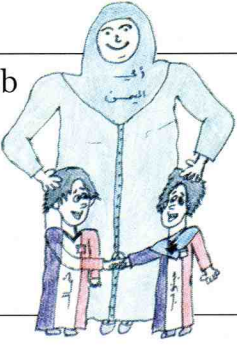


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for some
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Dear valued readership

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قراءنا الأعزاء

بسبب تغيير الإجازة الأسبوعية في الجمهورية اليمنية من الخميس والجمعة إلى الجمعة والسبت، فإن عدد يوم تايمز ليوم الإثنين سوف يصدر ابتداءً من هذا الأسبوع فصاعداً في يوم الثلاثاء.



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Bedouin brides: Yemen's Summer Tourism Festival kicked off on Sunday in Sana'a's Al-Sabeen Park, drawing crowds from all over the country to partake in the two-week event. Designed to celebrate Yemen's diverse regions and cultural heritage, booths full of clothes, songs and dances are on display, including the one from the northern governorate of Marib pictured above.

Following years of debate and hesitation, Yemen's official weekend change stirs controversy

Economists praise the change's financial potential—others dispute motives

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Aug. 19—For about five years, the Yemeni government has been talking about changing Yemen's weekend from a Thursday to Friday to a Friday-Saturday schedule. A potential logistical nightmare and a reluctance to anger those critical of a homogenized global schedule caused lawmakers to hold off on making the switch. But in June, the Ministry of Civil Service officially announced that

the southern Arabian Peninsula country would be aligning itself with Saudi Arabia and swapping its Thursday for Saturday. Last Saturday the decision went into affect and Yemen entered its first week on the new schedule. The decision has been met with various opponents who question the move.

For Mostafa Nasr, the head of the Studies and Economic Media Center, the change is only positive.

"It was supposed to be approved much earlier," he said. "I don't know why the government waited so long."

Nasr thinks bankers will be the first to appreciate the convenience of having a weekend in line with neighboring countries.

"For banks [it's better] because

of the correspondence between international and Yemeni banks [can now be the same day]."

For some, the advantages of the change aren't just economic but also a symbol of Yemen's growing diplomatic ties with the rest of the world.

"It's natural for Arab countries to strengthen their relations and follow [each others'] systems—including those of [western nations]," political analyst Dr. Fadhl Al-Rabie said.

That is precisely why some are opposed to the change. They say Yemen is conforming to globalization and it compromises the country's unique culture and distinctness.

"[The government] pretends that

the decision was approved because of economic motives," said Dr. Taha Al-Mutawakel, the imam of the Al-Hashoosh mosque in Sana'a. "[But] if they're really keen on Yemen's economy, they shouldn't impose this weekend on other sectors like education, health, judiciary and security."

Some have made the argument that the new weekend violates religious doctrines, but most, like Dr. Nasr Al-Salami, a professor of comparative fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) at Al-Eman University in Sana'a, said the new weekend has no conflicts with sharia law.

"It's a matter irrelevant of religion," he said. "The government's purpose is clear, and there is no need for speculation."

President Hadi negotiates with Southern Movement to resume NDC participation

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, Aug. 19—Discussions to resume participation of the Southern Movement and southern representatives of other parties in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) are ongoing between President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and leaders of the major Southern Movement faction, the Southern People's Conference (SPC). Southerners suspended their participation in the NDC last Tuesday to protest the 'slow' resolution of the Southern Issue.

SPC member and Deputy President of the NDC Yasin Makkawi met with Hadi to convey a message from Mohammed Ali Ahmed, the leader of the Southern Issue Working Group, detailing the terms which would persuade the SPC to resume

their participation.

Ahmed issued a statement that has been widely circulated in the press, explaining his position and demanding that the dialogue location be moved abroad and that Southerners and Northerners participate as equals. Other demands in the statement related to security and administrative issues in southern governorates.

Southern Movement leader and NDC representative Dr. Ahmed Al-Sulmani told the Yemen Times that President Hadi has been involved in intense discussions over the past days to bring the southerners back to the dialogue.

"The NDC hasn't provided any tangible solutions to the Southern Issue [so] far," Al-Sulmani said. The movement will not accept the out-

come of the conference if it reaches decisions without the participation of Southerners, he said.

NDC Deputy Secretary General Yasser Al-Ro'ini said Hadi ordered the ministerial committee assigned to carry out the 31 Points to specify a deadline for the implementation of the document. The 31 Points are a list of demands put forth by southern leaders.

The Southern Issue, Al-Ro'ini said, can only be resolved through NDC reconciliatory outcomes, adding that "President Hadi won't recognize any conditions beyond this choice."

The NDC working groups were scheduled to submit their latest reports on Sunday but submission was delayed because of the Southern leaders' boycott.

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12 still missing, 17 family members die in Nakhla flooding

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Aug. 19—Locals are still searching for 12 people who are believed to have been swept away in severe flooding in the Nakhla Valley of Taiz on Friday after area roads were compromised by heavy rain.

They were a part of a wedding convey that was overcome by rising waters on the road, officials said. Seventeen people, who were also a part of the wedding, died as the result of the flooding and have already been buried, Taiz information assistant, Abubakr Al-

Ezi, said. Although, the number of dead could be higher as estimates are still being confirmed locally.

The 17 that were buried all belonged to the same family and were participating in a wedding procession to bring the bride from her home in Ibb governorate to the groom in Taiz, Al-Ezi said.

Six people from the wedding party were rescued during the flooding by locals at the scene. They are being treated at the Al-Madina hospital in the Al-Odain district in Ibb, said Rashad Mufreh, the general secretary of the of the Al-Odain local council. Presi-

dent Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said the victims will be treated at the expense of the state.

Locals have complained to Mufreh about the lack of civil defense rescue responses in the area, he said.

"Only one ambulance and five state rescue personnel came to help the locals," Mufreh said.

The area is known for flooding, but residents typically are very cautious, suggesting that the wedding convoy was out of their element, Al-Ezi said.

Recent heavy rains have led to flooding all over the country. On

Saturday, military forces rescued three soldiers and three civilians trapped in flooded areas in the Ahwr area of Abyan governorate, said Ahmed Qaed, a security officer of Brigade 90 at Al-Anad Airbase.

Two planes at Al-Anad Airbase have been assigned for disaster evacuations for the past six months, Qaed added.

When asked why the planes were not used for other rescue missions like the one in the Nakhla Valley, Qaed said, the planes are not able to fit into narrow areas, although much flooding takes place in rural

areas with tough terrain.

Three children were also reported to have died in flooding in Rghwan, Marib on Friday, the head of the Civil Defense Authority, Adulkareem Me'iad, said.

Me'iad has defended the Authority's response to such incidents, saying their work is made difficult by a lack of cooperation and communication on the part of officials in governorates.

As many as 40 people have died in floods during the past two weeks, according to Me'iad. Damage to homes and property has also been extensive, he added.



Flood victims this week

HODEIDA
Three people died in the Meghla district and several houses and farms were damaged on Saturday

IBB
Two people died in Al-Odain district on Saturday

AMRAN
Two women died in Amran on Saturday. A dam located in the Hamda area of the Raida district also collapsed the same day, destroying nearby agricultural fields

SHABWA
A person died in the Baihn district of Shabwa on Saturday

DHAMAR
A female child died in the Dawran district of Dhamar on Saturday

TAIZ
Seventeen people died on Friday during a wedding procession in the Nakhla Valley, most of them women and children

MARIB
Three children died in heavy flooding in Rghwan on Friday

(Source: The Media Center at the Interior Ministry)

Political instability means more violations against judiciary, human rights report says

Many violations go unreported, judges afraid of appearing 'weak'

Faisal Al-Majidi said the report is based on available judicial documents, statistics from the Ministry of Justice and media reports.

However, Al-Majidi realizes the report has its limitations.

"Figures in the report don't represent all abuses and violations committed against judicial employees nationwide," he said. "Several violations are not reported, particularly in remote areas where media and human rights organizations are largely absent."

Many judges have said they are hesitant to report attacks and violations because they fear they will appear weak.

In line with mounting instability all over the nation, Al-Majidi says violations against the judiciary will continue as long as there is a compromised central state that cannot protect civilians or state workers.

A local judge and former minister of the Ministry of Endowment, Hamoud Al-Hitar, said he and fellow judges constantly feel like they are under threat.

"When I was the head of the Court for Appeals in Sana'a, I received death threats," Al-Hitar said.

"The judiciary will never earn

Tribal dispute leads to kidnappings, killings

Security committee to step in, remove armed tribesmen from mountains

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

IBB, Aug. 19—Ibb governorate will send a security committee to mediate a tribal dispute in Al-Radma district that began in July between the Houthi Al-Seraji tribe and the Salafi Da'an tribe.

Ibb Security Chief Fuad Al-Atab told the Yemen Times that the conflict between the two tribes began when a group associated with the Al-Seraji tribe set-up a checkpoint at the entrance of the district and prevented armed men from the Da'an tribe from entering.

prestige or independence if the state is unable to protect its judges," he added.

The Yemeni Judicial Forum media officer, Redhwan Al-Omisi told the Yemen Times that he believes the recently released report to be valuable and accurate of the circumstances judges face.

Al-Omisi expects violations to increase in the absence of a government authority taking them seriously.

Salafis, a conservative Muslim sect, and Houthis, a group of Zaidi Shiites, are both prominent in the Al-Radma district, according to Ali Al-Zalam, the deputy of Ibb governorate. Ibb's governor and the head of the Security Committee, Ahmed Abdulla Al-Hajri, met with Ibb representatives on Sunday to discuss bringing the conflict to an end.

Two people associated with the Al-Seraji tribe and one person affiliated with the Da'an tribe were killed last week in armed clashes between the two tribes.

"We arrested folks from both tribes in July in order to de-escalate the conflict, but it was of no use. We've [now] decided to send in security forces," Al-Atab said.

Armed men of both tribes have

been stationed in the mountains of Al-Radma since the dispute began.

"The security committee will head to the district in the next two days and evacuate the gunmen of both tribes from the mountains and regain control of these sites," Al-Zalam said.

Once gunmen are removed the mountains, discussions will be had and a solution will be reached through tribal arbitration or Sharia law, Al-Salam said. The conflict will likely be resolved by tribal arbitration, according to Al-Zalam.

Thirteen people affiliated with the Al-Seraji tribe were kidnapped by the Da'an tribe last week when returning from Sa'ada governorate, Al-Zalam stated. Da'an tribesmen have accused the Al-Seraji tribe of kidnapping two Da'an men.

MPHP shuts the doors of seven private hospitals in Sana'a

Facilities found in violation of basic health codes

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Aug. 19—The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPHP) announced on Monday at a press conference that it would be closing seven private hospitals out in the capital city out of Sana'a's 62 health private health facilities including clinics. The closings are a result of a government evaluation campaign that began in April to assess facilities' compliance with health standards.

"The hospitals were found lacking in health work basics in addition to the lack of medical services, a lack of specialized staff and their buildings are inadequate," said Dr. Ahmed Al-Ansi, the Minister of Public Health and Population.

The minister said they are focusing on Sana'a at the moment but similar evaluation and monitoring campaigns are also underway in Hajja, Dhamar and Ibb governorates.

Even though a majority of private hospitals are allowed to remain in operation, Dr. Yahia Al-Ghasali, the general manager of the private health facilities at the ministry said only eight hospitals were technically up to health code standards.



The MPHP has threatened to shut down an additional 38 private health facilities in Sana'a unless improvements are made.

Nine other hospitals met 80 percent of requirements and were given a three-month grace period to bring their facilities up to health code standards. The remaining health facilities are under threat of closure, Al-Ghasali said.

The technical aspects of shutting down the hospitals will be the responsibility of the capital secretariat.

Pharmacies in Sana'a are also being evaluated, Ahmed Al-Qubati, the Central Inspection Coordinator at the ministry said. Only an estimated 50 percent of pharmacies have been examined.

"[So far] the inspection campaign [has] found 1,463 violations ranging from a lack of licensing to smuggled, expired and forged drugs," Al-Qubati said.



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Given the rise in frequency and impact of natural disasters, the focus of the international community is shifting to disaster risk prevention and preparedness. The World Bank is seeking to recruit a Disaster Risk Management Specialist as Extended-Term Consultant for one year initially.

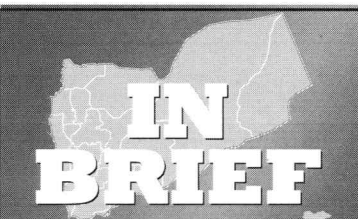
Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Provide daily operational support to the Disaster Risk Management and the Climate Change Bank Task Teams
- Lead the implementation of selected components of the Yemen DRM Country Program
- Articulate next phase of the Yemen Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Country Program 2013-2015 and start its execution
- Provide close and direct support to clients on the preparation of proposal and the implementation of technical assistance in regards to disaster risk management.
- Ensure familiarity with the Bank's portfolio in Yemen from a field based perspective
- Write quarterly progress and constraints reports to be uploaded into the Grant Result Management System, as well as the Result Based Management System-RBMS
- Assist the World Bank Task Team perform Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) training as well as assist perform Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) if and when disaster strike
- Contribute to GFDRR's Knowledge management system by preparing quarterly briefs and case studies, and providing the necessary inputs for the knowledge products developed for the donors and clients
- Upon the request of the World Bank Task Teams participate in preparation and implementation-support missions for the PPCR
- Review and assess the progress made on the PPCR program, by working closely with the PPCR Program Coordination Unit (PPCR PCU) as needed
- Review the PPCR implementation plan prepared by the project and provide support as requested to achieve the set milestones. Review technical documentation and material prepared by the DRM and PPCR and prepare a list of comments to be shared with the Task Team
- Provide guidance to the Task Team on any technical issues arising from the implementation of the DRM and PPCR programs that require action on part of the Team

Desired Skills/Competencies:

- An advanced university degree in International Development, International Relations, or another relevant discipline with a focus on Disaster/Humanitarian Issues and at least 6 years of professional experience
- Deep knowledge of Yemen DRM program and experience working in the country are essential
- Highly developed communication and advocacy skills, including the ability to write concisely and clearly, and to present complex arguments in a clear and persuasive manner
- Demonstrated ability to work in international multidisciplinary environment with clear focus on key business/operational outputs and under tight deadlines
- Proven creativity, resourcefulness, integrity and strong interpersonal skills, including client orientation
- Experience in working in a context of fragility, conflict and violence, including polarization of state-society relations, diminished client capacity, relevance of partnerships, etc.
- A candidate should be fully proficient in written and verbal English and Arabic

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number 131908, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **August 28, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



Yemen Oil Company's negotiating committee announced on Sunday that 18 international oil companies won contracts to operate in 20 land and marine oil fields.

Eighteen companies were selected out of a pool of 45 international companies that competed. Oil companies had to meet certain conditions including a solid environmental and safety record.

Oil Exploration and Production Authority head Abdulkareem Ghailan said the 18 companies have submitted documents outlining their work for the past two years. Documents include financial reports and audits as well as technical reports explaining the work of each company in the field. R.A.

An earthquake measuring 3 on the Richter Scale hit the northern area of Al-Dale' governorate Sunday evening, affecting several of the governorate's northern districts.

No casualties were reported, but the incident did inflict panic said Ismail Al-Hitar, secretary to governor of Al-Dale. R.A.

A soldier detonated a grenade in the middle of the popular Habra Market in the Shoub district of Sana'a in mid afternoon on Monday, killing himself but causing no other casualties, security officials said. Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Qadasi, the security deputy manager in the capital city, said it is believed the soldier suffered from emotional issues. A.A.

Colorful influences from Pakistan

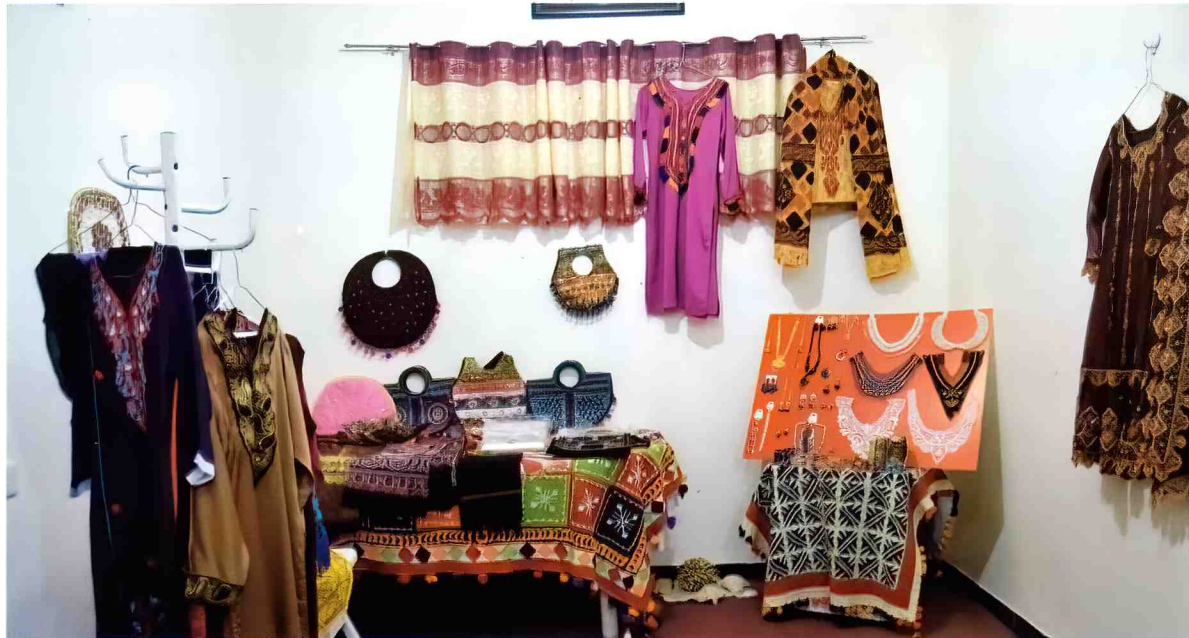
One woman hopes a clothing trend will bring a pay day

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Spend a day window-shopping or attend a Yemeni wedding and you'll spot a significant amount of Indian and Pakistani influence in dress fabrics and design. Pakistani national Rifat Fatima Rahmani is a teacher at the Pakistan School, but is increasingly dabbling in sales of Pakistani clothes, accessories, shoes and bags. The demand for such products is huge, she says, and she hopes to open a boutique soon if the demand continues.

With ambitious goals, Rahmani's sales have humble beginnings. The 30-year-old, who came to Yemen in 1994 with her family, held her first exhibit in her home recently. The halls of her house were filled with Pakistani clothes and accessories, as well as Yemeni friends checking out the display. She was unsure how the exhibit would go and how well the products would sell.

To Rahmani's delight, she sold nearly her entire line of products



In a trial run, budding entrepreneur and Pakistani-native, Rifat Fatima Rahmani, may have found a growing market for products from her home country.

during that first exhibition. She and her four daughters served beverages and answered questions as women tried on traditional Pakistani clothing, including embroi-

dered dresses coupled with trousers.

"Yemeni women have a liking for Indian and Pakistani embroideries and styles," Rahmani said.

Thirty-five women attended the exhibition. After nearly selling out, Rahmani has decided to continue with this line of work.

"I noted what was most in demand by visitors, and I will bring an abundance of those items with me next time," she said.

One customer, Zahra Hassn, spent YR15,000, about \$70, at the exhibition.

"The prices are reasonable and traditional Pakistani clothing is known for its quality. My favorite products were the crystal-studded bags," Hassn said.

Alia Mosleh is from Aden and says the exhibit satisfied her nostalgia for Indo-Pakistani culture,

which has a large influence in the southern city. A strategic coastal port, Aden attracted many Indian sailors and traders as early as the 17th century, many of whom settled down and never left. The Indo-Pakistani influence extends beyond clothing though and extends to food and incense.

Mosleh walked away from the exhibition with silver bracelets, but had a difficult time choosing amongst all that was available.

This encourages Rahmani.

"If this [line of business] continues to be successful and profitable in the coming months, I will open the first Pakistani shop in Yemen," she said.

Weddings in Yemen are often several days long, and increasingly, brides spend one of those days dressed in a traditional Indian or Pakistani dress. Saba Ahmed's

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Women who attended Rahmani's exhibition walked away with what they call, high-quality and fashionable clothing and accessories from an interesting part of the world.

wedding is approaching and like many other modern Yemeni brides, she is greeting guests during one of the wedding days in a sari, a style of dress where a piece of cloth is loosely draped over the body.

As Rahmani prepares for her second exhibition—to be held in the coming months—she prepares to import a large number of handbags, bracelets and shoes, which were big sellers at the first exhibit.

Rahmani is hopeful that word of her sales will spread through current customers.

"Those who [have] visited my exhibition will let others know. I have Yemeni friends who not only buy, but also promote my products," she said.

Rahmani remembers the day of the exhibition fondly, and hopes it is an indication of the level of interest in Pakistani clothes and accessories to come.

"I did not expect to sell such an amount—now I'm waiting for another shipment. I hope to one day realize my dream of opening a shop," she said.

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Quoted



"[President] Hadi has done nothing for Yemen, except to let American planes kill people whose guilt is not known."

— School teacher **Majida al-Maqtari** told Reuters in response to the U.S. drone campaign in Yemen.

"My team and I have been in regular contact with Yemeni ministers and officials, and we are glad to be back and working in Yemen after this brief hiatus."

— The British Ambassador, **Jane Marriott**, on the reopening of the British Embassy on Aug. 18.

"We know of several violations committed against judicial staff that weren't reported."

— Yemeni Judicial Forum media officer **Redhwan al-Omisi** on the difficulty of accurately tracking abuse directed at judicial workers.

"Yemeni women have a liking for Indian and Pakistani embroideries and styles."

— Sana'a resident **Rifat Fatima Rahmani** on why she thinks opening a Pakistani products store will be successful in Yemen.

Shahi Haleeb

It's time for some real unity

Sara Al-Zawqari

For quite some time now, everyone has been thinking for themselves, and serving their own interests, such as focusing on how to fill their pockets or bank accounts with cash. As for the interest of the country, it has been put on a shelf that has been abandoned for years.

Selfishness has consumed some people. They act this way under the slogan of "nationalism" and "unity," which has caused many extremist opinions to emerge.

I want to talk about the term "unity." It seems we misunderstand this word. Unity doesn't mean we all share the same views, have the same opinion or seek the same political or ideological goals. These differences are what make us special. One of the most interesting things about us is our personal differences. Unity doesn't ask us to forget our differences.

They say, "let's become one hand," "let's work as one," but if you look at your hand, you'll see each finger differs in height and width. If our fingers were identical, we wouldn't be able to use them the same way we do. This means we can have differences and be united at the same time.

In order to perpetuate corruption and oppressive rules in any nation, one must take away the freedom to voice opinions. But don't expect people to conform without entering a hopeless war. Oppression leads to escalating disputes, increasing hatred

and more tension. Even if an agreement is reached by one group completely complying with another's policies, the agreement's lifespan is usually short.

The concept of uniting the country in 1990 was a beautiful thing, the nation built hopes and dreams after the unification of Yemen. Many provinces celebrated the move. For many years the South has been neglected, but it wasn't "unity" that caused that. Instead, it was caused by the people in power who failed to act appropriately. Others abused their authority for their own interests and disregarded that of others.

Injustice, oppression and wrong doings have affected many people, especially in the South. But, instead of blaming the unification of the country, individuals should be held accountable.

The problem is not in the dish, it comes from the chef and the spectators who control the temperature of the dish from outside the country, which complicates the situation further still. Unfortunately, we have allowed others to interfere in our domestic affairs, which has caused more damage than good. People in the South weren't tyrannized alone. Injustice has spread all over Yemen from the east to the west. The country is filled with oppressed people whether in Aden, Hadramout, Hodeida, Ibb, Taiz or even Sana'a. Yemen has paid in blood for its land.

Alliances and political parties

shouldn't be enforced on others. If a person disagrees with your views, or criticizes your party, that doesn't give you the right to oppress, exploit or kill him. Killing has become as easy as drinking water.

We need to accept one another regardless of our political and religious ideologies. We must also learn to coexist and focus on personal relationships instead of political and religious divisions. Every person is free to choose their political affiliation without sacrificing relationships or creating hatred.

Our loyalty should be directed at our country, not at individuals. Individuals make mistakes and they make lots of them. A person who really loves another, will criticize those he loves when they make mistakes because they want them to improve. Following a person's religious doctrine, even when they do wrong is neither loyalty nor love. Use your own brain and sense of logic. If something makes sense then follow it, and if you think something is wrong, avoid it. You have a brain, use it. We are people and not sheep who blindly follow a shepherd. Forget about emotional talk and focus on logic.

If we want the country to flourish, we need new blood to take over. Enough with putting people's faces on signs, boards and stickers. Those need to be replaced with the Yemeni map. If we prioritize our country's interests, we will be able to move forward and achieve the impossible.

Hear more of *Shahi Haleeb* weekdays on *Radio Yemen Times*, aired 2:00–3:00 p.m. and 10:00–11:00 p.m., Saturday through Thursday. Tune your dial to 88.8 and thanks for listening!



Samar Al-Arifi
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National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

2.2 Basis of measurements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale investment and also land and buildings which are stated in property and equipment and are measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Yemeni Rials, which is the functional currency of the Bank, and all values are rounded to the nearest one thousand Yemeni Rial except when otherwise indicated.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in notes 5, 11, 13, 16 and 20.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions applied by the Bank are presented in these financial statements as follows:

a. Provision for impairment of assets

The Bank exercises judgment in the estimation of provision for impairment of assets. The methodology for the estimation of the provision is provided in the impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets (if any) which is shown in the significant accounting policies below.

b. Provision for impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Bank exercises judgment to consider impairment on available-for-sale investments. This includes determination of significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, the Bank considers the impairment is appropriate when there is objective evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operating and financing cash flows.

c. Useful lives of property and equipment

The Bank uses estimates of useful lives of property and equipment for depreciating these assets.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Foreign currencies transaction

The Bank maintains its book of account in Yemeni Rial, which the Bank's functional currency. Transactions in other currencies are translated to the respective functional currency during the financial year at the prevailing exchange rates at the date of transaction. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities in other currencies at the end of the financial year are translated at the prevailing exchange rates at that date. Gains or losses resulting from translation are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in the foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation of available-for-sale investments are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Bank does not deal in forward contracts to cover its needs for foreign currencies or foreign exchange contracts to cover the risks of settling its future liabilities in foreign currencies.

3.2 Financial assets and financial liabilities

a. Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Bank initially recognizes loan and advances to customers, due from or to banks, customers' deposits and other borrowings on the date at which they are originated. Also, other financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument with other party.

b. Classification

Financial assets

At inception financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

1. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

2. Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Treasury bills held to maturity are considered part of these investments and are recorded at face value and the balance of unearned discount is recorded under credit balances and other liabilities. Treasury bills are presented in the statement of financial position net of the balance of unearned discount outstanding at the financial statements date according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

3. Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment, and all other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the bank becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income as a reclassification adjustment.

A non-derivative financial asset is reclassified from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if it otherwise would have met the definition of loan and receivables and if the Bank had the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

- Financial liabilities

The Bank has classified and measured its financial liabilities at amortized cost.

c. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights related to the financial instruments have expired which ordinarily coincide with the sale or transfer of the contractual right to receive cash flows related to the asset to an independent party.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, canceled or expired.

d. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation.

e. Measurement principles

Financial assets are measured by amortized cost or fair value

- Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment loss. The calculation of effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

- Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

The Bank measures the fair value of listed investments at the market closing price for the investment. For unlisted investments, the Bank recognizes any increase in the fair value, when they have reliable indicators to support such an increase. These reliable indicators are limited to the most recent transactions for the specific investment or similar investments made in the market on a commercial basis between desirous and informed parties who do not have any reactions which might affect the price.

f. Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has a negative impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of the Bank's borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The Bank consider evidence of impairment loss for loans and advances to customers and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances to customers and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances to customers and held-to-maturity investment securities found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances to customers and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances to customers and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized costs are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in statement of comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances to customers.

For listed investments, a decline in the market value by 20% from cost or more, or for a continuous period of 9 months or more, are considered to be indicators of impairment.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognized by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income to income statement as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to income statement is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

In subsequent periods, the appreciation of fair value of an impaired available-for-sale investment securities is recorded in fair value reserves.

3.3 Revenue recognition

Interest income and expenses for all interest bearing financial instruments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method except for interest on non-performing credit facilities, in order to comply with the requirements of CBY circular No. 6 of 1996, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and advances. When an account is treated as non-performing loan, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and transferred to other credit balances as suspense interest.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized costs of financial assets and financial liabilities and of allocating the interest income and expenses over the relevant period.

Income from held to maturity investment securities is recognized based on the effective interest rate method.

Dividends income is recognized when the right to receive income is established.

In accordance with CBY instructions, the reversed provisions, no longer required provisions, are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income under "other operating income".

Commissions' revenues and bank service charges are recognized when the related services are performed.

3.4 Provision of loans, advances and contingent liabilities

In order to comply with CBY circular No. 6 of 1996 and No. 5 of 1998 relating to classification of assets and liabilities, provision is provided for specific loans, advances and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, advances and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees issued by foreign worthy banks. The provision is determined based on periodical comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly, the provision is provided in accordance with the following minimum rates:

Performing loans and advances and contingent liabilities, including watchlist accounts	1%
Non-performing loans and advances and contingent liabilities:	
Substandard debts	15%
Doubtful debts	45%
Bad debts	100%

Loans and advances are written off if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by CBY examiners upon review of the portfolio by debiting the provision. Proceeds from loans previously written off in prior years are credited to the provision.

Loans and advances to customers and banks are presented on the statement of financial position net of provision and interest in suspense.

3.5 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are presented off financial position, net of any margins held from customers, under "contingent liabilities and commitments" as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities at financial statements date.

3.6 Statement of cash flows

The Bank uses the indirect method to present cash flows, whereby net profit or loss is adjusted with net cash flows from (used in) operating, investing and financing activities.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consist of cash balances, due from banks other than reserve balances, and treasury bills held to maturity which are due within three months from the issuance date.

3.8 Property, equipment and depreciation

a. Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, (land and buildings are measured at fair value).

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, (major components) of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and is recognized net within "other income/expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation surplus reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

b. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Bank, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value, if any. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation for property and equipment, except land, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings and constructions	50 years
Improvement to leasehold property	years of lease or estimated useful life whichever is less
Furniture, fixtures and vaults	10 - 50 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

On December 31, 1999, the Bank revalued the property and equipment by an independent professional. The surplus resulting from the revalued had been recorded under equity in the revaluation of property surplus reserve (Note no. 21.d).

3.9 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Bank reviews the carrying amounts of the assets, according to their materiality, at each financial statements date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment, if any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

The Bank's corporate assets that do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilized by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.10 Other provisions

A provision is provided for present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation based on the study prepared by the Bank in order to estimate the amount of the obligation.

3.11 Lease contracts

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. All the leases entered into by the Bank are operating leases. Rentals payable under these leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

3.12 Taxation

Corporate tax is calculated in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen.

Due to the characteristics of the tax accounting in Yemen, application of International Accounting Standard on Income Taxes does not usually result in deferred tax liabilities. In the case that deferred tax assets have resulted from the application of this standard, these assets are not booked unless there is assurance that these assets will be realized in the near future.

3.13 Zakat due on equity

The Bank remits the Zakat due on equity to the relevant governmental authority which decides on the allocation of the Zakat.

3.14 End of service benefits

- All the employees of the Bank are contributing to the social security scheme in accordance with the Republic of Yemen's Social Insurance Law No. (25) of 1991. Payments are made to the Social Security General Corporation before the 10th day of next month. The Bank's contribution is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

- The provisions of Social Insurance Law are applied to all employees of the Bank concerning the end of service benefits.

3.15 Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the date of statement of financial position are dealt as a separate disclosure.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations, Establishments and Companies Law No. 35 of 1991, the annual profit after tax shall be allocated as follows:

- 15% to legal reserve;
- 15% to general reserve;
- 65% to the government for its share of profit;
- 2% to employee's incentive; and
- 3% to employee's social fund

3.16 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.17 Comparatives

Except when standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

4. APPLICABLE NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

For the avoidance of doubt, the following applicable new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, which were issued by IASB before December 31, 2012 and are not yet in effect, have not been early adopted.

- IAS 1 (amendment) 'Presentation of items of other comprehensive income' The amendments to IAS 1 require that an entity present separately the items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 with an option of early application.

- IAS 28 (2011) "Investment in Associates and joint ventures" has been amended to include IFRS 5 applies to an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or a joint venture that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale; and on cessation of significant influence or joint control, even if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the entity does not remeasure the retained interest.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and is applied retrospectively.

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments' is the first standard issued as part of a wider project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets amortised cost and fair value.

The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

- IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements.

- IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements.

- IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities.

- IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement.

The above standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of these standards on future periods.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR RELATED RISKS MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial instruments

a. The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, due from banks, treasury bills - held to maturities, loans and advances to customers and other financial assets. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits, due to banks and other financial liabilities. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

Note (3) to the financial statements includes significant accounting policies applied for recording and measuring significant financial instruments and their related revenues and expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

b. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices on a regulated exchange at the close of business on the year-end date. For financial assets where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same. Where it is not possible to arrive at a reliable estimate of the fair value, the financial assets are carried at cost until sometime reliable measure of the fair value is available.

Based on valuation bases of the Bank's assets and liabilities stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of financial instruments does not differ fundamentally from their book value at the financial statements date.

The following table provides a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial asset and non-financial liabilities.

	2012		2011	
	Carrying amount YR 000s	Fair Value YR 000s	Carrying amount YR 000s	Fair value YR 000s
Financial assets				
Cash on hand and reserve balances with CBY	9,508,477	9,508,477	7,811,174	7,811,174
Due from banks	27,896,311	27,896,311	23,068,091	23,068,091
Treasury bills - held to maturity	76,835,274	76,835,274	63,844,593	63,844,593
Loans and advances (net)	8,853,256	8,853,256	6,252,715	6,252,715
Available for sale investments	306,577	306,577	333,756	333,756
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	431,196	431,196	423,360	423,360
Customers' deposits	106,301,560	106,301,560	86,274,925	86,274,925

c. Fair value hierarchy

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Fair values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2: Fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets either directly (i.e. as price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair values are based on inputs for assets that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value for available-for-sale investments comprise YR 306,577 thousand as at December 31, 2012 (as at December 31, 2011: YR 333,756 thousand) under the level 3 category. There are no investments qualifying for levels 1 and 2 fair value disclosures.

d. Financial instruments for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a term maturity of less than three months, the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value.

5.2 Risk management of financial instruments

- Risk management frame work

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

- Risk management structure

The Board of Director is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks in addition to other parties which are responsible for risk management.

- Risk measurement

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries.

Information compiled from all businesses is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify early risks.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (which include interest rate risk and currency risk), operating risk and other risks.

a. Credit risk

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with CBY circular No. 10 of 1997 regarding to the credit risk exposure, the Bank applies some procedures in order to properly manage its credit risk. The following are examples of the procedures applied by the Bank:

- Preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk rates.
- Obtaining sufficient collaterals to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks.
- Following up and periodical reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans.
- Distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk

National Bank Of Yemen



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AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

32. INTEREST RATES APPLIED DURING THE YEAR

The interest rates on assets and liabilities during the year compared to last year were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2012				
	YR %	US\$ %	Saudi Riyal %	Sterling Pound %	EUR %
Assets					
Loans and advances to customers:					
- Facilities	26.38	7.63	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
- Certificates of deposits	19.75	-	-	-	-
- Time deposits	-	0.67	0.33	0.78	0.03
Treasury bills - held to maturity	20.22	-	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Customers' deposits:					
- Time deposits	19.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
- Savings accounts	19.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

	Year ended December 31, 2011				
	YR %	US\$ %	Saudi Riyal %	Sterling Pound %	EUR %
Assets					
Loans and advances to customers:					
- Facilities	23.00	7.75	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
- Certificates of deposits	-	-	-	-	-
- Time deposits	-	1.35	1.58	0.93	.50
Treasury bills - held to maturity	22.62	-	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Customers' deposits:					
- Time deposits	20.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
- Savings accounts	20.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

33. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON ECONOMIC SECTORS

	2012						
	Industrial YR 000s	Agriculture YR 000s	Trading YR 000s	Service YR 000s	Finance YR 000s	Individuals & others YR 000s	Total YR 000s
Assets							
Cash on hand and reserve balance with CBY	-	-	-	-	9,508,477	-	9,508,477
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	27,896,311	-	27,896,311
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	76,835,274	-	76,835,274
Loans and advances (net)	-	-	6,517,907	1,915	13,218	2,320,216	8,853,256
Available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	306,577	-	306,577
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	431,196	-	431,196
Customers deposits	5,879,958	233,606	13,835,922	2,945,532	1,847,717	81,558,825	106,301,560
Contingent liabilities and commitments (net)	3,426,129	869,968	13,367,728	3,789,252	2,819	2,980,810	24,436,706

	2011						
	Industrial YR 000s	Agriculture YR 000s	Trading YR 000s	Service YR 000s	Finance YR 000s	Individuals & others YR 000s	Total YR 000s
Assets							
Cash on hand and reserve balance with CBY	-	-	-	-	7,811,174	-	7,811,174
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	23,068,091	-	23,068,091
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	63,844,593	-	63,844,593
Loans and advances (net)	-	4,318,340	12,700	-	34,658	1,887,017	6,252,715
Available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	333,756	-	333,756
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	423,360	-	423,360
Customers deposits	1,225,127	202,342	7,291,900	2,646,943	1,717,338	73,191,275	86,274,925
Contingent liabilities and commitments (net)	2,258,006	30,000	12,895,315	84,752	1,382,232	658,100	17,308,405

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

34. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

	2012					
	Republic of Yemen YR 000s	America YR 000s	Europe YR 000s	Asia YR 000s	Africa YR 000s	Total YR 000s
Assets						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with CBY	9,508,477	-	-	-	-	9,508,477
Due from banks	5,598,162	-	13,128,907	8,837,284	331,958	27,896,311
Treasury bills - held to maturity	76,835,274	-	-	-	-	76,835,274
Loans and advances (net)	8,853,256	-	-	-	-	8,853,256
Available for sale investments	147,966	-	-	158,611	-	306,577
Liabilities						
Due to Banks	1,853	-	-	429,343	-	431,196
Customers deposits	106,301,560	-	-	-	-	106,301,560
Contingent liabilities and commitments (net)	5,161,769	215,879	7,658,168	9,956,538	1,444,352	24,436,706

	2011					
	Republic of Yemen YR 000s	America YR 000s	Europe YR 000s	Asia YR 000s	Africa YR 000s	Total YR 000s
Assets						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with CBY	7,811,174	-	-	-	-	7,811,174
Due from banks	2,040,109	1,854,071	12,719,583	6,335,921	118,407	23,068,091
Treasury bills held to maturity	63,844,593	-	-	-	-	63,844,593
Loans and advances (net)	6,252,715	-	-	-	-	6,252,715
Available for sale investments	145,628	-	-	188,128	-	333,756
Liabilities						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	423,360	-	423,360
Customers deposits	86,274,925	-	-	-	-	86,274,925
Contingent liabilities and commitments (net)	3,433,150	208,028	5,639,612	6,734,746	1,292,869	17,308,405

35. SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CURRENCIES POSITIONS

To comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular No. 6 of 1998, the Bank establishes limits for each individual foreign currency position as well as aggregate limits for all currencies. The limits for individual foreign currencies shall not exceed 15% of the total capital and reserves, whereas the aggregate limit for all foreign currencies shall not exceed 25% of the total capital and reserves. The following schedule reflects the Bank's significant foreign currency positions at the financial statements date:

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Surplus (Deficit) YR 000s	Percentage of Capital and Reserves %	Surplus (Deficit) YR 000s	Percentage of Capital and Reserves %
US Dollars	1,027,389	6.84	(564,860)	(4.00)
Sterling Pound	22,919	0.15	55,451	0.41
Euro	(2,922)	(0.04)	30,762	0.23
Saudi Rial	(7,086)	(0.01)	202,556	1.50
Others	33,615	0.21	(30,593)	(0.21)
Net surplus (deficit)	1,073,915	7.15	(306,684)	(2.16)

The US Dollar exchange rate as at December 31, 2012 was YR 214.89 (as at December 31, 2011: YR 213.80).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

36. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if the party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the Bank's operating and financial decisions.

The Bank related parties are the members of the Board of Directors and companies owned by them, as well as the Bank's key management personnel.

The Bank deals with related parties on the same basis applied to third parties in accordance with the Banks Law as implemented by CBY Circular No. 4 of 1999, which limits credit transactions with related parties and requires that the Bank applies the same terms and conditions that are applied with non-related parties. The following are the nature, related balances and volume of these transactions at the financial statements date:

	2012 YR 000s	2011 YR 000s
Loans and advances (net)	2,553	4,895
Customers' deposits	14,940	13,069
Interest received	24	80
Interest paid	899	826
Salaries and benefits	29,112	14,069

37. TAX STATUS

The difference between accounting and tax profit for the year 2012 represents a deducting amount of YR 194,156 thousand, as a result of adjusting the accounting profit with the provisions provided during the year and charged to the statement of comprehensive income and provisions reversed which was previously subject to tax, as well as the difference between the accounting depreciation expense and depreciation rate and useful life in accordance with the Income Tax No. 17 of 2010, on the basis of 20% tax rate.

Corporate and salaries taxes have been cleared up to the year 2009, and the relevant taxes were paid in accordance with the Tax Authority assessment.

The Bank has submitted the tax declaration for the year 2010, and paid the amount due within the legal deadline. The Tax Authority has performed its review for the said year and no assessment from the Tax Authority has been received yet by the Bank.

The Bank has submitted the tax declaration for the year 2011, and paid the amount due according to the declaration. The Tax Authority has not performed the review and the Bank has not been notified of any assessment for the year 2011.

38. ZAKAT

The Bank submits its Zakat declaration annually and remits the amount due based on the declaration.

The Bank has paid the Zakat up to the end of 2011 according to the Zakat declaration. No assessment notification was issued by the Zakat Department.

39. TRUST ACTIVITIES

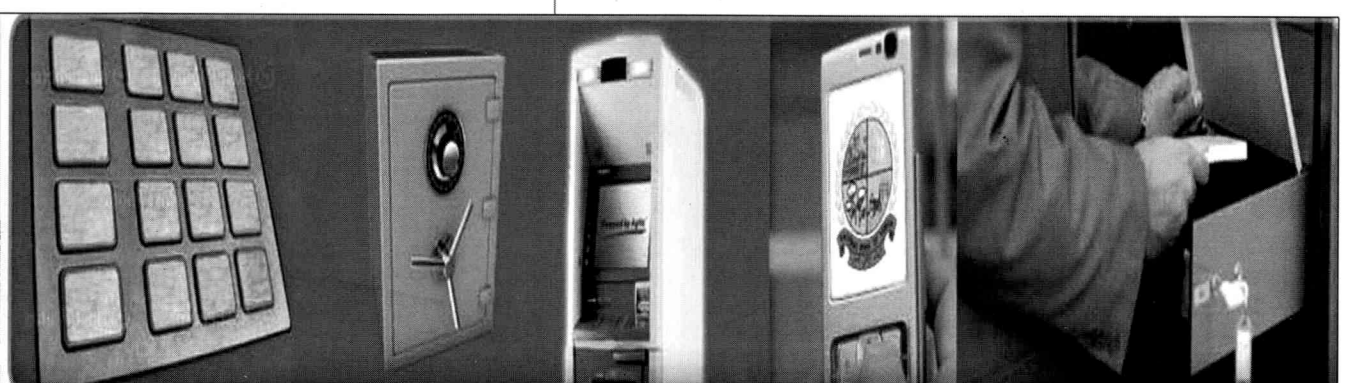
The Bank does not hold nor manage assets for or on behalf of other parties except for the housing project, which is managed on behalf of the Government.

40. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Bank has filed a number of legal cases before the Public Fund Court and the Commercial Court against third parties, and management has provided for the required provisions for these cases. Also, there are legal cases filed against the Bank at the respective courts, and the Bank's management believes that there are no obligations on those cases except for the provisions provided and stated in other provisions.

41. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures were reclassified to comply with current year's financial statements presentation. The reclassifications have no impact on the previously reported net profit or equity.



YEMEN TIMES

VACANCIES

شواغر

Yemen Times LLC Announces the following vacancies

تعلن مؤسسة يمن تايمز عن الوظائف الشاغرة التالية

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

The deputy editor-in-chief supports the editor-in-chief in managing the establishment's editorial department. Duties include but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ Implementing editorial policy and organizational plan
- ❖ Contributing to the establishment's media strategy
- ❖ Monitoring editorial production efficiently and in a timely manner
- ❖ Supervising the editorial department's staff and encouraging their personal and professional development
- ❖ Managing the newsroom in coordination with other supervisors
- ❖ Representing the organization locally and internationally
- ❖ Contributing to editorial columns and other editorial productions
- ❖ Maintaining Yemen Times values and principles while endorsing its organizational culture based on a professional and free press, human rights, democracy, transparency and good governance
- ❖ Implementing the organization's general policy and promoting to both staff and outsiders
- ❖ Reviewing the establishment's quality control and improvement
- ❖ Ensuring safety, progress, speed and quality of the establishment

Required Qualifications:

- ❖ Yemeni national
- ❖ A master's degree preferably in media or a related field
- ❖ English fluency in writing, speaking, reading and comprehension
- ❖ Computer literacy
- ❖ A minimum of seven years of experience in print media
- ❖ A minimum of three years experience in managing and supervising at least five people
- ❖ A demonstrated leadership skills and an ability to work in a team under pressure and tight deadlines
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism in media and a comprehensive understanding of the risks and requirements associated with working in the media in Yemen

Deputy General Manager

The deputy general manager supports the general manager in running the entire establishment. Duties include but are not limited to:

- ❖ Meeting the establishment's advertising and circulation goals and objectives
- ❖ Preparing a marketing plan including pricing policy, that reflects advertising and circulation price lists in coordination with the advertising manager to be reviewed by the CEO
- ❖ Assuring approved advertising, circulation and production budgets are apportioned and followed in an efficient manner
- ❖ Issuing the annual timetable of commercial projects, advertising sections and supplements in cooperation with the editor-in-chief and other editorial staff
- ❖ Preparing business contracts for the business department and submitting drafts to the CEO
- ❖ Supervising the performance of the advertising, circulation and marketing departments
- ❖ In partnership with the financial manager, monitoring the documentation that analyzes activities regarding production, advertising, circulation and marketing
- ❖ Overseeing the development and application of a corporate identity design manual
- ❖ Observing media market development and identifying significant changes for the CEO and other associated colleagues
- ❖ Acting as a proxy for the CEO during absences
- ❖ Maintaining relations with clients and suppliers

Required qualifications:

- ❖ A minimum of five years experience in management, preferably in the private sector
- ❖ A comprehensive knowledge of Yemeni markets and environment
- ❖ A minimum of a bachelor's degree in management or a relevant field
- ❖ Leadership, team work and communication skills
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism and demonstrated experience in achievement

نائب رئيس تحرير

يقوم نائب رئيس التحرير بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابها / غيابها ويساعد رئيس التحرير أثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامها، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ توجيهات رئيس التحرير الخاصة بالسياسة التحريرية وخطة عمل المؤسسة
- ❖ المساهمة في إعداد الإستراتيجية الإعلامية للمؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ متابعة الإنتاج الإعلامي للمؤسسة بجودة عالية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ الإشراف على الإعلاميين وأداءهم المهني وتطويرهم الوظيفي
- ❖ إدارة غرف التحرير في المؤسسة بالتنسيق مع المدراء المباشرين
- ❖ تمثيل المؤسسة محلياً وعالمياً
- ❖ المساهمة في كتابة عمود افتتاحية المؤسسة في جميع منتجاتها
- ❖ الحرص على قيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز وتعزيز ثقافتها المؤسسية المبنية على الصحافة المهنية والمصادقية وحقوق الإنسان وتعزيز الديمقراطية والشفافية والحكم الجيد
- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ السياسة العامة للمؤسسة وتعميمها لدى العاملين
- ❖ مراجعة منتجات المؤسسة بعد الإنتاج وتقييمها من أجل تحسين العمل
- ❖ التأكد من سلامة العمل وسرعته وانتظامه

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ حمل الجنسية اليمنية
- ❖ شهادة جامعية بدرجة ماجستير، يفضل في مجال الإعلام او المجالات الإنسانية ذات العلاقة
- ❖ إجادة تامة للغة الإنجليزية ومهارات الكمبيوتر
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٧ سنوات في مجال الصحافة المطبوعة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات في مجال الإدارة بحيث لا يقل الموظف تحت إشراف مباشر عن ٥ موظفين
- ❖ قدرة على العمل الجماعي وقيادة الفريق والعمل تحت الضغط والمواعيد النهائية
- ❖ إثبات الإلتزام المسبق بمهنية اعلامية واستيعاب كامل لمخاطر المهنة ومتطلباتها

نائب مدير عام

يقوم نائب المدير العام بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابها / غيابها ويساعد المدير العام أثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامها، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ الإشراف على عمليات الإعلان والتوزيع وتحقيق اهداف المؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع مدير التسويق والإعلانات الاتفاق على تسعيرة الإعلانات في الجريدة والراديو والموقع وكافة منتجات المؤسسة كما يساهم في تحديد أسعار الاشتراكات وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على الموازنات التقديرية للإعلان والإنتاج الإعلامي والتوزيع بطريقة مهنية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ وضع جداول سنوية للمشاريع التجارية للمؤسسة بما فيها الإستراتيجية الإعلانية والملاحق واي مشاريع أخرى بالتنسيق المباشر مع رئيس التحرير
- ❖ إعداد العقود التجارية وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على إدارات الإعلان، التسويق والتوزيع
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع المدير المالي يحرص على توثيق كافة تفاصيل عمليات الإنتاج والإعلان والتسويق والتوزيع من ناحية مالية وإدارية
- ❖ الحرص على اسم المؤسسة التجاري وثقافتها المؤسسية وتعزيزها داخلياً وخارجياً
- ❖ متابعة السوق الإعلامي وتطويره والتغيرات فيه بما فيها المنافسين واقتراح استراتيجيات للتفوق عليهم
- ❖ يحل محل المدير العام في حال غيابها / غيابها
- ❖ الإشراف على العقود مع العملاء والموردين
- ❖ العمل بشكل مبادر ومستقل وتقديم تقارير مباشرة للمدير العام

المؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٥ سنوات في مجال الإدارة ويفضل في القطاع الخاص
- ❖ خبرة عميقة في السوق والبيئة اليمنية
- ❖ على الأقل شهادة جامعية في الإدارة أو أي تخصص مناسب
- ❖ مهارات قيادية وعمل جماعي ومهارات اتصال عالية
- ❖ الإلتزام وسمعة طيبة وإثبات القدرة على الإنجاز
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

مدير إدارة وموارد بشرية

يقوم مدير الإدارة والموارد البشرية بمساعدة المدير العام في المؤسسة فيما يتعلق بشؤون الإنتاج والإدارة الداخلية وعلاقات العمل وقضايا إدارية تشمل المهام التالية على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ عمل تقييم دوري للعاملين ومساعدتهم في تحديد نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم واقتراح برامج تدريبية لهم بالتنسيق مع رؤساء الإدارات
- ❖ الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:
- ❖ درجة بكالوريوس في الإدارة، العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية، او مجالات متعلقة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في إدارة الموارد البشرية او شؤون الموظفين
- ❖ درجة عالية من النزاهة والموضوعية والعمل الجاد
- ❖ إلمام بقانون العمل والتشريعات المتعلقة بعلاقات العمل
- ❖ معرفة بطبيعة بيئة العمل في القطاع الخاص وخصوصيات المجتمع اليمني
- ❖ مهارات اتصال متقنة وقدرة على التحفيز والعمل بروح الفريق
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

- ❖ العمل على تطوير مناخ العمل المؤسسي والرفع من مستوى البيئة الوظيفية داخل المؤسسة، عن طريق مراجعة وتطوير واقتراح النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتي تشمل الإجازات والحضور والانصراف والحوافز والتأمين الصحي وعلاقات العمل وغيرها.
- ❖ تطوير خطط التدريب وبناء القدرات والتأهيل لرفع مستوى الخبرات والمهارات لمختلف كوادر وأقسام المؤسسة، بالتنسيق مع مدراء الأقسام وتبعاً لخطة العمل السنوية المشتركة والأهداف العامة للمؤسسة.
- ❖ وضع خطة العمل السنوية والموازنة لقسم الطباعة والإنتاج بالتنسيق مع مدير قسم المطابع ورفعها للمدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على تنفيذ النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتقارير عن تطويرها وتنفيذها للإدارة العليا بشكل دوري ومنظم.
- ❖ توفير المساعدة الفنية للإدارة فيما يتعلق بعمليات التوظيف والتسريح وقضايا شؤون الموظفين.
- ❖ كتابة تقارير دورية عن الأداء العام والخاص لكافة العاملين وتقييمهم من أجل تطويرهم الوظيفي والمهني
- ❖ عمل برامج تعزيز الثقافة المؤسسية وقيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز

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Candidates fulfilling the announced requirements must send their CVs with cover letters displaying why they are best candidates for the job to email: ytrecruitment@gmail.com

Applications without a cover letter will not be accepted. Last date to accept applications is Saturday 31st August 2013.

Social activism with a face

'I can use puppets to teach children about citizenship and children's rights'

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Ammar Murshid has learned the hard way that human beings often disappoint and hurt each other. Despite his young age, the 24-year-old has been a certified civil society and human rights trainer since 2009. While he considers advocacy to be his duty, puppets are his passion. He uses the stuffed pieces of fabric with glued and sewed-on faces as an advocacy tool.

Murshid left for Beirut in 2010 to learn more about civil society organizations. While there, he received a month-long training with other Arab youth on puppet making and theatre.

Once back in Yemen, Murshid trained a group of Muhamasheen children, often referred to in Yemen as the Akhdam, or "servants." Murshid trained them in puppet making. They went on to perform a short and acclaimed puppet show.

"I feel like puppets can be used to deliver messages to society. Since [that first performance], I've been using a puppet in all my lectures," Murshid said.

Puppets aren't simply a source of entertainment, he said, they can have practical and very serious uses. The puppeteer believes one can assess the psychological state of a child by observing what kind of puppet they make. An abused child may make a puppet with injuries and bruises, Murshid said.



Ammar Murshid thinks there is a lot more to puppets that meet the eye. He says psychologist can use them as tools to better understand children.

"Psychologists can use puppets to understand the psychological and emotional states of children," he added.

Children find puppets to be a more interesting learning tool than projectors, the craftsman advocates.

"I can use puppets to teach children about citizenship and children's rights," Murshid said. "Puppets are...more interesting than projectors, which children find boring."

If human beings are created in the image of their maker, puppet makers have some poetic license to divulge from the template.

Murshid's puppets often have funny-looking faces with different-sized eyes. He can make three puppets in an hour.

"A skilled puppet maker doesn't need long time to make a puppet," he said.

Murshid has made dozens of puppets in the past three years. There is low-demand for puppets in Yemen, he said, because Yemenis pay little attention to theatre in general.

"Unfortunately, interested youth appear for a short time and then disappear," he said. "I have presented several proposals to hold puppet

theatres in Yemen, but we lack sufficient funds and qualified people who can use puppets on stage."

Though the Ministry of Culture and civil society organizations have showed little interest in his proposals, Murshid is determined to find a sponsor and to hold a puppet theatre. He hopes to train a team specialized in puppet making and script writing for the theatres.

"My plays will prioritize an adult audience over an audience of children because if you can convince adults [of the importance of puppets], they will encourage children to pay attention to puppet theatre."

He emphasized that puppet theatre is not only for children.

While Murshid has succeeded in the field of puppet-training, he regrets failing to complete his studies. He's attended two universities but had to drop out because of his busy puppet schedule. He is now a first-level student at the Mass Communication College.

Murshid has several puppets in his bedroom but his favorites are Mused and Museda, based on two actors who used to host a radio program on Sana'a Radio.

"I like my puppets because we talk and laugh together," he said.



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"These puppets are honest [and] they don't hurt anyone."

His mother shares his passion for puppets and often gives him ideas for new ones.

She helped him to create a robe

and shawl for Mused and a scarf for Museda.

"My mother likes making puppets and she draws caricatures for each puppet I make," Murshid said. "She inspires me."

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Aden's Governor, PEC & Altaaqa Global Inaugurates 54 MW Power Plant



The 54 MW power plant will supply up to 150,000 customers in Yemen which will benefit more than half a million people in the province of Aden. Altaaqa Global hired 95% of the total employees from Yemen and able to deliver the project on time. This is one of the great success stories of doing synergy between the government, local community and private company in the power industry.

Aden, Yemen – Altaaqa Global Cat Rental Power, a leading global power solutions provider, has successfully installed 54 MW power plant in the province of Aden, Yemen. The Governor and Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) officials, together with various government officials and the Executives of Altaaqa Global inaugurated the power plant that will provide up to 15% of the province summer electricity demand.

Governor Wahid Ali Rashid expressed deep gratitude to the President, His Excellency AbdRabbuh Mansur Hadi for the great solution to the demands and needs of the governorate of Aden, he said "the President of the Republic of Yemen has spent a lot of time and efforts to make this power plant into reality. The President has personally been involved in providing the best solutions for electricity crisis and urgently responded to address the situation of electricity." The Governor appealed to the citizens of Aden to use the electricity wisely and be efficient in consuming energy to ensure a sustainable energy and avoid electric outages.

According to Engineer Khalil Abdul-Malik, Director General of Public Electricity Corporation (PEC), "This is the fastest power plant ever built in the history of Yemen. It only took us 23 days from the day

that we have signed the contract until the day that we have supplied electricity. This is a record breaking power project. The government, PEC and Altaaqa Global has worked diligently together to deliver electricity to the province of Aden." He pointed out that "this power plant will alleviate the suffering of the citizens due to power outages and reduce the power deficit."

"With this new power plant, 95% of the workforce is local Yemeni engineers and the remaining 5% are from Altaaqa Global Caterpillar." According to Steven Meyrick, Managing Director of Altaaqa Global, "We are committed to helping our immediate environs through a sustainable business model by creating employment opportunities in the areas where we operate. By hiring local talents in Yemen, we are proud to serve the community and contribute to their social lives. We have also invested a significant amount of resources to train the Yemeni workforce to ensure that our operation is still on its optimum level. In the end, we have passed on our technical know-how to the local workforce while maintaining our operational standards and processes. We will surely replicate the same process of hiring local people in other countries that we are planning to pursue in the future."

"Because of the successful collaboration between the Altaaqa Global workforce and the local Yemeni team, the power plants of 11kV and 33kV installation were completed as per schedule." According to Peter den Boogert, GM of Business Development of Altaaqa Global, "Even during summer when it can reach up to 38 degrees Celsius, and during Ramadan when we are only able to work for a short period of time, we were able to complete the power project due to our strong operational and streamlined business process."



About Altaaqa Global

Altaaqa Global, a subsidiary of Saudi Arabia's Zahid Group, has been selected by Caterpillar Inc. to deliver multi-megawatt turnkey temporary power solutions worldwide. The company owns, mobilizes, installs, and operates efficient temporary independent power plants (IPP's) at customer sites, focusing on the emerging markets of Sub-Sahara Africa, Central Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, Latin America, South East Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. Offering power rental equipment that will operate with different types of fuel such as diesel, natural gas, or dual-fuel, Altaaqa Global is positioned to rapidly deploy and provide temporary power plant solutions, delivering electricity whenever and wherever it may be needed.

www.altaaqaglobal.com



About Zahid Group

Zahid Group represents a diverse range of companies, offering comprehensive, customer-centric solutions in a number of thriving industries. Some of those include construction; mining; oil & gas; agriculture; power, electricity & water generation; material handling; building materials; transportation & logistics; real estate development; travel & tourism; waste management & recycling; and hospitality.

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A step-by-step guide

How to kidnap a foreigner in Yemen

Haykal Bafana

The international media blames Al-Qaeda or Yemeni tribesmen for the recent spate of foreigners kidnapped in Sana'a. But what if kidnapping has evolved into a new business model for ordinary Yemenis? Here's how I think kidnapping as a business could be done by the average Yemeni.

1. Recce all over Sana'a for foreigners who are suitable targets. Avoid those who are driving around in armored cars—these will be Western

embassy types who have many guns to shoot you with.

2. Hadda area is good for "recce" missions—a high concentration of Westerners due to the espresso bars and Western restaurants there. In fact, hanging out at espresso cafes is a good way to choose your potential targets. Do not order "shahi ahmar" or "bunni"—you reveal yourself as a "reefi" bumpkin type. You must speak Italian—order cafe latte (kaafay laa-tay) or cappuccino (kaa-fushi-no).

3. Choose a European target. Kidnapping Americans are useless, as

the U.S. government will never pay ransom—they may also drone you dead instead. But then again, I may be wrong on this point, as America has changed—they now kill their own citizens in Yemen without charge, jury or trial. So maybe Americans are good targets nowadays—just make sure you have enough food supplies, as Americans eat a lot.

4. When your target foreigner has been chosen, it's time to prepare. Borrow some guns and a Land Cruiser or Vitara, and ask two or three qat-chewing friends to help you. You must give them a commission—this

is Yemen, after all. You don't want to get lots of ransom money and then get kidnapped by your ex-accomplices for cheating them.

5. Kidnap the target foreigner from the streets of Sana'a in broad daylight. The best way to do this is to overtake the foreigner, suddenly swerve in and stop your car in front of his car. Foreigners are different from Yemenis—they will not purposely slam into your car to teach you a lesson. Grab and bundle the target into your car immediately and drive off. Leave the target's car—many have GPS trackers.

6. Do not kidnap at night—power failures happen all the time and in darkness, you may kidnap the wrong target, like a Yemeni sheikh's son. Remember: the goal is to make money and not to be shot dead on Khamsin Street by the sheikh's bodyguards.

7. Very important—always leave a telltale Al-Qaeda signature during the kidnapping—for example, you and your friends can shout, "Allahu Akbar" three times before driving off. The police will never investigate when they think Al-Qaeda did it.

8. Contact the target's embassy in Sana'a. Negotiate for tons of U.S. dol-

lars (new notes, not the old ones—if not, the "hawala" chaps will stiff you). At the start, ask for at least \$10 million—anything less, and they will know what a dumb "gabali" you are.

9. Issue a threatening video and upload to YouTube if the Western government involved tries to shylock you.

10. Important—when you get the ransom, go to Dubai, open a bank account and join the rest of the Yemeni criminals who hide there.

Haykal Bafana is a writer and blogger based in Sana'a.

US encourages democracy in Yemen, then turns deaf ear

Pam Bailey and Medea Benjamin
Aljazeera.com
First Published August 14

"Blowback" is a lesson the United States government should have learned in the mountains of Afghanistan, the streets of Iraq and the wild territories of Pakistan: Be careful what you sow, because you will reap it tomorrow.

A small delegation of CODEPINK peace activists travelled to the beautiful country of Yemen in June (and yes, despite the images in Western media of a dangerous country overrun by terrorists, it is a country rich with culture and a welcoming population).

We were greeted with some wise words from Abdul-Ghani Al Iryani, a political analyst and founder of Tawq, Yemen's Democratic Awakening Movement. "In the fight against al-Qaeda and the extremism it represents, we can do it the easy way, by killing, and thus have to do it again and again, or the hard way and really solve the problem. To truly fight Al-Qaeda and similar groups, we must deal with the root causes of its growth - poverty, injustice, lack of rule of law...and drone strikes."

That last part - Iryani's inclusion of drone strikes as a root cause of extremism - seems to be lost on the [American President Barack] Obama administration (as it was with the George W. Bush team). In what has come to be a trademark, "kill-first-analyze-later-only-if-challenged" intervention style, Obama has authorized nine drone strikes on Yemeni territory since July 28, in a kneejerk response to intercepted Internet "chatter" suggesting an imminent terrorist attack against Western targets somewhere in the world.

To date, 38 individuals labeled as "suspected militants" have been assassinated, although U.S. officials admitted to The Washington Post that they have "no indication that senior Al-Qaeda operatives in Yemen have been killed...It's too early to tell whether we've actually disrupted anything. What the U.S. government is trying to do here is to buy time."

So, basically, the US government is preemptively retaliating in response to a vague threat by infiltrating another country and killing people without any certainty of who they are, whether they are involved in an internal struggle or trying to kill Americans, or if their murder would actually have any effect - "just to buy time."

Innocents caught in the crossfire When we were in Yemen, we met with many families whose loved ones were injured or killed by drone strikes - becoming "collateral damage" as the United States (some-

times with the Yemeni government's overt or covert cooperation) killed anyone suspected of affiliation with Al-Qaeda, along with their unfortunate companions and neighbors.

Here is just one of the many stories we heard as we travelled the country:

It was 9 a.m. on a Tuesday and Ahmed Abdullah Awadh was at home with his 26-year-old son, Majed, in the small village of Ja'ar in southwestern Yemen. Suddenly, they heard a loud explosion. The house of Awadh's neighbor, a man he described as "an ordinary taxi driver," was hit. Everyone in the largely residential neighborhood, including Awadh and his son, ran to see what happened and help rescue anyone who was hurt.

The 33-year-old taxi driver was dead. Fortunately, the rest of his family had not been at home. Fifteen minutes later, as neighbors were still sorting through the rubble, there was a second strike in the same spot. This time, with almost the entire neighborhood concentrated in one location, the entire block was reduced to rubble, about 20 residents were injured and another 14-26 died - including Majed.

"Majed was burned over 50 percent of his body," recalled Awadh through an interpreter. "But there is only an emergency clinic in Ja'ar, and they said he was too seriously injured to be treated there. The nearest hospital is in Aden, and the main road was closed. It took four hours to get there. I held him in my arms while we were driving, and he kept bleeding. On the third day in the hospital, at 2:30 a.m., Majed's heart stopped, and he died."

Was the taxi driver actually affiliated with Al-Qaeda? Awadh and his fellow residents - and American citizens, whose taxpayer dollars pay for this warfare - will never be told. They were merely left to pick up the pieces.

Faisal Bin Ali Jaber, a Yemeni engineer who lost his cousin and brother-in-law in a drone strike in August 2012, published an open letter to President Obama and Yemeni President [Abdu Rabu Mansour] Hadi. He wrote that his brother-in-law was an imam who had strongly and publicly opposed Al-Qaeda and that his cousin was a policeman. "Our town was no battlefield," he said.

"We had no warning. Our local police were never asked to make any arrest. Your silence in the face of these injustices only makes matters worse. If the strike was a mistake, the family - like all wrongly bereaved families of this secret air war - deserve a formal apology. To this day I wish no vengeance against the United States or Yemeni governments. But not everyone in Yemen feels the same. Every dead innocent swells the ranks of those you are fighting."

Even when drone targets are con-

firmed affiliates of AQAP (Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula), we were told that in most cases they could have been easily arrested and brought to trial, if the political will existed. And then there is the fact that many of the so-called "targets" have no possibility, or intent, of harming Americans.

One family we met told us that their 17-year-old son had been imprisoned on a trumped-up charge by former Yemeni dictator Ali Abdullah Saleh, kept in a tiny cell and terribly abused. While in prison, he met some members of Al-Qaeda and decided to join them in anger at his government - not at the United States. Yet, he soon became fodder for U.S. drones.

Should the United States be free to intervene in Yemen, a country with which it is not at war and assassinate anyone it suspects of terrorist affiliations, along with the unlucky individuals who happen to be around them?

Yemen's interim President Hadi seems to think so, since he has given his consent to President Obama. But the Yemeni people have answered that question with a resounding "No." Although their brave, historic vote was only reported in international media such as Al-Jazeera and Press TV, a nearly unanimous majority of the 565 participants in Yemen's multi-party National Dialogue Conference (NDC) - the grand effort to bridge the many internal divides and reach consensus on the future for the country - voted last month to criminalize drone strikes and all other forms of extra-judicial killings. Under the governing rules of the NDC, once the conference completes its work in about a month's time and a new constitution is drafted, the ban against drones is required to become law.

There are many critics of the NDC, but it is the most democratic institution that exists in Yemen right now, and as such has been embraced by the United Nations, the Gulf states and Western nations - including the United States. However, despite the vote against drones, the attacks continue.

"Despite all of Washington's recent commitments and actions in supporting the transition towards democratic elections in Yemen, the drones did nothing but edge Yemenis in the opposite direction," wrote Farea al-Muslimi, a Yemeni youth activist, in The Independent [a British newspaper]. "More than 10 million Yemenis remain in need of humanitarian assistance, but none of that is on the tongues of policymakers in the West...Instead, the U.S. suddenly, via the drones, sent a message that (the NDC) and its delegates are much less important, and would be taken less seriously, than the shared enemy of both Yemenis and the U.S. - Al-Qaeda."

There are other ways to ensure our national security, although it

requires more thought and effort in the short term: 1) Improve the quality of our intelligence, and work with the Yemeni government to arrest and try those individuals who are actually linked to terrorist plots against the United States. Leave action against those who have internal disputes to Yemen. Yes, that was difficult in the past when the country was led by former President Saleh, who tried to [work] with both the United States and Al-Qaeda.

But, there is a new order now and Yemen deserves the chance to act as a sovereign body. If not, we will

delegitimize an already weak government in the eyes of its people - a consequence that will carry its own blowback. 2) Increase our non-military aid to Yemen to focus on the root causes of social discontent - poverty and lack of employment opportunities high among them.

If the United States truly supports and wants to encourage democracy as every American politician claims, then it is time to put our "money where our mouth is." Real political leadership and courage requires listening to and respecting the voice of the people, not just the

transitional leaders, most of whom are hold-overs from the old regime and firmly in our orbit. Let's give them a chance to run their own country.

Pam Bailey is a freelance journalist and activist. They travelled to Yemen in June, in part to interview families impacted by American drone strikes.

Medea Benjamin is co-founder of Global Exchange and Codepink: Women for Peace.



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Desired Skills/Competencies:

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- Experience in modern road engineering methodologies and options for civil works contracting, including PPP.
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Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number 131907, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is August 31, 2013. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

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Ancient practice continues to offer popular medical alternative

Cupping therapists say they lack the status and respect afforded to physicians

Story and photo by **Ali Abulohoom**

Um Mohammed waits her turn at the Al-Shifa Cupping Therapy Clinic in Sana'a where she hopes to find relief for the joint pain she's been experiencing for the past five years.

In her 50s, Um Mohammed leans on her 20-year-old son, Mohammed. She limits her movements to manage the pain. She turned to

cupping after a long journey with conventional medicine and drugs, which offered her little respite, she says. The therapy grants her relief from the pain, even if it's temporary.

"After the disappointment I experienced at hospitals, I started cupping therapy. It offers relief, but I have to come regularly," Um Mohammed said.

Cupping therapy is a form of ancient Chinese medicine that has enjoyed popularity around the world. The practice was first documented in the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed, who recommended it to his followers in 28 hadiths, according to religious scholars. Proponents of the therapy believe that improved blood flow can promote healing and relieve pain. It is often used to treat rheumatism, mi-

graines and high blood pressure.

Cupping is mostly performed on the back, neck and shoulders. The practice can be dry or wet—which involves bleeding the patient through small incisions and then suctioning the blood out through cupping equipment.

Cupping clinics are spreading throughout the capital city, and many are unlicensed. Physicians worry about the therapy, saying those behind the practice have no degrees or certifications.

"This is an inherited profession, passed down from one generation to another. [I'm] afraid that these people are not committed to the medical standards necessary for [treating people]," said Dr. Mahir Hamoud of Al Thwara hospital, a large government-run facility.

In the Al-Shifa Clinic, Um Mo-

ammed moans in the pain as she waits for treatment. She brings her own medical equipment to avoid contaminated cups or scalpels. Cupping equipment is available at pharmacies and patients are encouraged by conventional medical practitioners not to rely on shared equipment.

Licensed professionals criticize many cupping clinics hygienic practices.

Dr. Mohammed Mahdi, a surgeon at the privately-run Al Sahwa hospital, told the Yemen Times that clinics typically use only disinfectant and hot water—these measures are not enough to properly sterilize equipment, Mahdi said.

"The sterilization machine is costly and no cupping clinic can afford it," he added.

While cupping has been practiced in Yemen for generations, its origins in the country are unclear, but ancient civilizations including the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans also practiced cupping.

Even though the technique and its practitioners have a presumed long history in Yemen, those who perform the therapy are not afforded any of the social status or prestige associated with conventional medical practitioners.

There are unofficially four traditional social class categories that people will often identify in Yemen. They date back to before the rule of the imam and although more fluid today and disappearing, people still say historic class divisions carry over, stigmatizing certain professions. The first class of people are the Sayyidi's—those who trace their descent from the Prophet. People in this class often hold religious positions or positions in the judiciary. Next on the social hierarchy are the tribes, many of whom have significant amounts of regional control and autonomy. Following the tribes is the merchant class, which



The equipment used for the therapy come in all sorts of different materials and sizes. Larger cups are usually used on the back and smaller ones on the head and neck.

includes butchers, barbers and vegetable sellers. At the bottom of the ladder are the marginalized Muhamasheen, or Akhdam (servants) as they're often referred to.

Cupping therapists belong to the third class and are considered blue collar workers. Sociologist Mohammed Al-Dabali told the Yemen Times that cupping is considered a low service job and has traditionally been looked down upon. Attitudes are beginning to shift, however.

"The attitude towards cupping specialists is starting to change because of the spread of free-market ideas, which link a person's value with their productivity," Al-Dabali said.

Cupping therapists face so much stigma that in some governorates, it's difficult for them to find partners for marriage.

Dhamar governorate native Mohammed Kabood said that his region looks down on cupping specialists to the extent that marrying one is out of the question.

"Perhaps the isolation from more urban areas reinforces these views, whereas outside the villages cupping therapists are considered specialists and are afforded more respect," Kabood said.

Twenty-five year old Mohammed Sanhoob has been a cupping therapist for years. His father was

a cupping therapist and Sanhoob followed in his footsteps. Despite offering an in demand service for society, people still look at him as though her were inferior, he says.


"Generation by generation, we've been prohibited from marrying into many non-cupping families because of our profession," Sanhoob said.

When Sanhoob moved to Sana'a and saw the number of cupping clinics, he felt an intense pride in himself and his profession. A Sana'a resident is more likely to value him and treat him as a physician, unlike his village's residents, he says.

Sheikh Yahia Al-Barti of Ibb governorate told the Yemen Times that not all Yemenis adhere to the strict class categories.

"The southern governorates are [more] free from such class attitudes. These beliefs are [more] deeply-rooted in the tribal northern governorates, however," Al-Barti said.

As cupping clinics continue to spread and Yemen changes with the rest of the world, the social categories which have historically boxed in citizens may begin to unravel. However, their popularity and spread in the capital means globalization and modern technologies have not yet done away with ancient alternative medicine.



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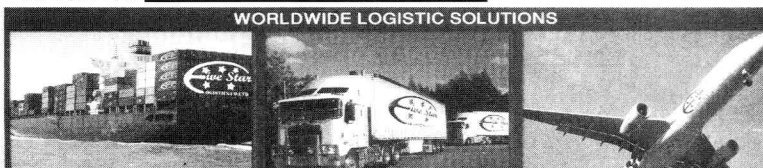
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Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy Intermediate Difficult

8	6	5	9	7	2	1	6	8
1		2		7		4		
4	9	8		6	2		3	
5		7	8		4			9
2	4	1	5	9			4	
9		5		6		8		
1	4		3	6	5		2	7
8		1		7		3		
	3	5	2	4		8	6	

Chess

White plays and wins in the 3rd move

Solutions

Sudoku solutions grid

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177. Emergency Police 199. Fire Brigade 191. Water Problems 171. Telephone enquires 118. Accident (Traffic) 194. Foreign Affairs. 202544/7. Interior Affairs 252701/7. Immigration 250761/3. Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3. Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3. Radio Station 282061. Tourism 254032. TV Station 332001/2. Red Crescent 203131/3. Tel-Yemen 7522202. Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES
Continental Airline 278668/283082
Egypt Air 273452/275061
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Royal Jordanian 01 446064/5/8

BANKS
Yemen Gulf Bank Tel. 967-1-260823
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Yemeni Banks:
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Arab Bank 01 276585/2

CAC Bank 01 563813
Al-Amal Bank 01-449731
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Saba'a Islamic Bank 01-286506
Calyon Bank 01-274371
United Bank Limited 01-407540
CAC Islamic Bank 01-538901
Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment 01-209451

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Europe Car Tel: 01 270751
Hartz Sana'a: 01 440309
Aden: 02 245625

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MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080
NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49
Sana'a: 400269
OPEL / GM 203075
SUZUKI 02 - 346000
TOYOTA 445362/3

COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES
Computer Education Aden: 02-237199
NIIT Quality Computer Education 207025/26
British Institute for languages & Computer 266222 - Fax: 514755

YALI 01-448039
ALTI 01-274221
Exceed 01-537871
MALI 01-441036
Horizon 01-448573

COURIERS
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Hodiadh 03 226 975 Taiz 04 205 780
USP 01-416751
DHL 01 441096/7/8

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M&M Logistics & Aviation Services 01 531221/531231
Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905
World Link 01 444550/441935

HOSPITALS
Modern German Hospital 600000/602008
Al-Jumhuri Hospital 01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital 01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital 01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936
Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
Sadui-German Hospital 01-313333
Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS
L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40
Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2
Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

MOVENPICK HOTEL 01 546666
Sheba Hotel 01 272372
Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
Mercur Hotel 01-212544
Shammar Hotel 01-418546
Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
Shahran Hotel 01-417320

INSURANCE COMPANIES
UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555
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Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)
Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476
Taiz: 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13
Aden: 255668
Taiz: 240927/34
Hodeidah: 219545/8

RESTAURANT
Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/
Sana'a: 250345. Mukalla: 304292.
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International Turkish Schools
Al-Majd Yemen School
Manarat Schools

SUPERMARKET
Al-Jandul Supermarket
Happy Land supermarket

TRANSLATIONS
Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-
French-German-Russian-Italian-Spanish-
Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-
Amharic.

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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Ministry of Fisheries
Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
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Ministry of Public Health and Population
Ministry of Youth and Sports
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Tourism
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