decreased from 479 cases in 2005 to none in 2007. Yemen was declared polio-free in 2009. While exposure to measles led to 40 thousand deaths in 2005, only 14 cases of illness were recorded in 2007, without mortalities. Routine immunization that had covered only 56 percent of children in 2006 was intensified to reach 87 percent in 2007. Moreover, exposure to malaria was reduced, and even eradi-

Manpower in the health sector





cated on Soqatra Island. The World Health Organization declared the island malaria-free after more than 60 percent of its population had once suffered from malaria.

In addition, the decision to make maternity services free in health facilities was put into effect, and family planning and free contraception programs were expanded to reach 281.3 thousand beneficiaries in 2007. Integrated primary care services were also introduced in 64 areas, covering 35 percent of the population. Meanwhile, the reach of integrated child care programs was widened, leading to a decrease in infant and mother mortality rates. Between 1990 and 2007, modern contraception use increased from 6.1 percent to 17 percent.

Furthermore, routine immunization was improved, the initiative for a malaria-free Arabian Peninsula was carried out and the number of relevant facilities was increased to 2450. Comprehensive immunization services were expanded to cover all health facilities, as 80 percent of nurses and instructors at health institutes were given training on how to administer vaccines. Dozens of buildings providing health services underwent renovations at a total cost of YR 20.9 billion.

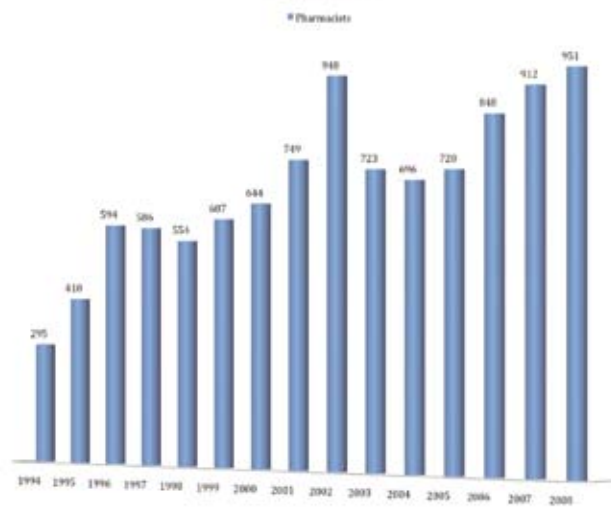
Considerable efforts have been made over the last few years to intensify cancer research by the sponsoring of five specialized units and equipping 23 hospitals in governorate capital cities. Plans are underway to build five other centers in Sana'a, Aden, Ta'izz,

Mukalla and Hodeida. Moreover, three kidney dialysis centers were added to the existing facilities in major cities, 20 emergency birth wards were built and 1000 midwives were trained.

The first heart surgery center in Al-Thawra (The Revolution) Hospital in Sana'a was opened in 2000. This center carries out more than 10 open heart and coronary bypass surgeries every day, sparing patients the ordeal of traveling abroad for treatment. In 1999, the first kidney transplant operation was performed and was followed by many such successes. Kidney dialysis centers were opened in Ibb, Ta'izz, Al-Mukalla, Hajjah and Aden. Work is still underway to build similar centers in the remaining governorates. In addition, efforts have been undertaken to expand cancer treatment centers in the capitals of all governorates by operating specialized units and building tumor treatment facilities in a number of hospitals.

Work is still ongoing to build a number of new specialized centers, as well as to expand existing facilities, partic-

Pharmacists



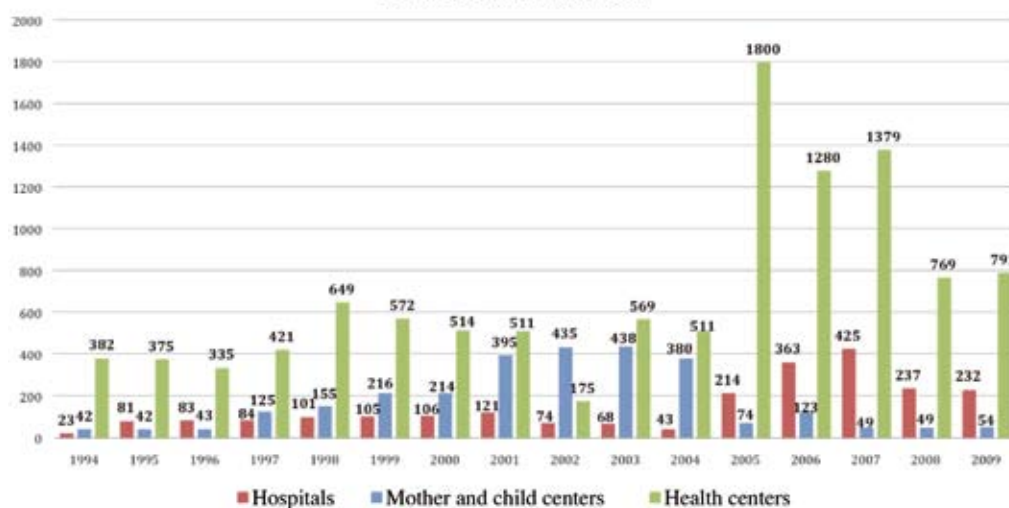
ularly the tumor treatment center that has become a national and regional reference, on par with other centers in the region. Efforts are also being undertaken to open cancer treatment facilities in some densely populated regions. In addition, other centers will be built for heart surgery and cardiovascular disease treatment, kidney transplants and urology.

Furthermore, the professional development of health care staff has been given top priority. Training programs have been offered by academic institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Health. Continuing education, at all levels, is also provided through medical internship programs in various universities abroad. Finally, health care professionals are actively participating in scientific events both domestically and internationally.

Through the mandate of his Excellency the President, health has become one of the priority sectors in the country's budget. Government expenditure has continuously grown, reaching YR 90.2 billion in 2008.

In 1991, to address the issue of population growth, Yemen adopted the first integrated document on addressing population issues, the National Population Strategy and its relevant action plan. The strategy spanned over 10 years and was later updated and extended to 2025. It aims at reducing mother and infant mortality and increasing the use of contraception to 65 percent by 2025.

Health establishments



Oil

Yemen's economy is highly dependent on oil and gas production, with the country's oil exports accounting for around 85 percent of export revenues and 33 percent of the gross domestic product.

Yemen is divided into 87 blocks. 12 of which actually produce oil, located in five areas: Marib-Jawf in the north, Masila in the south, East Shabwa, Jannah and Iyad in central Yemen.

The most recent report issued by the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) attributed improvements in the sector to the increase in the domestic share of oil export revenues, which have jumped from 5,900,000 barrels in the first quarter last year to 8,570,000 barrels in 2010. The average price from January-April



the country's economic performance deteriorated in 2009, reflecting the slip in security conditions and the fall of oil revenues, which almost halved in 2009, said the World Bank.

Internationally, oil prices have undergone a significant tumble since the peak reached in July 2008. This has impacted negatively on the economic situation of countries dependent on oil exports, including Yemen.

Yemen has faced a difficult financial crisis represented in a significant increase in the price of commodities, a food crisis and an increase in the unemployment rate.

However, the World Bank pointed out that the stabilization of oil prices in 2010 and the full operation of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant could help improve hydrocarbon revenues and add to the lowering of the fiscal deficit.

The Yemen LNG Plant was inaugurated in November 2009 with a first shipment of 1.49 million cubic meters of LNG. The Ministry of Finance estimates to obtain some USD 233 million in revenues from LNG and gas exports in 2010. Once the production capacity reaches its targets (two production trains equal 6.7 mmtpa) in the course of 2010, the annual revenue flow is expected to amount to about USD 370 million.

According to the 2008 BP Statistical Energy Survey, Yemen had proved oil reserves of 2.78 million barrels at the end of 2007 or 0.22 percent of the world's reserves and produced an average of 336 thousand barrels of crude oil per day, 0.4 percent of the

2010 reached \$77.63 per barrel, while it was \$43 in 2009, according to the report.

Yemen's oil revenues in the first quarter of 2010 have set a record at USD 665 million compared to USD 254 million in the same period of 2009. Reports also showed a decline in local consumption during the same period, which has dropped to 5,440,000 barrels in 2010 compared to 6,190,000 in 2009.

This slight change occurred after

Figures

- 1986, the first batch of oil was produced at Marib Block 18 at a rate of 8,000 barrels per day
- 1993, the first batch of oil was produced at Hadramout Block 14 at a rate of 110,000 barrels per day
- 83 oil agreements signed by 2007
- 1,824 wells drilled, 929 in the prospecting phase and 1,422 are under development
- 172,331,000 km covered by bilateral seismological studies
- 6223 km² of three-dimensional seismic studies
- 57 international oil companies working 39 prospecting blocks
- 43 oil service companies working in Yemen
- 57 wells drilled in 1995, increased to 95 by 2000 and to 138 by 2007
- Annual oil production increased from 2.6 million barrels in 1986 to 69 million in 1990, then 116.6 million in 2007
- 100 oil blocks added on the latest survey map in Yemen, 12 of which are in the production phase, 25 in the prospecting phase, 14 awaiting ratification, 49 open for agreements, and 11 listed in the fourth international tender offer
- Oil blocks increased from 56 in 1996 to 63 in 2000, then to 87 in 2006



world total and a negative change of 11.5 percent compared to 2006.

The Refining Industry

The oil refining industry in Yemen depends on the Aden and Marib refineries, the first providing 90 percent of the local market's needs in oil by-products and the second handling 10,000 barrels/day to cover part of these needs. The Aden refining company also trades in oil by-products with outside markets, such as buying different by-products, particularly diesel, in order to meet growing demand in the local market.

Major projects have been carried out in the past in the Aden and Marib refineries, as follows:

1. The Aden Refinery

- Restoring two crude oil reservoirs with a capacity of 50,000 tons and an overall cost of USD 7.5 million
- Building 5 reservoirs with a capacity of 65,000 tons and an overall cost of USD 8.5 million
- Increasing the capacity of butane reservoirs from 2,500 tons to 4,000 tons, with an overall cost of USD 2.5 million



- Purchasing a YR 30 million tanker to transport oil by-products

2. The Marib Refinery

- Recovering this refinery from Hunt Oil Company to be run and operated solely by Yemeni staff
- Completing the first study on developing and expanding the refinery in order to increase its production capacity

Figures

- 575,000 km is the area of open blocks, representing 72 percent of the overall surface area of oil fields, while current production covers only 3 percent of the said surface area, prospecting blocks stand at 14 percent and blocks awaiting ratification are at 11 percent of this area
- 13 deposit basins in Yemen, only 3 of which are being used
- 6 prospecting blocks turned into production sites in the last few years
- 4 sites being evaluated in Block 1, 15 and 41 and 4 new discoveries show traces of oil and natural gas at quantities favouring mass production
- 142 wells drilled in 2007, 55 of which are in the prospecting phase and 87 are under development
- 37 blocks charted for potential oil and natural gas prospecting between 2008 and 2012, in 6 clusters
- Current production at 321,000-328,000 barrels per day
- 10.9 billion reserve oil barrels in Yemen, 3.9 billion barrels with extraction potential, 18.2 trillion ft³ of natural gas reserves
- Currently running in the fourth international tender offer are offshore fields: 1- Soqotra, Blocks 93, 94, 95 and 96, 2- Bay of Aden, Blocks 46, 61, 62, and 63, and 3- Red Sea, Blocks 22, 23, and 55.



CANADIAN NEXEN PETROLEUM YEMEN
AND ITS MASILA BLOCK 14 PARTNERS



A LEGACY OF FRIENDSHIP

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen is the leading Canadian company in oil exploration & production in Yemen. Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen (CNPY) operates in Masila Block (14) project located in the upper plateau of Hadhramout Governorate (south of Yemen). On September 15, 1986, CNPY and the Ministry of Oil & Minerals signed an Oil and Natural Gas Production - Sharing Agreement, granting concession to CNPY and its partners in Masila Block 14.



CNPY started to produce crude oil from Masila Block 14 and succeeded to load its first crude oil shipment from Ash-Shihr Oil Export Terminal in Hadhramout on September 23rd, 1993. CNPY is the major crude oil producer in Yemen from 1993 to date. CNPY produced cumulative 300 million barrels of crude oil till 1998 and reached the limits of cumulative 500 million barrels of crude oil in Jan., 2001. The path of production continues and CNPY reached to outstanding record of cumulative 700 million barrels in 2003 whereas crude oil production reached cumulative 800 million barrels in 2005 and 900 million barrels by the end of 2006. On June 15, 2008, Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen crowned its successful operational path by becoming the first oil & gas company in Yemen's modern history that reaches the peak of 1 billion barrels of crude oil production. CNPY is proud to load, without incident, more than 1,000 oil tankers till now from its Oil Export Terminal at Ash-Shihr, Hadhramout. CNPY is also proud to implement the international standard "Responsible Care[®]" which is a global certificate of quality directed to oil

companies worldwide. This is a testimony to the commitment to safety and environmental awareness by CNPY.

CNPY, and its Masila Block Partners, operates according to its very well-established philosophy of:

A-Conducting business in an honest, ethical manner, with adherence to the highest standards of integrity when dealing with stakeholders and the communities where it operates.

B-Achieving good relations with local communities and keeping them informed of the company's activities.

C-Its resolute and firm belief in the need to protect the environment, optimize management of the natural resources and the mitigation of all negative impacts and externalities affecting the ecosystem, terrestrial and marine life.

D-Bearing in mind the considerable evidence worldwide, of the positive economic returns from the contributions addressing basic needs of the local communities, such as electricity,

water-supply, health and education. The Company considers its contributions towards meeting such needs as an important investment and part of strengthening the productive capacity of the country.

We, CNPY and its Masila Block 14 partners, believe that giving the helping hand for the local communities located near our site is not only the right thing to do but it is an essential part of our good work practices. Therefore, since 1997, CNPY and its Masila Block 14 partners, along with the Ministry of Oil & Minerals (MOM), has been carrying various projects to address the needs of local people. These include helping to provide basic services such as water, electricity, health, and education. From 1998 till 2006, CNPY and its Masila Block 14 partners, along with the MOM invested US\$ 12 millions in community projects in Yemen in which Hadhramout Governorate has the most benefit of the implementation of these useful projects.





Yemen LNG ... A new supplier of world Energy

Yemen LNG (also called YLNG) is the first natural gas liquefaction (LNG) project in Yemen. The LNG plant is located in Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden. Yemen LNG Company was incorporated in 1995 to develop the LNG plant and make use of the natural gas reserves in Block 18 in Marib. In 1997, the development was halted because of the Asian economic crisis. The project was launched only in August 2005 after signing three LNG Purchase and Sales Agreements. On 29 October 2007, Yemen LNG and Yemen state-owned oil company Safer Exploration and Production agreed a 20-year contract, according to which Safer supplies the LNG plant with up to 12.5 billion cubic meter (hem) of gas per year from the Block 18 of the Marib-Jawf field. Production started on 15 October 2009.

The project comprises upstream gas processing facilities including a transfer line linking processing units, a spur-line for transporting gas to the Ma'aber area and a 320 kilometres (200 mile), 38 inches (970 mm) pipeline connecting the gas processing facilities in Marib to the LNG plant in Balhaf. The plant consists of two LNG trains with the total capacity of 6.7 million metric tonnes per year. The contractors for the construction of LNG trains were Technip, JGC, and Kellogg Brown SE Root[7] The project is one of the country's first big project financing with total cost of around US\$4.5 billion, involving US\$2.8 billion in debt being raised from a syndicate of banks.[8][9] The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., BNP Paribas, Citigroup, ING Bank N.V., The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Société Générale and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation are the initial mandated lead arrangers and bookrunners on a loan.

Introduction to Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

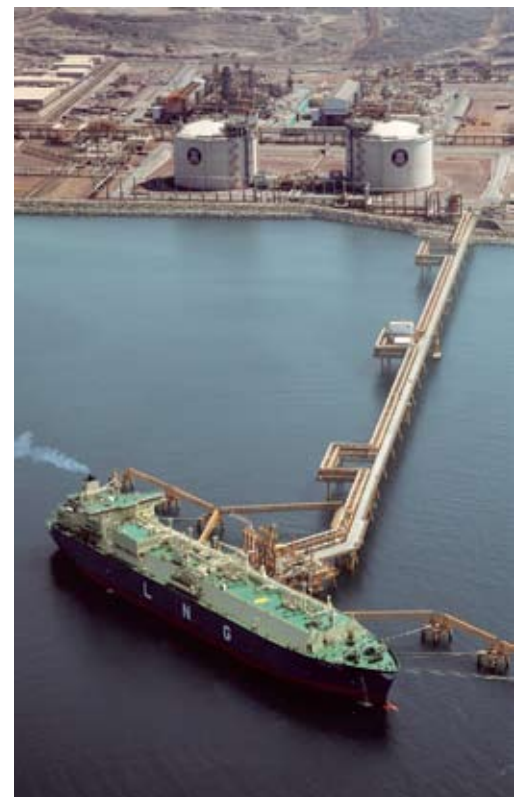
The world's reserves of natural gas total more than 6,300 trillion cubic metres which should last around 65 years at current consumption levels. LNG is natural gas in its liquid state. Natural gas was first liquefied in the 19th century by Michael Faraday and Karl Von Linde. The industry as it is known today did not start until the 1960s, commencing in 1961 with Britain signing a 15-year supply contract with Algeria to take less than 1 million tonnes per annum. Delivery commenced in 1965. This import of LNG into the UK stopped in the early 1970s when the North Sea started production of natural gas. The first liquefaction plant in the world was commissioned at Arzew in Algeria to supply this contract with gas production coming from the gas reserves located in the Sahara. Some basic facts and information about LNG are as follows:

1. Maintained as liquid at around (-160 C) and at atmospheric pressure.
2. Colourless, odourless and non-toxic.
3. 1/600 the volume of vaporised natural gas .
4. Stored and transported at atmospheric pressure.
5. Lighter than air and readily disperses into the atmosphere.
6. Visible as a vapour cloud if released
7. Flammable only in concentrations of 5 percent to 15 percent .
8. Major hazard is as a vapour. Upon release it can combust, cause asphyxiation and burn human tissue. However, these hazards can and have been well managed in the industry

Liquefaction Process:

The conversion of natural gas into liquid is achieved through refrigeration by cooling natural gas to -160 C. The resulting condensate is known as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Liquefaction reduces the volume by about 600 times, making it more economical to transport between continents in specially designed LNG carriers. After a long journey across the sea, the LNG has to be converted back to gas so that it can be injected into the gas pipelines that will take it to consumers. Regasification of LNG occurs by passing the liquid through vaporisers that reheat the LNG using advanced technologies.

uedified Natural Gas (LNG). Liquefaction reduces the volume by about 600 times, making it more economical to transport between continents in specially designed LNG carriers. After a long journey across the sea, the LNG has to be converted back to gas so that it can be injected into the gas pipelines that will take it to consumers. Regasification of LNG occurs by passing the liquid through vaporisers that reheat the LNG using advanced technologies.



Project Overview

Oil and gas production started in Yemen in 1986 with production levels remaining within the range of 320,000 barrels per day in 2008. The country is likely to continue to rely on its natural resources to provide for its population of over 22 million inhabitants.

As the country, largest-ever industrial investment (budgeted around US\$ 4.5 billion), the decision to launch the Yemen LNG project in August 2005 was an important



milestone for both the Government of Yemen and the Yemen LNG shareholders. The location of Yemen is strategically advantageous allowing accessibility to all LNG markets, both in the Asia Pacific basin as well as to expanding markets on either side of the Atlantic. The proven gas reserves are sufficient to produce and export 6.7 metric tonnes of LNG per annum (mmtpa) for at least the next 20 years to its long-term customers in the North American and South Korean markets and potentially also to new customers in the future. The reserves within the Marib area which are currently dedicated to the project include 9.15 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of proven reserves with

1 TCF allocated for use in the domestic market, and an additional 0.7 TCF of probable reserves. The domestic gas will be transported through a spur line to Ma'abar which is centrally located in a mountainous region of the country. The project will be one of the top contributors to the macro-economic growth and industrial development of Yemen over the coming years.

In addition to the macro-level financial benefits, it will provide an opportunity for Yemeni citizens to develop a range of specialised skills in engineering and business disciplines enhancing opportunities for local investors to expand and compete at an international level. The project is providing several thousand job opportunities during the construction phase with around 700 permanent posts and an additional 700 for contracted service providers over the lifespan of the project.

The Yemen LNG chain comprises new and existing upstream gas processing facilities including a 25 km, 20-inch transfer line linking the two gas processing units in the gas fields of

block 18 in Marib; a 320km, 38-inch new main pipeline, which will connect the gas processing facilities to the new liquefaction facilities in Balhaf, and a spur line to transport domestic gas to the MaA6bar area in central Yemen.

Progress on Construction

As of November 2009, Yemen LNG completed the construction of Train 1 and started export of LNG. By the end of 2008, the 320 km pipeline had been completed from the Marib gas field to the liquefaction plant, and gas started flowing to the site on 19 November 2008 for electricity generation initially then for plant commissioning and start up.

The Yemen LNG, second train came on stream several months after Train one. On 19 November 2008, Yemen LNG celebrated in the presence of the President of Yemen, H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, a major milestone completion featuring the arrival of gas which is already flowing to the site for electricity generation and for plant commissioning and start up.



TOTAL in Yemen

Sustainable Partnership — Sustainable Development

With decades of productive presence in Yemen, Total has strategically built uniquely exemplary relations with the Government and people of Yemen.

At the level of the petroleum industry, Total is today a recognized leader and is indeed the major foreign investor in Yemen. Total operates Block 10, one of the few blocks in Yemen where production is steadily increasing, thanks to the technology and expertise Total is investing on this block. Production of Block 10 is now more than 60,000 barrel per day, a production that has doubled in 3 years time. More than 3,000 direct and indirect employees today work on Block 10 in order to install new oil & gas facilities. Total has allocated \$1 billion to invest in strategic projects within Block 10 within the years of 2009-2011. This huge investment demonstrates, on one hand, the company's commitment to contribute effectively to industrial projects that help advance the petroleum industry in Yemen. On the other hand, this investment will significantly boost the operations and production in Block 10.

Building on this success, Total has become a strategic partner in a number of other blocks in the country. These include the producing Block 5 and more recently exploration Blocks 69, 70, and 71. In addition to its upstream activities, Total has technically led and built the first-ever LNG project (Yemen LNG) in the country. Yemen LNG is today the largest industrial project in Yemen. In addition to monetizing its gas reserves, Yemen LNG Project has further allowed the country to diversify into the world's gas business.

Aside from its business activities, Total has soundly established long-term relations with the Government of Yemen and local communities surrounding its workites through its various sustainable development initiatives. The company has sponsored a number of projects in fields of education, health, and culture. Its socio-economic programmes, which are developed in collaboration with local communities, are specifically tailored to meet the needs of their beneficiaries. The Human Development Center in Sah District, adjacent to Block 10, is one example that translates Total's strong commitment towards educational development. Equally significant is the current Scholarship Programme that Total solely sponsors in order to send abroad Yemeni scholars to pursue their higher education in leading European universities. The Visiting Medical Doctor programme in the Wadi Hadramout region is another example which emphasizes Total's interest in contributing to the well-being of the local population. Total is also actively involved in the preservation of Yemen's unique culture, heritage and history, as exemplified by recent restoration projects jointly executed with the Louvre Museum in Paris to rehabilitate bronze antiquities like the Bronze Man Statue, currently on exhibit in Sana'a National Museum, and more recently the two Bronze lions.

Total has also a commitment to promptly respond to its neighboring community's emergencies. In October 2005, the flash floods swept Wadi Hadramout leaving displaced people, dead animals, demolished houses, and devastated farming lands. Total, well appreciated for its emergency efforts at the time, responded effectively and provided emergency, medical, and food aids to the people affected by the floods. Total and its joint venturers on Block 10, Oxy, Sinochem and Kulpec have allocated late 2009 \$850,000 for post-floods efforts of agricultural lands restoration and cattle distribution to those who lost theirs during the floods.

More recently, Total has partnered with the Government of Yemen in order to utilize the gas associated with oil production on Block 10. Total realizes the value of this important resource in Yemen. For that, a gas-fired power plant was built in Block 10 to generate electricity at the capacity of 25 MW for Wadi Hadramout region. The power plant was launched by H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of Yemen, on 10 April 2010.

Total has also established strong partnership with local NGOs in order to carry out projects that are dedicated to poverty reduction amongst local population. Total has lately partnered with Al-Nahda Social Association, based in Seyoun, in order to execute a micro-finance businesses program that targets people desperately in need for funds to implement their own income-generating projects.

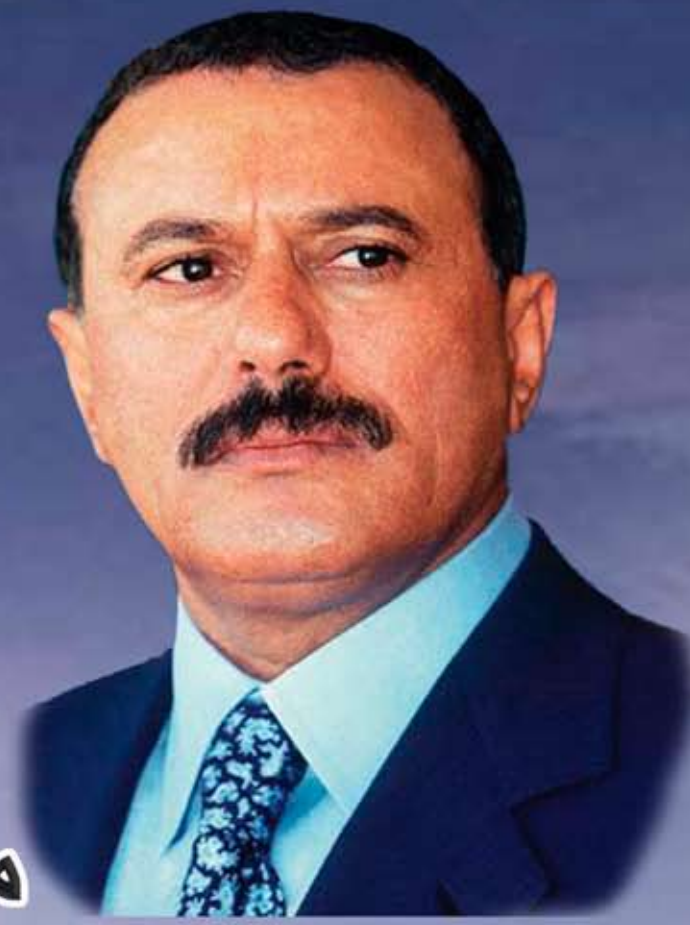
With such a strategically solid and economically important presence, Total will continue to invest in Yemen's industrial and human resources and build for more acceptability with the Government and people of Yemen.





الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة
Arabian Yemen Cement Company Ltd.

أسمنت حضرموت



معاً نبني اليمن

تتقدم

الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة

ممثلة برئيس مجلس إدارتها

المهندس | عبدالله أحمد سعيد بقشان

بخالص التهاني و التبريكات الى فخامه الأخ |

رئيس الجمهورية **علي عبدالله صالح**

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 20 لتحقيق

الوحدة اليمنية المباركة.

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Arabian Yemeni Cement Company Ltd.

Represented by its chairman

Eng/Abdullah Ahmed saeed Bugshan

Presents its warmest felicitations to

Represented by the chairman

H.E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to all people of Yemen

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary

of Reunification Day, 22 May

Many Happy Returns

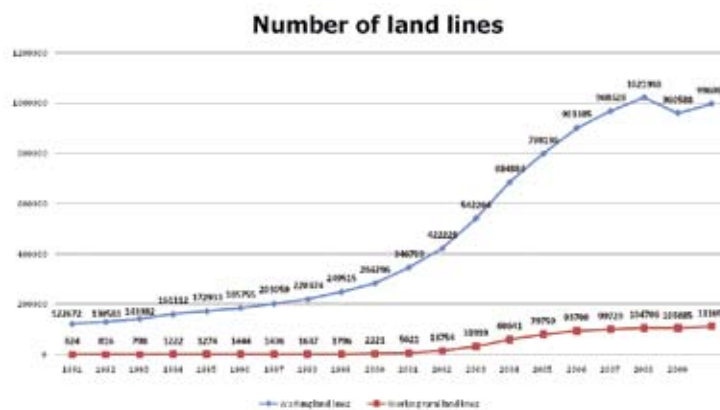
The post office and telecommunications since 1990

After unification, the state recognized the importance of telecommunications, a postal service and the information sector in general. These sectors have developed since unification, especially in terms of coverage areas and over the past three years.

The Ministry of Telecommunication and Technical Information has publicized these services, and developed a future version strategy (2001- 2021) that was approved by the cabinet in 2002.

The ministry also implemented the project of connecting an additional 500,000 land lines. A recently-finished project also added 98 centers and developed 111 centers to raise the capacity of the landline network to include 1,240,000 lines.

In 1990, the cabinet approved the establishment of the Yemen International Telecommunications Co., TeleYemen, as a joint operation owned by Yemen's Public Telecommu-



nication Corporation (PTC) and Cable and Wireless Plc. This cable is important because it is a parallel extension for international communication in Yemen. Yemen's share of this cable is 345 phone channels.

In addition, The Yemeni General Telecommunication Company signed a contract with the Arabsat Corporation to have half a satellite channel on the Arabsat satellite. It is connected to remote areas with the V-SAT system.

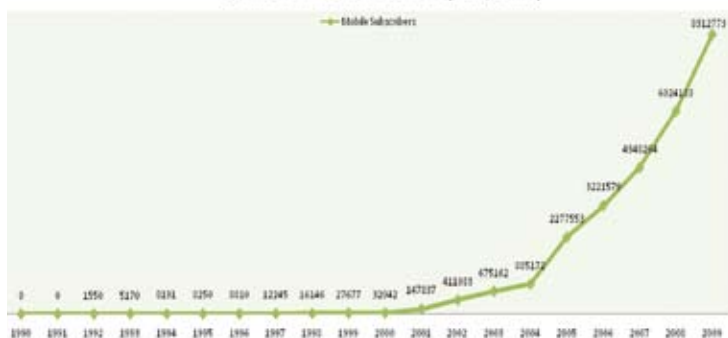
Mobile phones

Yemen was one of the first countries to introduce a mobile phone network with the U-TACS system. It was set up in the early nineties and was officially established in May 1992.

The state also provided mobile phone services through the local network and established three mobile phone companies with the GSM system. In 2000, SABAFON and Spacetell, later known as MTN Yemen, obtained licenses to operate in Yemen.

In 2001, Al-Thoraya Telecom obtained the license to operate international roaming services through satellite, in cooperation with Al-Shoraka Ltd. The service, however, is not

Number of mobile subscribers (GSM,CDMA)



operation Corporation (PTC) and Cable and Wireless Plc.

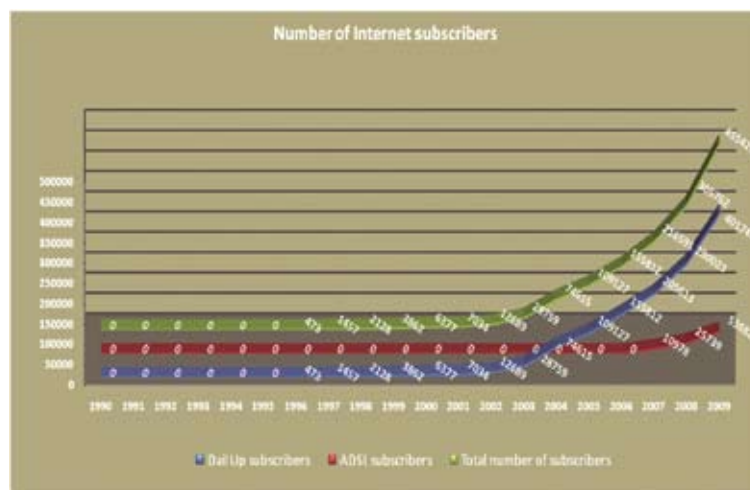
In 2003, PTC bought out all Cable & Wireless shares from Yemen and signed a management contract with France Telecom, to operate TeleYemen for five years from the 1st of January 2004 to the 31st of December 2008. This was then extended for 2 years until the 31st of December 2010.

Fiber optic cables connection projects

The regional digital connection project connecting Yemen with Saudi Arabia and then to other Gulf countries was operated at a cost of YR 630 million. A space of 2,455 km was connected with fiber optic cable.

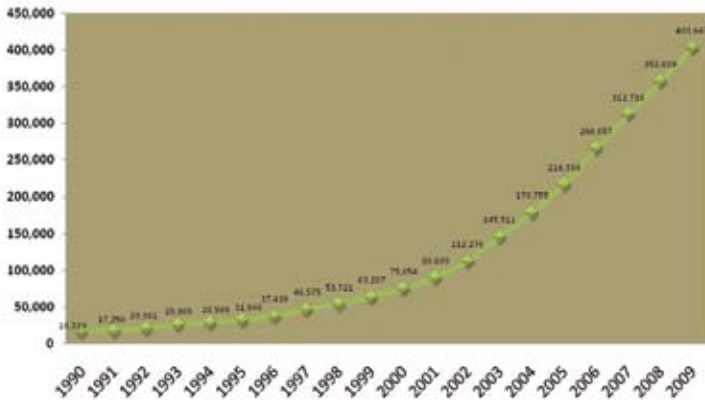
Yemen has contributed, with other international telecommunication companies, to finance the marine cable CE-ME DE 2. The cable starts in Singapore goes through the Middle East and ends in Marseille, France.

Yemen has also financed the marine cable branch extend-





Number of depositor accounts



widespread due to its high cost.

Yemen was the first Arab country to use the CDMA system that works on third generation technology through the establishment of Yemen Mobile in September 2004.

In September 2005, a license for a third operator for the GSM system was issued according to an international bid. The United Insurance Company won the bid and started its services in 2006.

The internet

Internet usage in Yemen began in 1996, through the internet service providers TeleYemen and the public Telecommunication Co.

The emergence of this service encouraged small investors to open telecom and internet centers. It established a panel to organize these centers. Thus, it created job opportunities for tens of thousands of people.

Licenses were granted for internet providers to facilitate the service. In addition, a new net service, Super Yemen Net ADSL, was introduced.

The remote sensing tutorial

The first satellite images of Yemen showed information on the geophysics, natural resources and other phenomena in the country. It is an important reference for satellite im-

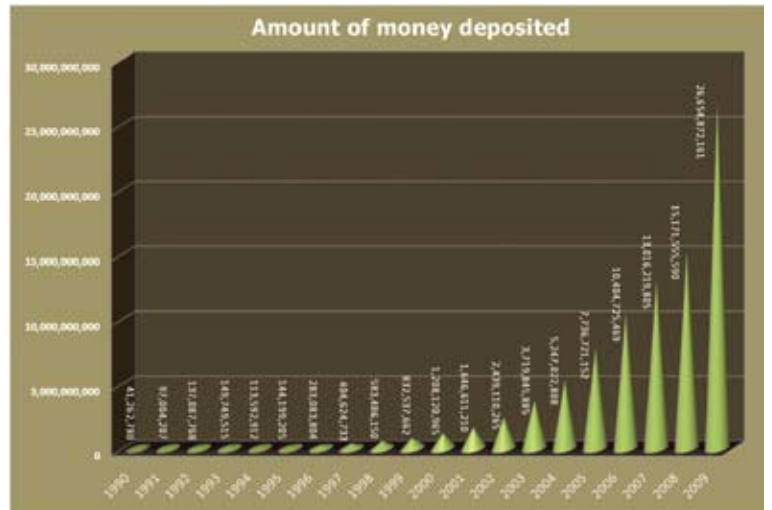


ages of natural resources and environmental changes in Yemen.

Communication techniques development

- Telecommunication in rural areas was restricted, even in the near past, due to the mountainous nature of these areas. However, there is now an expansion of phone line coverage in these areas.
- Wireless communication systems were applied at a very low cost. Telecommunication in rural areas has been developed and fiber optic cables were installed.
- The traditional IRT, ITALEL, SRT, NEC systems were replaced with modern systems. Stations operating through satellites and wireless services were established to cover more areas located in the Empty Quarter.
- The General Post Authority was established directly after Yemeni unification in 1990. Since then, the authority has been connecting its postal services with the internet. It streamlined the financial, agency, electronic services and developed fast international and local post services

Amount of money deposited



in all the Yemeni governorates. These services include:

1. Establishing electronic post services with high standards, high speed and information protection.
2. Updating electronic services such as the Post Office Saving Fund, with active accounts and money transfer to pay water, phone, and electricity bills.
3. Introducing new services such as automatic teller machines, ATMs.

The telecommunication sector opens a new gate for investment. Depositors' savings in this sector were invested to help national economy. The returns achieved interest for the authority and for investors.



مرحباً عيد الأعياد



البنك الأهلي اليمني

National Bank Of Yemen



National Bank Of Yemen

Express their best wishes
to H.E President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And the people of Yemen
on the 20th Anniversary
of Reunification Day

MR.ABDULRAHMAN M. AL-KUHALI
CHAIRMAN AND GENERAL MANAGER



البنك الأهلي اليمني

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

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

رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة الذكرى العشرين

لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

وكل عام وأنتم بخير

عبدالرحمن محمد الكهالي
رئيس مجلس الإدارة المدير العام



Aden Refinery Company

Express their best wishes to H.E President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And the people of Yemen
on the 20th Anniversary
of Reunification Day
Many Happy Returns

شركة مصافي عدن
د نجيب العوج الرئيس التنفيذي



تهانينا

شركة مصافي عدن

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ

علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى العشرين لتحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة

كل عام وأنتم بخير

2 2 M A Y



Weatherford®

Weatherford Oil Tool M.E. Ltd.

Manaf W. Arnous
General Manager

Congratulates His Excellency

Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen
and all Yemeni people

On the Occasion of the 20th
Anniversary of the Unification,
the 22nd of May.



Drilling

We have created a portfolio of drilling services and products that make well construction safer, reduce nonproductive time and enhance reservoir deliverability.



Evaluation

Our extensive portfolio of conveyance systems, coupled with industry-qualified measurements, are being applied to openhole and cased-hole wireline, slickline, LWD, well testing and geoscience services.



Completion

We provide everything from a comprehensive line of products for conventional completion in benign reservoir applications to engineered and integrated completion systems for complex and challenging environments.



Production

We help maximize reservoir recovery and optimize field production through artificial lift, well optimization services and products, and intelligent completion systems that remotely monitor and control well, facility or field production.



Intervention

Our intervention services help remediate wells that have mechanical or formation problems. We help prolong the life of these wells by providing systems to extend production or access and to retrieve remaining or "stranded" oil and natural gas reserves.



Weatherford®

٢٢ مايو



Safer Exploration & Production Operations
Company (SEPOC)

Present their best wishes to

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic

And to the people and government of Yemen
on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the

Reunification Day, May 22nd

Many Happy Returns

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

SAFER

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

تتقدم شركة صافر لعمليات الإستكشاف والإنتاج

بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة

حلول الذكرى الـ ٢٠ لقيام الوحدة اليمنية المباركة في

الـ ٢٢ من مايو

كل عام وأنتم بخير

المدير التنفيذي ونائبه وكافة منتسبي شركة صافر

لعمليات الإستكشاف والإنتاج

