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The National Coalition against LNG deal and suspicious transactions

Context:

Yemen suffers a lot like most of the third world countries especially those which are troubled, from armed conflicts, endemic corruption, weak in the central authority, poverty, illiteracy, low level of per capita income, and lack of the work opportunities in the villages and rural areas. It is like Afghanistan and Pakistan in al Qaeda activity, and such as Iraq and Somalia, where armed unrest, and the like Egypt in terms of corruption and low income poverty, despite all of this it is like the Gulf States in terms of expenditure on armaments (20% of the budget of the poor country is dedicated to security and defense).War in the north and ongoing protests in the south, Yemen was ranked in the tenth unsafe food countries in the latest international report ,and what makes the government in need to take advantage of the natural resources has become urgent priority.

Deficit in the public budget as a percentage of the GDP	
2004	**2,2%**
2005	**1,7%**
2006	**1,5%**
2007	**4,7%**

Beside that Yemeni government has not benefited from the supports and aids of the international community although it has a materiality in achieving sustainable development, they also did not benefit from the available wealth at its disposal in this rich country. On the contrary , they was the first who wasted it by contracting a suspicious agreements costs the country as in the case of LNG deal, they waste more than 60 billion $ over 20 years. It is the same scenario of corruption in the management of Aden Free Zone port and others. The public sector institutions, rather than to be a jack to the national economy it become a burden. 30 economic units between companies, institutions and banks follow the public sector, (19 units) did not submitted to the country «one cent» even though it costs it a huge sums in their budgets that depend on the country.

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40% of Yemeni people

About 7 million people have monthly income less than U.S. $ 50 equivalent to 10 thousand riyals in 2005-2006

60% of Yemeni people

Below the poverty line their income is less than two dollars per day in 2010.

7% of families and individuals average income is between 5 thousand and 100 thousand riyals means effacement of the middle class.

of the population of Yemen have 3%

.good income minimum 100 thousand riyals and above

Recent reports of the World bank:

3 in the rate of malnutrition in the world.

60% of Yemeni children suffer frommalnutrition.

the 10th Country suffering from a great rates of diet danger.

7.5 Million, or third of the population does not have enough to eat.

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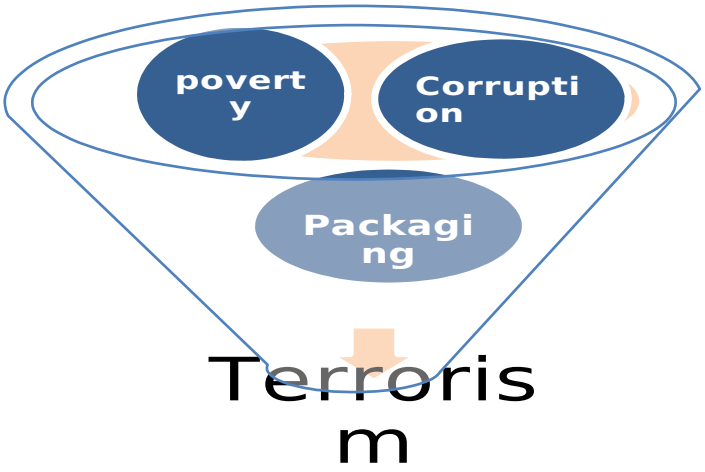
The increase in the burden of living, lack of opportunities and rampant of corruption in its entirety provides an ideal environment for the growth of violence and extremism, which threatens security and stability in the region as a whole. From this way we can understand the fears of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that makes it says: "The Qaeda of Yemen is most dangerous than it is in Afghanistan and Pakistan"



-The problem (the core of the project (:

- Yemeni government went to the donor conference in London to search for aids and loans to 4 billion $ at the same time they wasted excessively more than $ 60 billion over 20 years in the LNG deal.
- Yemeni government supports oil derivatives in 500 billion riyals a year, ignoring the fact that producing electricity with gas is cheaper several times then diesel-produce, environmentally cleaner, and reduces the global warming that threatens the inhabitants in the whole planet .As well as the urgent recommendations of the World Bank to lift subsidies on products that benefit those involved in the smuggling of diesel more than citizens.
- Yemeni government sells more than 90% of the proven reserves of the natural gas while they are certain know that they will import petroleum gas (Domestic gas) and natural, in double price, after 4-5 years and that will strain the country

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treasury and the citizens(that was confirmed by the Minister of oil in 2009)

- Dropping this deal will make any one consider making similar corrupted deal puts in his mind the strength of the civil society pressure. And in contract passing this deal will encourage them to conclude what is worst than it.

- The success of the alliance against that deal will change how the tribesmen looking towards the work of the community organizations and will integrate them with this organizations smoothly, especially when the leaders of this tribe are members in this alliance as (Ameen Alokayme the president of the Bakeel tribes conference " the largest tribes of Yemen" also the membership of : Alliance Marib and Al-Jawf, Marib Forum sons, and others
- -Restoring the confidence of the citizens in the ability of civil society to correct the mistakes of the government.

Brief background of the problem:

There are two common ways of corruption in Yemen in the sectors of oil and gas:

1- -Oil and Gas cost : all what is calculated by the foreign and local oil companies from the exploration phase to the beginning of the actual export of the oil. During a few years the prices rose from 3 $ per barrel to 17 $ .Example: the operating expenses of the sector 18 did not exceed

2- 11% with Safer-governmental organizations, while they reached 40% during the same sector, run by Hunt. The total state revenues six billion dollars, it rose from 60 percent with the previous operator (Hunt) to 89 percent with Safer.

The cost	Percentage of production	Total barrels	Year	Oil cost
-	14.2%	5 million barrels	2004	Companies
1.2 billion $	16%	23 million barrels	2005	
-	19.9%	21 million barrels	2006	
Report of the General Administration of oil revenues in the Ministry of Finance				

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The cost of a barrel of oil in the sector Arab Ayad	The cost of a barrel of oil in the sector Gant Hunt
35 $	3.22 $

Central Organization for Control and Accounting repeatedly that he did not stand on the validity and safety of calculating the cost of all oil producing companies to find out refunds of expenditure in the exploration and operational phases

3 -The declare of the misleading consumer numbers and hide the real numbers: the government and foreign companies alike do that . Oil companies in misleading estimate reserves and production, while the government in deception in the numbers: profits, quotas.

A- Companies mislead (example):

In 1995 Hunt company prepared a study to assess the oil and gas reserves (Proven, possible, conceivable)in the sector 18 (Marib) in contract with the consultancy D&M. In the first of January 1996 D&M said that the remaining reserves of the crude and condensate oil in the sector 18 is 273 million barrel, confirmed that crude oil in the 18 sector will drained in 2005. In a rate of produce 8600 barrels per a day. However reverse the claims D&M ,Hunt produce from 1998 to 14th of November 2005 about 423 million barrel in Increase of 150 million barrel for the estimates of D&M , and while Hunt and D&M said that the crude oil will drained in 2005 ,Safer has produce 98 million barrels from 2005 until the end of 2010. Is this a coincidence?

98 million crude oil barrel	**Safer production (2005 -2010)**
35 million barrel if home oil	
Provides Marib refinery in amount of 18 million barrel crude oil	
Export 200 million barrels of crude oil 45% from the sector 18 and the rest from neighboring areas.	

The misleads of the government (example): This is a simple form of contradictory announced by the government and its officials for the actual profits of the liquefied gas project YLNG

Yemen's profits expected 2011, the report of the Ministry of Planning	Yemen's profits to 2010, according to the report of the Ministry of Planning	**Yemen's profits for 20 years as the director of YLNG Francois Ravin**	Yemen's profits for 20 years as oil minister

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370 Million $	233 Million $	30 Billion dollars if the rate of gas prices 6, but he said the profits of the partners is zero in 2010 and next year.	**50** **Billion $ in 20 years** **2.5** **Billion $ in a year**
Annual report of the Ministry		Almassdar online **8/11/2010**	**8/11/2010** **Change wibsite**
Will not exceed $ 100 million by MP Sakhr Alwajeh the Council has requested government to detect gas revenues since the beginning of export and until March 2010 and found - and the talk to Wajih - "that the government obtained since November 2009 until March 2010 $ 18 million addition to the royalty is $ 2 million .			

The cost of the gas project as 5 government officials says				
According to the current director of YLNG Françoi s Ravin	**According to Oil Minister Amir al-aedaros**	According to the former oil minister, Khalid Bahah	According to Director of Relations YLNG	According to director of the YLNG Joel Fort
4.5 Billion $	4 Billion $	4.2 Billion $	3.7 Billion $	3.7 Billion $
Director, LNG F rançois Ravin i n dialogue with the investment magazine, in O ctober 2010 Page 35.	Amir al-aedaros during his interrogation in the session (10/13/2010) in the House of Representatives.	Request of the Attorney General from the Minister of Oil, disclosure of the amount of (four hundred and fifty million dollars) was added to the company YLNG without justification and with the consent of Bahah	Khaled Ishaq Relations Manager of the company denies any increase in the cost of the project 2/2008 /19	wednesday 26/7/2006 Almotamar net

- How was the agreement / parts of that agreement / some details of it.

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- The distinction should be made first between the original agreement which called the law of the development of liquefied natural gas signed in 1996 between the Yemeni government as a part and the French company Total as a second part, and the sales contract signed in 2005 between the Company YLNG and its partners (Total - Sawers - Kogas).
- Why? Because the sales contract in 2005 dropped the most important conditions of the original agreement. As Total present in the both cases as a seller and buyer. Generally be the order of events according to chronological order as follows:
- 1996 :- The Yemeni government agreement of develope LNG (original agreement) with the France company Total prove ownership of the gas located in the 18 sector in the governorates of Marib and Shabwa to Yemen, After the claiming of the Hunt U.S company that it is the owner.
- 1996 :- Yemeni Parliament voted on the original agreement.

- 1997 :- Modifying the agreement of developing the LNG natural gas signed between government and Total and in accordance with the entrance of the American company Hunt as a partner in stake of 17% in the project. Also the partnership with the companies Adson and Honda Motor Co. of Korea.
- 1997:- Yemeni Parliament votes on the amended Convention. And issued it in the law.
- 1997:- The agreement is "to give Total three-year marketing period ending in 2000 "the three years passed and they did not fulfilled its obligation: Total has failed to find a buyer for the Yemeni gas. They should immediately cancel the contract with Total in 2000. Any decent governments were to cancel the contract immediately or at least, to impose the fines on the company and improve the terms of the contract to their advantage. But neither this nor that. The government has passed over that or perhaps they received the money secretly. Instead of abolishing the agreement in the end of marketing period government has extend the agreement

another three years ending in 2003. And yet, despite this indulgence, even complicity, with Total has failed for the second time, in marketing the Yemeni gas and did not provide buyers only after two years of second term in 2005.

- The question is:
- Why Total was delaying in marketing the Yemeni gas 9 years and 4 years in exporting it 2009, and nothing done for that? The government neither canceled the contract nor imposed a fine on the company for the delay. The Yemeni government does not respect the contracts and do not abide by them. This is known. If Total did not respect the contract that is because the Yemeni government is not respectable at all.
- Why Total has rushed to sign contracts in the Middle East, Indonesia, and India, and late in Yemen? There are two answers:

  1-To bow the Yemeni government to the terms of total and bring a cheap buyer as what MP Sakhr Alwajeh said in a seminar against the LNG deal.

  2- There is an undisclosed agreement between Total and Hunt. According to the report of the Committee of Development and Oil, as already noted, the two companies Hunt and D&M claimed that crude oil will drained in 2005 in sector 18, but Hunt called for the renewal of the contract and extension of 5 years in the sector, which it said it will drained in 2005. It intends to produce gas, since 1 January 2006 and developed a plan to export liquefied natural gas starting in 2009 (the plan currently being implemented is the plan to Hunt!) And it was already approved by the Council of Ministers but the parliament prevent it and delivered the sector in 2005 for the governmental company Safer which was betting many failure, and Prove the contrary. which was betting many failure, and Prove the contrary.
- 2005 :- The establishment of the YLNG in the following quota :
- • France Total (39.62%(.
- •The American Hunt (17.22%(.

- • SK (9.55%(.
- • Kogas (6%(.
- • Hyundai (5.88%(.
- • Yemen Gas Company (16.73%(.
- • The social organization of insurance and pensions (5%).

- In short, it was a trick to circumvent the parliament. It is well known that any agreement between the Yemeni government and the foreign company must be ratified by parliament and published in the law. That is what happened earlier in the development agreement LNG in 1996 (the original agreement). The company YLNG is a Yemeni company applies what is applicable to any company granted a license from the Ministry of Industry. And it will not be ratified by parliament, which would not need for issuing a law to take action.

  -:2005 Government of Abdul Qader Ba-Jammal sign a contract of sale contrary the original Convention (Convention on the Law of the development of gas 1996), the most important 3 items: (details below(

  3- Items price.
  4- The minimum transfer price.
  5- Destination (Asian market), and others.

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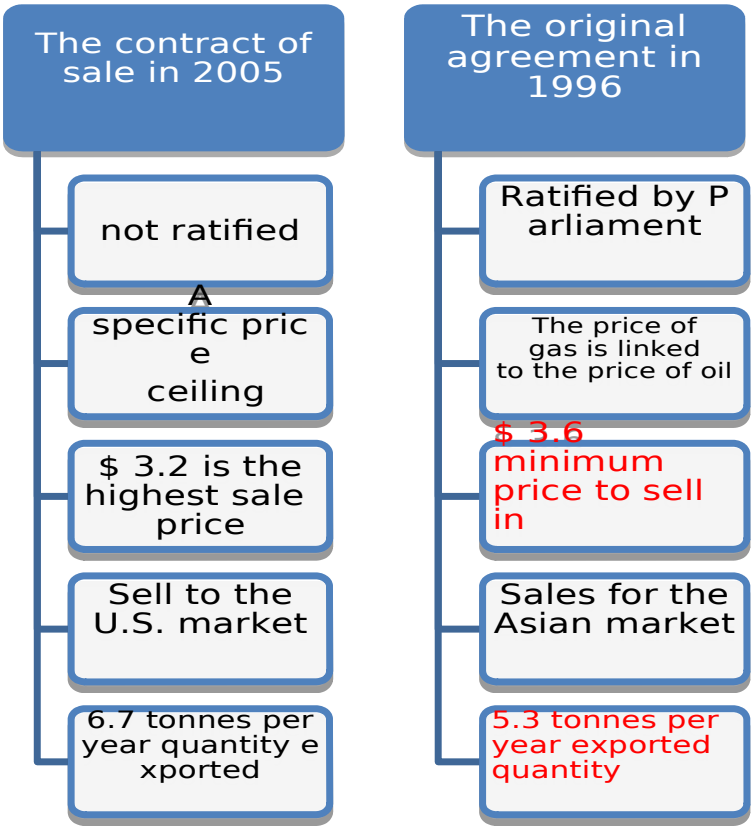


-: 23/08/2005The former oil minister, Rashid Barabaa order to increase the quantity exported to the outside, at the expense needs of the domestic market from 770 million cubic feet per day (5.3 tons per year) to 1.14 billion cubic feet per day (6.7 tons per year) In the original agreement.

Why do you see the problem from your point of view?

Every crisis can be converted into an opportunity, every opportunity to be converted to the crisis. And already the project of liquefied gas has become from a real opportunity to revitalize the economy of the country into a real crisis and the model of the looting of the country's wealth.

"The time of cheap gas is gone, "says Vladimir Putin in Doha. The International Energy Agency said in recent reports that natural gas is more demand than oil. Where demand for oil by 20%, while the increase on gas by 31% due to global warming. Make several countries transform from using the power plants to coal-fired gas caused an increase in global demand for gas.

In Russia, the country No. 1 in the world's gas reserves, newspaper Kommersant issued No. 236, says : (The international policy focus

on access to energy sources in the Middle East and the Caspian Sea and Central Asia in competition and the possibility of escalation to military action(!
It is a problem for the following reasons:

1- The prices:

a- Difference in the world prices

Price of a thermal unit (thousand cubic feet(				Year and month
Yemen to Korea	Indonesia	Oman	Qatar to Korea	
3.2 $	9,58$	11,94 $	12,10$	**Jan 2010**
3.2 $	9.13$	14-12$	11.4$	**Feb 2010**
3.2 $	**10.6$**	**12.74$**	**11.38$**	**Mars 2010**

Yemeni price compared to prices of some countries

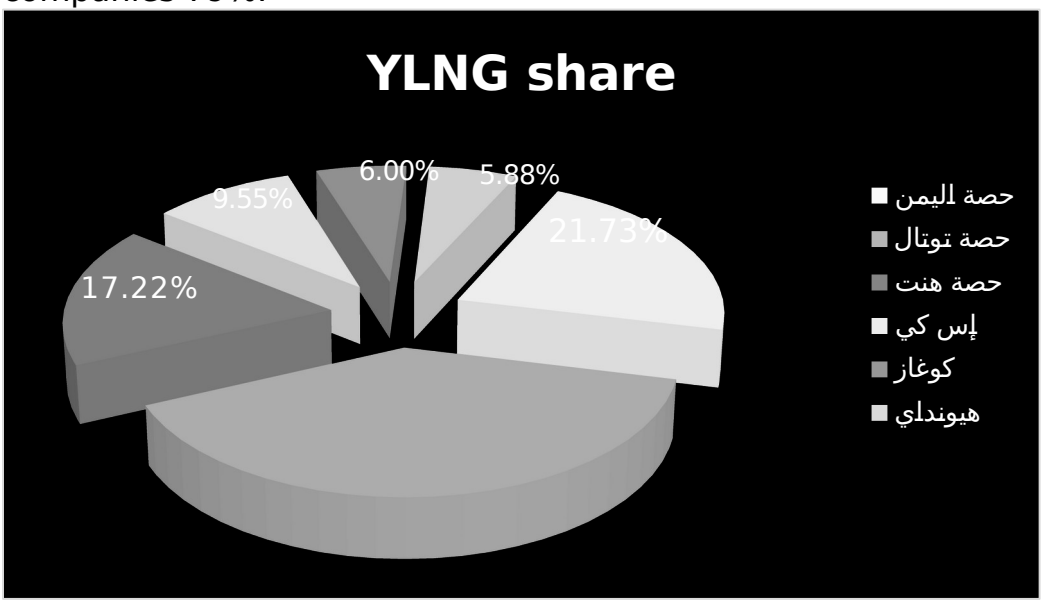
B - opportunities to engage in new negotiations to adjust prices without prior agreement:

January 1, 2006 the Company (Gazprom) Russia cut off gas supplies to Europe via Ukraine after a dispute about the price, according to the study, told the Swedish Defence Research Moscow has made "55 cases of cut and explicit threat or procedures for pricing forced the gas flowing to Europe since 1991 ".
April 1, 2009 Russia stopped pumping gas to Ukraine without prejudice to the European gas, this where 80% of Russian gas passes through Ukraine to Europe.
In the winter of 2008 Turkmenistan stopped providing halted gas supplies to Iran which is up to 23 million cubic meters per day in order to review the prices and Tehran agree on that.

B - To adjust prices in accordance with the long decades of prior agreement:

Russian-Ukrainian decade	Modify selling prices every 3 days
Qatar -Koreaian decade	Modify selling prices every month
Yemen - Koreaian decade	Modify selling prices every 5 years

b- The share: Gas is a national wealth and unjust that the shares of 23 million Yemeni wealth only 21% while the share of foreign companies 79%.



A: - a need for the local market: Yemen suffers from severe shortage of electric power. The Ministry of Electricity was recognized by a letter to the Minister of Oil on 3 / August, 2005 that it is united for 20 years. This means that the Ministry of Electricity only need half of the amount of proven reserves of gas(10.3) to generate electric power. Where it will come from while 90% of the stock of the Yemeni gas was selling?

The expected amounts of consumption of locally	fields
2,241	Electricity generation
0.674	Cement
0.523	Fertilizer
0.523	Desalination
0.405	Transports
0.156	Other areas

b- Low domestic gas consumers locally by 60% with the start of export. What means more crises disappearance Cylinder gas markets and increase the burdens of daily life for citizens.

The role of corruption:-

- corruption in the construction costs: Guide to the success and importance of liquefied natural gas project for the Yemeni government that its cost exceeded the 4 billion $. At the same time proof of the failure, corruption, gas project construction costs as well! a quick comparison between the project in Qatar and Yemen to confirm that. Qatar gas more productive, size and infrastructure at the same time lower than the cost of the Yemen project more than a billion dollars!

Conclusions	**The Qatari project**	**The Yemeni project**	The compariso n
And therefore Qatar project is larger than Yemen project : in the establishment and production	8 Million metric tons of liquefied gas	6.7 Million metric tons of liquefied gas	Annual production
And therefore in the Yemen project there is corruption and absurd spending	2.8 Billion $	4.5 Billion $	Structural Cost
French partner's share is twice	65% Qatar's share and	21% Yemen's share and	The government's

greater than the share of the Yemeni partner	35% for foreign companies	79% for foreign companies	share
Qatari pricing change every month, while the Yemeni every 5 years	12.4$ Per thousand in feet January 2010	3.2$ Per thousand cubic feet	Sells prices
The Yemeni government has sold in loan and the Qatari in cash	Full payment to the Government of Qatar	$ 2.9 billion is bank loans the Yemeni government pay benefits for it	The money

The future value of the dollar: According to the alleged manager of Yemen LNG Francois Ravin Yemen will earn between 10-30 billion dollars over 20 years. This is another evidence of the corruption. The perpetrators of the deal were unaccounted actual value of the future of this amount compared to the size of inflation in the dollar. In other words: how much the actual value of the future compared to current value? The international economic institutions say that the future value of the dollar less, over twenty years, by 40% as a minimum in case the U.S. economy at its current level.

- The impact of this problem on people's lives:

1- The government inability to provide electrical power as needed.

The needs of power generation (according to the Ministry of Electricity)	Local market needs (according to the government estimate)	Quantity of gas to be sold (of proven reserves)
5.2 Trillion cubic feet The Ministry of Electricity need electric power project in a letter dated 3 / August 2005 to 5.2 trillion cubic feet of gas that generated 3000 mega. This means half the quantity of gas	1 Trillion cubic feet Remaining proven reserves allocated to the local market and includes both: 1 - domestic gas. 2 - desalination plants 3 - to generate electricity.	**9.15 Trillion cubic feet** **What will be exported to the outside through the project of YLNG while proven reserves**

reserves to be sold		**of gas is 10.7 Trillion cubic feet**

2- High costs of producing electricity to the country and citizens

Kilo-Watt produced by Nuclear energy	Kilo-Watt produced by Gas	Kilo-Watt produced by diesel	
4 riyals	**11 riyals**	39 riyals	**The costs**

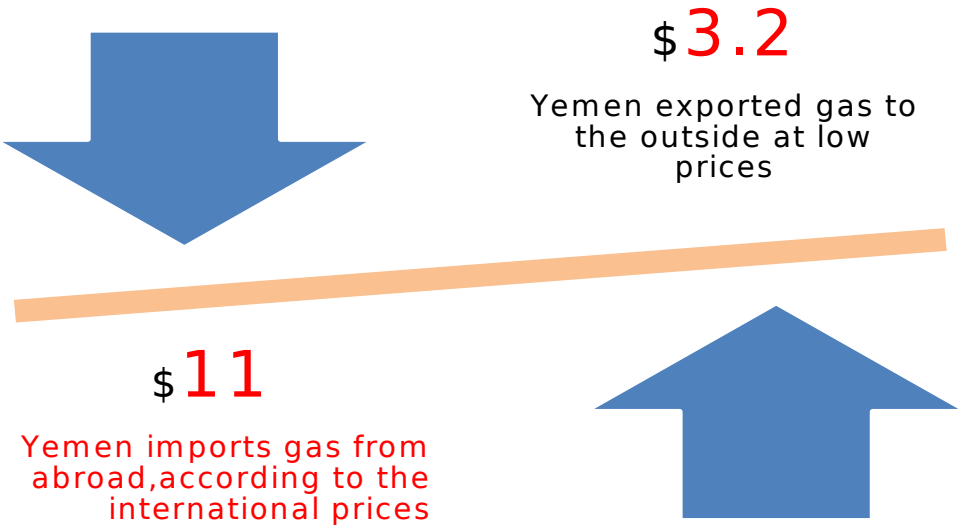
3 - the government inability to provide domestic gas:

Allocated for the local market of domestic gas	Need the domestic market of gas (domestic) i n the future	Allocated for the local market of domestic gas currently	Need the domestic market of gas(domestic)
5,.000 .b arrel per a day	30.000 .barrel per a day	8.000.barr el per a day	22.000 .barrel per a day
Deficit in the future 3000 .barrel per a day		current deficit 14.000 .barrel per a day	
Out of gas reserves, petroleum (domestic) allocated to the local market and this means that Yemen will import gas from abroad,according to world prices not less than $ 10			

4-Fatigue In the treasury of the country :

According to the report of the Committee of Development and Oil in January 2009, the reserve petroleum gas (domestic) may consumes in the five years after the start exporting liquefied natural gas and therefore Yemen have to import gas from abroad, or stop the

export of gas for Yemen LNG and convert it to the local market.



- Legal violations in this transaction

First: the violation of the original agreement, "the law": the Government of Abdul Kader Ba-Jammal in 2005 signing a new contract for the sale it was contrary to the original Convention (Convention on the Law or the development of gas in 1996 signed between the Government and Total). Has been dropped a number of terms of the agreement the most important 3 items are : -

1 - Item price:
Is that the rising price of gas escalating price of oil, as is the globally case. The original agreement provided that (rising gas prices escalate the price of oil, as published by the Japanese Ministry of Trade on the prices of a barrel of oil in the Customs port of Japan(.

Yemen benefits in 20 years	The price of million unit of gas		The price of a barrel of oil
6 billion And 298 million $	3 $ Constant selling price	increase	40 $

25 billion $ From the Korein company	12 $ Changing selling price		40 $
4 billion		decrease	15 $
-	-	current	92 $
The differences yemen will lose from total in 20 years is 43 billion $			

3- The minimum transfer price:

Is the minimum price that must sell in, in the case of the collapses in oil prices. Has identified in the original agreement, signed between the government and Total 1996, a lower price for the sale of gas, the government should be bound in any transaction. Where condition to be associated with the minimum price for the sale of gas by a factor of price of shipping to East Asia, which is $ 1.98 multiplied by the index of U.S. consumption for any year is the export of gas, divided by the index of U.S. consumption in the months of November and October 1994, and therefore will be the conversion price lower variable, This protection for the lowest price, but the government does not abide by this condition, nor the conditions mentioned above, in the sales contracts concluded with foreign companies. " Equivalent to the minimum transfer price $ 3.6 which is higher than the current price.

4- Sell according to indicators in the Asian markets are not Mexican-hop Henry:

The original agreement states that the Yemeni gas sold in the markets in East Asia, so that the demand for gas is increasing in winter only, in America and Europe and is used for heating, while at least in the summer. In East Asia, the opposite will happen. Thus, selection (U.S. market) is wrong and naive because the Asian markets are the best of the Yemeni gas prices much higher than the U.S. markets.

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Henry Hub prices and the U.S. market until Wednesday, January 5, 2011

Spot Prices ($ per MMBtu)	Thu 30-Dec	Fri. 31-Dec	Mon. 3-Jan	Tue. 4-Jan	Wed. 5-Jan
Henry Hub	4.23	Holiday	4.54	4.61	4.52
New York	5.30	Holiday	6.46	5.90	5.92
Chicago	4.42	Holiday	4.79	4.83	4.75
Cal. Comp. Avg.*	4.30	Holiday	4.66	4.68	4.60
Futures ($/MMBtu)					
February delivery	4.338	Holiday	4.650	4.669	4.473
March delivery	4.352	Holiday	4.614	4.632	4.441

*Avg. of NGI's reported avg. prices for: Malin, PG&E citygate, and Southern California Border
Source: NGI's Daily Gas Price Index (http://intelligencepress.com).

Daily cash market prices

+.05	4.41	NGPL S. Texas
+.09	4.52	Henry axis
+.07	4.38	Finger east
+.09	4.24	**Bondad** El Paso is
-1.10	6.84	Transco Zone 6 New York

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Natural gas prices in the January 18, 2011

+0.09	$ 4.5151	Henry
+0.09	$ 4.6875	TCO
+0.10	$ 4.2504	EP, SJ Blanco
+0.09	$ 4.2281	Opal
+0.10	$ 4.3848	Socal Border

Market prices of futures contracts

NYMEX Natural Gas January 18 settlement prices

-. 055	**4.425**	**February 2001**
-. 044	4.446	**Mars**
-. 034	4.450	**April**
-. 033	4.492	**May**
-. 033	4.541	**June**
-. 034	4.608	**July**
-. 032	4.638	**August**
-. 031	4.647	**September**
-. 032	4.704	**October**
-. 021	4.867	**November**
-. 018	5.092	**December**
-. 019	5.229	**January 2012**

NYMEX Natural Gas

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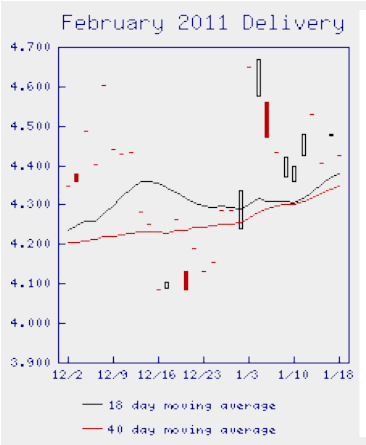

1- Increase the quantity and the consequent losses:
Under the original agreement Safer company in Marib should provide the YLNG company in Balhaf 770 million cubic feet per day (5.3 tons per year) for export abroad. But the former oil minister, Rashid is in Barabaa 23/08/2005 increasing the quantity exported, in the expense of the domestic market, so it became 1.14 billion cubic feet per day (6.7 tons per year). This increase would cause disasters on the economy of Yemen. In addition to the inability to cover the local market Mohammed al-Haj, CEO of Safer-governmental organizations, which provide Balhaf gas, send several letters in 2006 to the former oil minister Barabaa warned. He says in one of the messages: "The level of oil production in Block 18 will be affected due to the increase, rates that will affect the country's resources and drained it. And the sector 18 will lose a large quantities of oil to the lower reservoir pressure due to gas re-injected in the process of oil production will decline. In the field (a) lose from crude oil 49 million barrels until 2015 which Yemen will lose nearly $ 4 billion. " How much loss in 20 years? Also the director of Safer warned the ministry to the "loss of the amount of 20 million barrels of domestic gas in the pipeline to Balhaf to maintain the calorific value." Because the calorific value by the company requires to inject million barrels of gas household mixed with natural gas in order to preserve the qualities of thermal gas, This $ 2 billion, and thus the value of the loss of more than $ 5 billion. According to MP Sakhr Alwajeh, the returns to Yemen from the project is $ 6 billion that is if "Yemen's share of liquefied gas will be $ 50 million in one year only." the House of Representatives asked from the government to detect gas revenues since the beginning of export until March 2010 and found - and the talk to Alwajih - "that the government obtained since November 2009 until March 2010 $ 18 million plus a royalty which is $ 2 million only."

The wasted from the gas project

The total price of	Total wasted oil	The wasted from domestic	The crude and	Exporting gas quantity

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the wasted oil and gas in 20 years	**and gas barrels in 20 years**	**gas in 20 years(LPG)**		**intensive wasted oil in 20 years**			
		The price	Total losses	**The price**	Losses	5.3 Ton per a year	**According to the agreement of 1996**
3.948 billion $	95 Million barrel of gas and oil	2.128 billion $	66.5 million barrel of gas	1.820 Billion $	28.4 Million barrel		
5.135 billion $	123 Million barrel of gas and oil	2.729 billion $	85.3 Million barrel of gas	2.406 billion $	37.4 Million barrel	6.7 Ton per a year	**According to the offender selling contract**
	The average price is 22 $ for the barrel 50% from the average price of the oil from Jan 2005 to March 2010			The average price is 64 $ from march 2009 to Jan 2010			**Average prices**
6 billion $				**Yemen profits according to MP Sakhr Alajeh**			
5.135 billion $				**Yemen deprivation according to safer company**			
865 billion $ only				**Net**			

II: (The conflict of inters)

Total is the seller and the buyer at the same time. This is contrary to the agreements in the international norms. Total is the beneficiary, whether the sale of Yemeni gas cheap or good. It is the winner in all circumstances.

Third: renew the contract for Total:

Total delayed the project for nine years. Under the original agreement on "Total commitment to marketing the Yemeni gas during the three years ending in 2000. " Three years passed and they did not meet their commitment. Total has failed to find a buyer for the Yemeni gas and one.

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IV: proof of bribery
Corruption of the public servants, as provided in the Convention against Corruption adopted by the United Nations.
The objectives:
To move from problem to the target in the analysis from high to low
This is the first time that took over 14 Yemeni immigrants in the United States, Canada, Britain and the Gulf, joining a statement announcing a voluntary movement civil and community, described their statement published in newspapers and websites as the best way to combat corruption, calling to make different coalitions in similar sectors.

General objective:
- Restore the rights of the Yemeni people and drop the deal as a deal of corruption or at least modified and corrected completely (as a package of Russia's gas to Ukraine) or partially (as a package Gas Egypt to Israel(.
- Raise the selling prices of Yemeni gas sales prices to global and Asian market.
- Raise the Yemen share of the project not less than 70%.
- The real contribution to fight against corruption and environmental protection.

Goal:
- Mitigation of wasting the budget.
- Increase government revenues and thereby increase spending on service projects touch the lives of citizens.
- Encourage the government to produce electric power with gas and hence save on operating expenses and the production of clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reflect the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the Emirates Energy Conference 2011.
- To provide the necessary electrical power and alleviate the suffering of the citizens, schools and university students (60% of the population in rural areas do not get a few hours of electricity per day, according to some reports(

- The success of the alliance against the gas deal and suspicious transactions will encourage other civil sectors to hold a similar alliances and make similar deals to those involved to be fear of accountability of public opinion.
- Contain the regions of tension, by adding tribal leaders and notables represented to our coalition of civil work and integrate them rather than resort to acts of sabotage of pipelines and highway robbery and the like.

Justifying the project:-

- Provide material, moral, legal and media support, to the National Coalition Against LNG deal and suspicious transactions that protection and securing the funds and aid provided by donor countries to the Yemeni government which is appointed as the international community on the performance of government agencies and the extent of integrity.

- Support the National Coalition Against the deal of liquefied gas and suspicious transactions and to enable the delivery of its mission and achieve to its goals, near and far, can be provided and the restoration of income roared to balance Yemen is estimated at a minimum of 60 billion dollars (4 billion per year) and this certainly relieve the Friends of Yemen from the consequences of many commitments and help home and abroad people

- Protection the Yemeni community from the results of catastrophic consequences such transactions at the near and long term.

- National Coalition Against LNG deal and suspicious transactions is a force unprecedented pressure on the government to fight against corruption in Yemeni society, in the words of a statement 14 migrants out of the deal.

-They can, the accumulation and perseverance, develop the tools of s the National Coalition large and diverse in the future to be a leading institution in fighting against all the corrupt deals in Yemen.

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-They can develop, the National Coalition Against LNG deal and suspicious transactions to serve the common goals and issues locally and internationally so as to enhance cooperation with the institutions of the international community.

V.: The strategies:

- Support.
- Prosecuted.
- media campaign.
- social mobilization.
- work with parliamentarians.
- international pressure.
- all of it.
- The National Coalition Against LNG deal and suspicious transactions strategy in itself.

The environment:

- Assess the environment damage and the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air.
- Providing specialized environmental studies and periodic reports.
- Field visits to check, see and assess environmental damage in the regions of Marib and Shabwa
- Assessment of damage to fish and fishermen, coral reefs in the coast of Balhaf and the proportionality of the compensation provided to the fishermen and serious.
- A hotline to receive complaints.
- Otherwise.

Community partnership:

Intensive meetings and awareness campaigns and coordination of efforts with various stakeholders in the community and most influential country in order to achieve the goals of the year.

A - Parliamentarians and legal (representatives strongly in the coalition (

B - Party leaders and civic organizations (representatives strongly in the coalition(

T - Journalists and editors of major newspapers (strongly represented in the coalition(

W - The private sector and business (represented in the coalition(

C - Oil geologists and engineers (represented in the coalition(
H - The tribal chiefs (strongly represented in the coalition(
X - Artists (President of the union representative in the coalition)
D - Dentists (Chairman of the union representative in the coalition(
Y - To ask questions of parliamentary government over the members of the coalition in the House of Representatives.
T - Contact Arab and international newspapers
G - Issuance of reports and evidence.
Q - Working on a program of awareness-raising and field meetings in coordination with the heads of the tribes of the inside and outside the coalition.
U - Working on a program of awareness-raising and field meetings and training courses for university students.
m - Other things.

VI: Activities:

- Create a central data base and information relating to oil and gas sectors.
- Forming a group of media actors to fight against corruption.
- Develop a plan of action and means of pressure across the parliamentarians
- Develop a plan of action through political means of pressure.
- Issue reports and books quarterly and annual
- Courses
- Training
- Projects campaigns
- systems / frameworks / skills

VII: Estimated budget:

- operational budget
- Budget for activities

In the year	In the month			
	500 $	Nor ala Nor tower in front of ALKHAWLANY building in the Ring Road Sana'a sixth floor apartment 26	**The place**	

	50 $		Electricity and water	
	200 $		Telephone, fax and internet	
	100$		Stationery & Inks	
	-	**Depend on the bill**	Buy daily and weekly newspapers	
	200 $		**Additional costs**	

The executive board:

Salary	Description		
	President of the Alliance	Mohammed Abdo Alabsi	1
	General Secretary	Ali Aljaradi	2
	Information Officer	Abdul Baset Alqaadi	3
	Relations Officer	Abdul Kareem Alkhayati	4
			5

Unit of information, monitoring and archiving

Salary	**Tasks**		م
	Two officers : A - In paper B - electronic	Department of Public Information and monitoring	1
	Two officers : A - In paper B - electronic and television	The archive	2
	Reading newspapers, bulletins and analysis it.		
-	- A weekly detailed report.	**The Resultes**	

- - A monthly detailed report - - Electronic and paper archive	

Anti-corruption unit

Salary	Tasks		م
	- - Purchase sources and information - - Reports - - A hotline to receive complaints and communications - - Combating Bribery	Unit Official	

Environment Unit

Salary	Tasks		م
	- - field committees - Reports - a hotline to receive complaints and communications	Unit Official	

Administrative units

Year	Salary in a month	The official		م
		Graphic designer		1
		Official for the website and the blog		2
		Director of projects, programs and activities		3
		Financial and Administrative Affairs		4
		Translator		5
		Secretarial		6
		Guard and Correspondent		7
		Buffet agent and cleaner		8

Done

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nd in the cost

Equipment and furniture:

	Situation		م
Participate **the cost**	Available	**Meetings Hall**	1
Participate **the cost**	Available	**President office**	2
Participate **the cost**	Available	**General-Secretary Office**	3
Participate **the cost**	Available	President Fax	4
	-----	Secretarial **Fax**	5
	----	copier	6
	---	**Digital camera**	7
	---	Video camera	8
	---	**TV and Receivers**	9
	----	Integrated audio unit	10
	----	**5 computers**	11
	-----	**3 small printers**	12
	-----	Mac Book	13
	- **- Sofa with table and 2 chairs for the Office of the President and Office of the Secretary-General.**	Furniture completion :	14

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	- **- Offices with accessories for information and relations** - **- Secretariat office** - **- prepare archive and aluminum cutters in the lounge and Archive** - **- Other expenses (Curtains / Carpets /small refrigerator (**		

Cost-sharing

-1Create a blog for the Alliance:
http://gasforyemen.blogspot.com/
2-Advocacy efforts inside the parliament.
3-All what has been bought and refurbished.
4-Events of the Interior.
5-Press efforts

A - Quarter-page advertisement is published in a number of Yemeni newspapers (attached).

A - a media campaign and large-scale covered the weekly and daily newspapers and websites in three stages:

- With the first shipment:
-

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http://aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/85A7AAD9-466D-4146-8954-5FDA6D18C69B.htm?wbc_purpose=////////////////

- http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=4606&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1
- http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=4213&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1
- http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=4107&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1
- http://h-almadena.net/index.php?action=showNews&id=493
- http://www.h-almadena.net/index.php?action=showNews&id=472

- Before the seminar against LNG deal:

- file:///D:/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%B2/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A9%20%D9%86%D8%AA/38661EB2-62A1-46ED-9563-CA238CCC67B9.htm
- http://www.aleshteraki.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=8870
- http://albaath-as-party.org/news_details.php?sid=15873
- : http://www.felixnews.com/news-7478.html
- http://www.almasdaronline.com/index.php?page=news&article-section=1&news_id=12062
- http://www.alwahdawi.net/news_details.php?sid=6576
- http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5699&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1

- The symposium and its covers:
  http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2010_10_14_48024
- http://www.almasdaronline.com/index.php?page=news&article-section=1&news_id=12227

- http://h-almadena.net/index.php?action=showDetails&id=2587
- http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5723&catid=3
- http://www.al-islah.net/details.aspx?pagename=gen&pageid=11292
- http://www.newyemen.net/dgNews/news-5639.htm
- http://www.shaharah.net/news-1591.htm
- http://www.alwatanye.net/63871.htm

http://www.alshomoa.net/todaynews/index.php?action=showDetails&id=21207

- http://www.adennewsagency.com/index.php?page=articles&id=1135
- http://www.albaidanews.com/news.php?action=view&id=2515

After the symposium the announcement of the Executive and the Board of Trustees of the Alliance:-

http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/arabic/subjects/1/2010/11/2/4751.htm\

http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5793&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%1

- http://ns16.rawasy.com/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=28529

- Pronouncement

- http://www.al-tagheer.com/news24008.html
- http://marebpress.net/news_details.php?sid=28754

http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5806&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1

- http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/arabic/subjects/1/2010/11/10/4918.htm

- Dialogue with the President of the Alliance (Ad-Diyar newspaper):

-

- http://marebpress.net/news_details.php?sid=28444
- http://www.aljazeera-online.net/index.php?t=1&id=255&s=1&tab=5
- http://sahafah.net/details258155.html
- http://www.sanaanews.net/news-5012.htm

Campaigns:
1-Comparison between the Gas Project, in Qatar and Yemen (several newspapers(.

2-Yemen's profits from the gas project zero.
http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5918&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1

- http://www.h-almadena.net/print.php?id=565&n=1
- http://marebpress.net/news_details.php?sid=29621
- http://www.yemenjac.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=1353
- http://alwahdawi.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=6826
- http://www.sanaanews.net/news-5854.htm
- http://alhadathyemen.blogspot.com/2010/12/blog-post_3228.html
- http://jadeednews.com/articles.php?id=441844
- **3 - When numbers lose credibility .**
  http://www.alahale.net/details.asp?id=5972&catid=1&keyword=%C7%E1%DB%C7%D2%20%C7%E1%E3%D3%C7%E1
- http://www.alhadath-yemen.com/news11050.html

- Statement about the company YLNG
- http://www.akhbaralyom.net/news_details.php?sid=32022

14 -immigrants in the U.S., Canada and the Gulf who joined the alliance:
Said in a statement to members of the Yemeni communities "The signs of the popular movement at home against corruption, revive the hopes and including the Declaration," the coalition of civil anti-

agreement liquefied gas. "And that members of the community, undersigned, appreciate highly the initiative and declare their support of the absolute and wish to officials at the alliance expand their interests to include all transactions in the areas of oil and loans and relationships with regional and international parties...

-Photos from the symposium:-

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Executive Board and The Trustees Board of the National Coalition Against LNG deal and suspicious transactions:-

First: The executive board:
- Mohammed Abdu al-Absi - Chairman.
- Ali Jaradi - Secretary-General.
- Abdul Basit Algaede - official media.
- Abd al-Karim Al-Khayati / Mohsen al-Shehri - in charge of relations.

Trustees Board of Advisory
Saad Alden Ben Taleb.
Sakhr Alwajeh.
Ali Ashaal.
Ali Alamrani.
Ali Almamre.
Mohammed Alhaj Alsalehe.
Ahmed Saif Hashed.
Mohammed Abdellah Algadi.
Ali Alansi.
Naef Hasan.

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Fekri Gasm
Abed Almahathri.
Osama Galeb.
Abdullah Gatran.
Mohammed Hamza.
Mohammed Alsalahi.
Mohammed Nagi Alaaw.
Pro.Mohammed Ali Gobran.
Saleh Ben Fared Alsorema.
Gamal Almtareb.
Alawe Albasha Ben Zobaa.
Ali Ben Naji Alslahi
Gazem Alhadi.
Pro.Mohammed Alsade.
Sultan Alatwani.
Hasn Zeed.
Naef Algnas.
Tawkol Karman.
Basher Othman.
Samiya Al-agbari.
Gasm Al-eraqi,
Mostafa Nasr.

III: Institutions:

*The informations :

A - channels:

1-Sohail channel .

B - Newspapers:

1- Alahale newspaper - an independent weekly
2- Alsharaa newspaper - an independent weekly
3- H-almadena newspaper - independent weekly
4- Alnas newspaper - an independent weekly
5- Almasdar newspaper - independent weekly
6- Al-Diyar - independent weekly
7- Alwahdawi newspaper - a weekly Nasserite Unionist Party opposition
8- -Alshomoa Foundation : (alshomoa weekly newspaper /Akhbar Al Youm newspaper, daily) eligibility.
9- Yemen Foundation of Information "Abwab" - independent weekly
10- Yemen Post newspaper - an independent weekly English-language

11- Althwre newspaper weekly for the opposition Yemeni Socialist Party
12- Alyagen newspaper - independent weekly
13- Almostgela newspaper - bi-monthly independent

B -The sites:

1- Marib Press.
2- almasdar online.
3- alsahwa net.
4- News Yemen.
5- alwahdawi net.
6- aleshteraki net.

C - The organizations:

1 - Hood Organization
2 - Women Journalists Without Chains
3 - Journalists against Corruption
4 - Parliamentarians Against Corruption
5 - The change Organization
6 - Transparency Organization
7 - Yemen Foundation for Social Studies
8 - Center of Studies and Economic Media

C – Institutions and friendly sites (interactive):

- http://albaath-as-party.org/news_details.php?sid=15873
- http://www.felixnews.com/news-7478.html
- http://www.al-islah.net/details.aspx?pagename=gen&pageid=11292
- http://www.newyemen.net/dgNews/news-5639.htm
- http://www.shaharah.net/news-1591.htm
- http://www.alwatanye.net/63871.htm
- http://www.adennewsagency.com/index.php?page=articles&id=1135
- http://www.albaidanews.com/news.php?action=view&id=2515
  file:///D:/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%B2/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A9%20%D9%86%D8%AA/38661EB2-62A1-46ED-9563-CA238CCC67B9.htm
- http://www.al-tagheer.com/news24008.html

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- http://www.aljazeera-online.net/index.php?t=1&id=255&s=1&tab=5
- http://sahafah.net/details258155.html
- http://www.yemenjac.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=1353
- http://alhadathyemen.blogspot.com/2010/12/blog-post_3228.html
- http://jadeednews.com/articles.php?id=441844
- http://www.belaquood.net/news_details.php?sid=8531
- *www.cyemen.com/.../showthread.php*
- http://shabwatoday.com/nprint.php?lng=arabic&sid=19565
- http://www.islamicpl.net/component/content/article/3129-2010-12-06-15-35-31.html
- http://www.ye26.net/economy/economynews/97337-05-12-2010.html

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