

Tajammu' al-Yamani li'l-Islah (Yemeni Congregation for Reform), Yemen, 2003, Translated by Fadi Alkhabbaz, Translated for the Islamic Political Party Platform Project, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, <http://kurzman.unc.edu/islamic-parties>, [6/19/13].

The electoral program of the electoral cycle for Parliament, 2003:

In the name of God, the most Gracious the most Merciful.

(I only want to reform as much as I can and all my success comes from God) 'Quran'

Thank God who says: (Truly God doesn't change people unless they change themselves) 'Quran'

So God had honored human being and He had given him the mind and free will in addition to the guidance of revelation and the light of messages in order to be strong enough to carry the responsibility from God on the earth. So human being is the legal responsible for change and source of its performance. God the Almighty had wished to make the change of conditions of any individual, society or people within His wide will and according to what people consider of reasons and ways of change which God ordered them to consider.

And the competitive elections, free and fair, which humanity has reached through its accumulated experiments in the long history represent the right civilizational mechanism to achieve the desired change peacefully and safely in a way which avoids people and societies from the consequences of violence and what it causes of wasting energy of people, harming societies, tearing their social textile and demolition of their civilizational structure.

And our Yemeni people have struggled and resisted injustice, individualism, oppression and totalitarianism and have given lots of huge sacrifices looking forward to bright days, shining future, and better life which has the reasons of good, safe, stable and free life.

Our people have chosen the republican system based on political and party multiplicity and the peaceful transfer of power.

Here we are today invited to practice this right, and we have to do it with responsibility and honesty without fear or submission to cajole and intimidation.

The opportunity is available for each citizen, male or female, to do his role in reforming the dysfunctional conditions and in achieving the desired change by the practice of his constitutional right as an elector who votes in complete freedom and secrecy or as an individual independent candidate or as a party presenting its program in dealing with the concerns of the society and achieving its aspirations to the electors in order for them to vote for its candidates on that basis.

Hence it was imperative for the Yemeni Congregation for Reform to present a manifesto that its candidates commit to it and work on accomplishing it by their presence in the parliament or the government.

Dear elector...

Here we are again meeting in a new electional season, so let us work together to make these elections a chance to change the bad situations which we all suffer. And this objective will not be reached unless we choose well and we vote for those who seek to change for the best honestly and sincerely.

Six lean years have passed; we have all suffered of poverty, need, injustice, oppression and violation of rights and freedoms and we have also suffered the high cost of living, unemployment and lack of job opportunities even for the qualified ones and alumni as well as the corruption in all the governmental facilities.

You have given the government a long chance to review and reform the conditions... but it did not respect your patience and silence. And here is the chance in front of you to say: No... No... No...

- For those who deprived you for a living.
- For those who deprived your patients from remedy.
- For those tampered with public money... and squandered the national wealth and deprived you from its goods.
- For those who promised you but broke their promises, and for those who took your jobs or your sons' jobs and gave them to those who doesn't deserve from the ones who have contacts.

Here is the chance dear elector between your hands so do not waste it again as you are the decision maker.

-Your vote is a deposit so remember the command of God the Almighty to preform deposits to their owners.

-Your vote will determine your future, your children's future and the future of the whole country.

-Your vote is your weapon to encounter injustice, oppression and corruption and to face poverty and high cost of living.

-Your vote is your way to improve your living conditions and to get the necessary services in education, remedy, electricity and water.

- Your vote is your way to achieve justice, security, stability and consolidating of the shora democracy in the society.

- Your vote is your way to defend your freedom, to protect your rights and save your dignity from contempt.
- Your vote is important so do not neglect it and do not lose it.
- With your vote, the candidate, who serves you, will win and will care about your interests, defend your rights and respect your existence otherwise the candidate, who overpowers you and humiliate your dignity and plunder your rights, will win.

You got the chance... so choose for yourself what you wish.

Dear citizen...

Here we are emphasizing on the sincerity of our commitment, our loyalty to you, and our dedication to serve you and defend your rights through this program that we put in your hands. As we have worked on the analysis of the current situations which our country witnesses and we have determined the reasons and we have found the solutions and dealing with the issues and problems which the selective programs have failed in... the programs of collection and prices raising 'potions programs' have failed in dealing with.

We are truly confident that, for the change to better, you will vote for the candidates of Yemeni Congregation for Reform, resisting all the pressures and putting your future and the future of your sons in front of your eyes.

Dear elector....

Be strong and strengthen your determination. Enough is enough and no hope except with change. We are fed up with words and we want actions. We want the change to the best and no other option.

By change, we could see the light again... we could smile again... and look forward to the bright future God willing.

And you just need to give your votes to those who deserve, and to those who seek for the best and work to achieve it.

And we are confident that you have the awareness and understanding of what you can distinguish between the facts and suspicions and between the truth and lying... and that you will not be deceived by false promises and temporary seductions as you have tired that in the previous elections, but what has been the result? There is only the bad condition that everyone complains about as well as the disruption and degradation of the situations alarmingly and we will summarize some of them in the following:

1 - A sharp economic recession:

The economic recession caused a significant decrease in the quantity of goods and services which are produced and consumed by the community, and the citizen started

to suffer a lot in fulfilling the needs of his children and the tenant has become unable to pay the rent, and the dealer is unable to sell his goods.

2 - The spread of poverty:

According to HBS in 98 AD, 18% of the population which equals 3.4 million of people suffer from food poverty meaning that they suffer from hunger and 40% of the population which equals 7.6 million people suffer from poverty, in general, meaning that they suffer from difficulties in obtaining the adequate food, appropriate clothes and necessary services.

The percentage has risen in 2002, and the percentage of poverty rate in the food reached more than 30%, which means more than 6 million people and the poverty rate is generally more than 50%, meaning more than 10 million people.

3 - The increasing of unemployment:

Governmental statistics indicate that the number of unemployed people has reached more than four million unemployed in 2000, and their number has risen more in 2002.

And one visit, to the places where the workers gather in major cities every morning, is enough to know how big the tragedy is that is experienced by those who go to look for work and spend the whole time waiting and then return to their families, humiliated as they don't find what is sufficient for their needs and the necessary needs of their children. And that is why there are more suicide cases among young men and women which our country never witnessed.

4 – The decrease of wages and salaries:

The present wages and salaries of employees and workers have become insufficient to provide a decent life for them and to face the high cost of goods and basic services, as the tenth day of the month comes - at best – while the wages and salaries are already spent. So the salaries and wages which they receive today are not equal to less than 10% of what they use to gain in the past and they are not enough to meet the bare necessities of life for their families and their children in the light of the continuing rise of prices and the low value of the national currency.

5 – The decrease of the average of the individual's income:

In 2002, the average of the individual's income in the year have reached less than 300 \$, which is less than 45 thousand riyals, meaning that the share of each individual from consumption and saving has declined significantly and is no longer able to buy essential and necessary goods which he needs, by as was the case in the previous period, which the average of the individual's income equals more than 640 \$, and that is more than 130 thousand riyals in the year.

And the decrease of the average of the individual's income, low wages and salaries, and the increase of unemployment have caused a risky result which is a major recession which lasts for a long time.

6 - The sharp disparity in income:

According to HBS data for the year 1998, there is about 6 % of the population only who get about 20 % of the national income and about 40 % of the population get

about 25 %

Of the national income and about 73 % get less than 50 % of the national income.

7 – The decline levels of education:

The governmental statistics indicate the unfortunate situation which the educational situation in the country has reached:

- The percentage of illiteracy has reached 55.7 % in 2000.
- The percentage of primary education enrollment in 2000 is about 36 % of the number of the eligible primary education enrollment.
- And the percentage of the high school enrollment is about 14.19 %.
- The percentage of university education enrollment is about 9% of those who are in the age of the university education.
- (7052) students only have joined the technical and vocational educations during the last ten years which is a very low rate, although that betting on the future depends on the technical and vocational educations to prepare the assisting teams, craftsmen and skilled labor that is required to achieve any constructional, agricultural, industrial renaissances or economic development.

And all that reveals the falsity of the government, wasting money and loans and aids which were earmarked for the technical and vocational educations and creating a special ministry that did not achieve anything except wasting of money.

- in 1999, the percentage of the school buildings of the elementary education which needed restoration was about 53% and the buildings which are not suitable for use about 19 %. At the time in the high school education buildings which needed restoration was 55 % and the building which are not suitable for use is 15%.
- Most schools suffer from poor school supplies and approximately 95% of the schools do not have the labs, and about 97% do not have libraries and about 42% of the schools do not have potable water and 70% do not have electricity.

These indicators for the deteriorating of the educational conditions in our country make, unsurprisingly, the level of students weak in terms that available studies on selected sample of a thousand pupils indicate that the percentage of those who have fallen in the Mathematics tests is about 85% and in Arabic language 80% and in sciences 65%, as it shows the presence of a general weakness in reading, writing and analysis.

And this situation puts Yemen at the end of the list of the Arab countries in terms of the order, meaning that countries like Djibouti, Mauritania and Sudan have a better rank than Yemen.

8 - The deterioration of health conditions:

- The percentage of children who are expected to suffer from stunting due to malnutrition is about 52% of newborns, and those who suffer from low birth weight are about 42% and these rates are the highest among the Arab countries according to the Human Development Report as of these rates in Mauritania, for example, are 23% and 24% respectively.

- Primary health services are only available except for about 50% of the urban population and 20% of the rural population, and about the advanced health services are almost non-existent, in addition to the lack of justice in the distribution of adequate services among the governorates on one hand and between cities and countryside on the other hand, that's why many of the countryside areas have health services at all.

- The appropriate health care for pregnant mothers and newborns is not available, where the mortality rate among children and the sick mothers have recorded the highest rates comparing to the similar countries and the complications diseases of pregnancy and childbirth recorded the largest proportion of diseases in the country about 20%, followed by infectious diseases 19% due to the lack of preventive health services, and then diseases poisoning incidents, 15% because of the low levels of the health services in public hospitals, and yet Yemen is still exposed and vulnerable to many diseases and epidemics.

- Yemen occupies in the list of Arab countries the penultimate rank 'before Somalia' in the quality of health services which are provided to citizens, while at the international level, it comes in the rank 180 among the 200 countries of the world.

9 – The deteriorating of infrastructure:

- About half of the paved and scanned roads are in acceptable condition, but the other half are in urgent need of renovation and repair and yet most of the areas have non-paved roads, and therefor Yemen is among the lowest states roads.

- And also other means of transport are suffering from obsolescence. The used means of transport are old and consumed and some of them have been imported from abroad after the end of its useful life and are therefore they are expensive due to the frequent stoppings and frequent breakdowns and constant need to maintenance.

- The electrical available power in cities is limited and it is not sufficient to meet current demand and as a result there is an electricity cutting out from time to time in the major cities and there is a difficulty in the delivery of electricity to faraway areas in a time when the electricity bill has increased exponentially.

10 – The stumbling of judicial reform:

There is a clear stumbling in judicial reform where litigation period takes a long time and there is no implementation of the provisions which is leading to the loss of rights and violation, in addition to the spread of revenge and insecurity.

11 - The stumbling of administrative reform:

The system of the civil service still suffers from deficiencies in the legislation, the institutional imbalance, nepotism and patronage so the employee does not get a promotion that he deserves, or the sufficient salary. There are no equal opportunities to applicants for the new jobs, and there are abuses in the appointment to the important jobs and there is a marginalization of the staff and especially the qualified ones.

12 - The stumbling of financial reform:

The Financial use system suffers from a number of serious distortions on the level of rationing, institutions, practice and applying. So there wasn't a serious will to account the looters of people's money and their foods and everyday bread. So the principle of justice was not adhered in the allocation of public investments, and distributing them between different regions. And there have not been sufficient allocations to deliver the approved projects on time. And there have not been the necessary allocations for the operation and maintenance of facilities and projects, and yet the central financial is prevailed in practice, where they are holding the biggest part of the allocations of local councils.

13 – The waste of available resources:

The price of oil in 1997 was about 14 \$ a barrel, then it rose to more than 20 \$ in 1999 and more than 25 \$ in 2000 and beyond, which means that the country's revenue from oil have increased by about 9 billion \$, as the country has gained loans and aids during the period from 1998 to 2002 in more than two billion dollars. And also canceling the essential commodity support has led to supply the public treasury with 500 billion riyals during the same period, and about 7 billion dollars in relief from the previous debts, which equals in total (three trillion seven hundred billion riyals).

How all these money have been wasted? Why have not been used to revive the economy, encounter poverty and unemployment, improve the living conditions of citizens and improve the education and health services?!!

14 - The violation of rights and freedoms:

During the past six years the country has witnessed, and in an unprecedented, remarkable rise in the government abuses of the rights and liberties which are guaranteed by the constitution and the law for individuals, groups and other practices that violate the Constitution and the law and which target generally to cancel the rest of the democratic margin and cancel the other opinion and emptying the democratic process of its content and then preparing the country for the return of oppression and totalitarianism and individualism which the people rose up against, and the free people, rebels, and reformers sacrificed their lives in defense of the right of the Yemeni people to freedom, democracy, shora and free dignified secure and stable life. So the citizens still suffer from insults, hostage-taking system, arbitrary imprisonment, extortion and exploitation. And the cases of arrests have been increased without referring to the prosecution and without trial, but there may be some prisoners who were tortured, and all that is a violation of the constitution and the law.

And many journalists, writers and orators were exposed to arbitrary arrests, kidnappings and disappearances for long periods. As many of the opposition and civil newspapers were exposed for either book and prevent the distribution, or the stopping them, because they practiced their legal right to expose some corrupt practices or publishing critical opinions of the wrong policies and directions that have caused extensive damage to public money and violated the laws.

And the authority insists to violate citizens' right to organize themselves and create unions, associations and organizations, unions and various non-governmental organizations freely and independently. As there have been freezing several unions, organizations and associations and preventing to have periodic elections for some of them. As well as vacating others and seeking to control them and appending them to the ruling party in order to disable its role and distracting them from the fundamental tasks in serving their members and defending them and their rights and their earnings. And there have been forcing to many state employees to join the ruling party and abandon their party affiliations as a condition of continuing in their jobs or giving them job grades and promotions which are owed to them legally.

15 - The security breakdown:

For the last six years, the country has witnessed increasing breakdown in security due to the lack of enabling the security services from doing their duty according to law, while weird crimes appeared in the Yemeni community which were not known before, such as kidnapping and hiding girls, and the phenomenon of septic moral increased, as well as the crimes against public decency.

This is a brief image of the deteriorating situations, which the country has reached, which requires us to carry our responsibilities to get country out from what it is suffering and to achieve the desired change through the hard work in achieving the following:

First: The institutional structure of the state and society:

The serious trend to build a state of institutions... State of law and system ... represents the essential entrance and the necessary condition to achieve security, stability and promote the democratic experiment of shora and to meet the aspirations of the great people of Yemen to the overall development and the advancement of civilization and transferring the country to encounter the requirements and challenges of the twenty-first century.

As the presence of the society of institutions, virtue and ethics, where the reasons of awareness gather with education, incentives ethics, and controls the law, to formulate the social environment, which helps individuals and groups to launch their talents and organize their abilities, potentials and promote their self-initiatives is an important approach to consolidate the democratic shora process and expand the popular participation and to build the state of institutions, also that represents the fundamental guarantee for the safety of the development process and for the development

programs not to become an elite structure done at the expense of the demands of the social groups and the broad masses of the people.

Therefore the Yemeni Congregation for Reform will give a great importance to the institutional structure of the state and society, as follows:

A - The rule of law and the application of the Constitution:

The work to ensure that authorities and their practices are in accordance with the constitution and the law that derived from the Islamic law is the necessary start to achieve the principle of the rule of law. So every individual submits and comes down with the law regardless of their social or career position, which they occupy politically and administratively. And all the state authorities submit, with their different levels, to the law as well as all the works that are related to their institutions and devices, and in this way the state of law and system is realized and the duties, rights, responsibilities, and the bad and good actions would be determined which lead to the spread of justice in the society, achieving equality, spread of safety, the atmosphere of trust, stable treatments and fulfilling the commitments.

B - The separation of authorities and strengthening their institutions:

Collecting the authorities and putting them in the hand of an individual or one side formulates the most dangerous and widest approaches of tyranny that corrupts the state and society together and shakes their structure and undermines their foundations. That is why the application of the principle of separation of authorities, and establishing the structure of institutions of governance on constitutional and legal basis makes them like independent frameworks of the ruling people and the traders. And that represents an important pillar in the prevention of tyranny and establishing the state institutions which requires working on the following:

1- Applying the separation between the authorities and securing the practice of power according to the constitution and law and throw the institutions.

2. The complete independence of the judiciary.

3- Promoting the rule of the legislative authority and providing all means and mechanisms which enable the parliament form carrying, in addition to its legislative tasks, its constitutional responsibilities in monitoring the actions of the executive power and accounting it.

4- Reorganizing the conditions of the executive power and modification the relation between its bodies and organs, as well as the accurate determining to the responsibility and identification of each of them which would create a coordination and completeness in its efforts and preventing any kind of overlap or dualism and the loss of responsibility among those who push it away.

5. Dictation the top leadership for planning issues and policy-making and follow-up its implementation and ensure the implementation of laws and regulations as well as removing any difficulties or obstacles which prevent the implementation rather than preoccupation with simple everyday issues.

C - Reforming of the judiciary and strengthening its role:

The independent judiciary and marked by efficiency, impartiality and neutrality has a desirable role in the spreading justice and protecting freedoms, as well as the preserving the rights and providing safety, tranquility and stability in the society.

Therefore we will give a huge importance to reform, develop and renew the judiciary in order to make it enable of cope of the life changes and updates in addition to fulfilling the needs of the citizens and their wishes, and we will work on the following:

1. Reconsidering the judicial legislations in a way that makes the judiciary power totally independent finically and administratively and it achieves the complete independence in the charges in its judging with full implementation without anyone having a power over it except for the law taken from the Islamic law and providing all the values and technical, financial and literary necessary supplies to achieve this goal.
2. Taking all means to develop control and judicial inspection system and activate its organs so that they can have an effective monitoring and evaluation of performance as well as the application of the principle of reward and punishment in accordance with objective and fair principles and criteria.
3. Developing the judicial system and facilitating its procedures as well as updating its organs to ensure a rapid decision of charges and the implementation of the final provisions and unqualified and avoiding lengthy and preventing opponents from large fines and extortion.
4. Making a wide and intensive program to qualify and train judges and the members of the public prosecution
5. Developing the approaches of the Islamic law, law and the high institute of judging in a way that enables them to graduate judicial team who has the high scientific and legal qualifications in addition to the high administrative ability.
6. Respect for the judicial immunity and ensure for the personal security of judges, and increase their allocations, and protecting them from all forms of pressure and putting them away from partisan conflicts.
7. Caring about the forensic medicine and providing the necessary possibilities for its role in helping the judiciary to achieve justice through:

A - Rehabilitation of a sufficient number of forensic doctors and their assistants.

B- Providing laboratories, equipment and the necessary tools for Forensic Medicine.

C - Enabling the judiciary to refer to the forensic doctor in the issues that need his opinion.

8. Giving the sufficient attention to the administrative side in the work of the judiciary power and training its employees as well as developing their skills and following their performance so as not to be an obstacle to the functioning of the judicial system for its tasks.

9. Paying attention in finding the necessary buildings for courts and prosecutors in the districts and provinces centers and maintaining existing ones.

10. Using the Arab and Islamic expertise to reform and develop the judiciary organs, and to revise the laws and lists and developing them in accordance with the variables of life and keeping up with new developments and needs of the country, especially in the commercial, administrative and constitutional justices, and issuing the legislation which are necessary for that purpose.

D - The development of the experience of the local councils:

1. Having a continuous evaluation of the performance of the local councils in a way that ensures the development of the experiment forward and removes obstacles and provides the right incentives.

2. True giving empowering to the local councils and to enabling them to play their role without interference or claim.

3. Implement effective programs for training and qualifying the members of the local councils so that they can fulfill their role successfully.

4. Establishing objective criteria to measure the effectiveness and performance of the local councils and promote the building of successful models which can be emulated.

5. Encouraging and supporting the role of the local councils in the encounter of poverty and reaching the poor people through the adoption of specific social activities, in addition to the local councils having the role of oversight for anti-poverty programs.

E – The reform of the public administration:

1. Improving the conditions for employees in raising their salaries and wages and in ensuring that they get incentives, promotions and bonuses in a timely and legal appointments and having all the rights and incentives deserved according to the law.

2. Expansion of training programs for employees, and developing their skills, and raising their efficiency as well as ensuring equal opportunities for all employees in obtaining the necessary training locally and abroad.

3. Rehabilitation of public jobs and the strict application for the principle of the constitution in neutrality of public jobs and not harnessing them to the partisan and personal interests. And considering the public job as a right of every citizen who fulfills the necessary conditions for that job, and the abolition of all forms of discrimination between citizens in employment or appointment and promotion.

4. Using decentralization system and expanding the authorizations for the branches of ministries and government departments in the governorates to make it easy for the citizens to complete their transactions and get the required service from the administrative bodies, without the complexity or lengthening.
5. Redistribution of the state employees between the central and local authorities and re-training and rehabilitating them for the new tasks, as well as establishing a fund for surplus labor, and retraining them to be absorbed in the job vacancies.
6. Reconsidering the administrative structure of the state on sound scientific and realistic basis.
7. Accelerating in the elaboration of characterization system and organizing the assignments for ministries, institutions and public bodies and organs in the country, so as to identify the duties and responsibilities of each job and the conditions of occupying it and promoting it as well as the rights and duties of the employee and passing a law to do so.
8. Reconsidering the current ladder of wages and salaries in a way that is commensurate with the new economic variables and ensures the stability of living and employing for the employee.
9. Reconsidering the law of retirement in the way that achieves for employee a sufficient retiring salary to meet his necessary needs at least, and having received the full pension rights easily, and preventing the practice of discrimination and favoritism or lack of seriousness in the implementation of the law.
10. Investing the pension funds money for the benefit of the society economically and financially and for the retired ones rather than freezing them in the Central Bank or in what's so called Treasury savings.
11. Reconsidering the Civil Service Law, in a way that is commensurate with the developments and in what ensures the provision of job stability, and ends the isolation of staff or transferring them or resigning them for political or partisan reasons.
12. Developing the standards and methods for measuring the performance of employees in the government bodies in accordance with the objective standers to avoid random, changings and nepotism and to help the proper application of the principle of reward and punishment and reward the hard working and accounting the abuser.

F- Preserving the rights and freedoms:

1. Preserving the humanitarian rights of citizens and protecting the public and private freedoms which are guaranteed by Islamic law and organized by the constitution and laws.
2. Preventing arbitrary arrests, and ensuring human dignity of Yemenis and protecting them of being exposed to abuse and torture.

3. Liberating the public media from the domination of a single opinion and providing equal opportunities for all political parties and organizations to participate and express their views and programs through them.

4. Respecting the right of citizens to choose their political affiliation and not to force employees to affiliate to a party itself and considering the public jobs as a right of every competent and qualified Yemeni without discrimination.

5. Preventing the stopping of the newspapers, trade unions, organizations administratively and restricting the right to do that in the judiciary.

6. Reconsidering the legislations and regulations that impose unconstitutional or illegal restrictions for newspapers, trade unions and nongovernmental associations to ensure giving more freedoms for newspapers and civil society organizations to play their positive role in establishing the shora and the values of freedom in society.

7. Spreading the legal awareness in the society:

G - strengthening the role of civil community and strengthening its institutions.

The Yemeni Congregation for Reform will work to ensure the right of society to organize itself and strengthen its institutions in all aspects of its activities and provide all conditions and climates to ensure the launch of society's energies, and liberating them from all moral or material obstacles, in order for the society to be institutional, helping, and carrying its responsibilities, awake to its interests, preceding in its initiatives, and able to organize and create the institutions and mechanisms of self-movement, so that the initiatives of individuals and their contributions form, in society and in various aspects of their community activities, the most important elements of the creative social action and that is through the following:

1. Ensuring the freedom of trade union action and the right of citizens to organize themselves in establishing various organizations and civil institutions on the basis of democracy and shora in various fields of political and economic, cultural and social activities.

2. Providing the conducting conditions to promote and consolidate the democratic institutional and shora traditions within the institutions of civil society away from the dominance of the authority or party.

3. Allowing special initiatives ,individual and collective ones, in various aspects of life and fields of humanitarian activity in order to achieve a balance between the role of the state and the role of society in a way our national economy is based on the activity of the private sector which excel with an efficiency and ability and to make the participation in that open and accessible to all citizens while role of the state should be limited to invest in natural resources, and infrastructure projects for the society and what individuals and groups are unable to perform.

4. Supporting the charitable activities and promoting its role in the society in rebuilding and restructuring the charitable activity according to a modern vision through making the following:

A - Reorganization the charitable activity based on the legal principles and provisions and benefiting from the economic instruments and the modern management techniques.

B - Spreading of the Islamic values in society and fighting against vices and directing preachers, counselors and the media to the purpose of philanthropy and virtue in the souls and fostering the spirit of solidarity and compassion and encouraging the charitable giving and acts through the reminding of what God has prepared for the pious, from good and rewards.

C - The commitment of institutions and charity sides in full transparency in their activities, and providing their charitable services to all needy with full impartial, and without discrimination, or favoritism.

D - encouraging charitable endowment, and rehabilitating of the Islamic endowment, which throw it roads, mosques, schools, hospitals and orphanages where built in as well as providing the support for many of the poor and needy and dropouts ones.

Second: Getting out of the economic crisis and achieving the economic recovery:

The economic crisis represents the most prominent challenge that our country is facing, and in which the whole society suffers especially the poor and people with limited income. And the failure of partial processors and economic programs in the getting the Yemeni economy out of its crisis, we realize the urgent need of the country for programs of economic reforms based on an entire vision and comprehensive accommodating with all problems and economic, administrative and institutional challenges and conscious awareness of the steps to walk on the right track in addressing the economic crisis and which are as follows:

1. Achieving an integration and equal partnership between the governmental activities, the private sector and the charitable activities so government commits to allow the participation of the private sector in the economic policy in proposing laws, regulations and procedures which organize the economic activity. And the government does everything it can to resolve the problems which are faced by the private sector so it works to encourage and provide helping hand in times of crisis, and prevent it from abuses. The private sector has to develop its efficiency and be open to contributions from individuals and their creativities and to offer personal finance to the charitable activities with high social return.

2. Putting an effective system of control and supervision which enable the control of the legislative authority and supervision of the supervisory bodies and the offices of the real independent monitoring, and through the fundamental and pivotal roles of the independent judiciary.

3. Reordering the priorities by focusing on promising sectors and giving priority:

A - For optimal utilization of human resources and qualifying them to meet the

requirements of the labor market.

B - Great attention to re-export trade and turning Yemen into a regional commercial center and the optimum utilization of Yemen's geographical location and what Yemeni ports enjoys, especially the port of Aden, of great features. This requires serious political will and hard work to achieve the necessary requirements, including the provision of adequate infrastructure, and an encouraging legal framework, efficient management and capable institutions.

4. Applying the decentralization as this will lead to determining the precise objectives and a more efficient allocation of resources and to better define the responsibility and to facilitating the process of accounting and broadening of participation.

All these factors will have a positive economic impact on the investment process of resources and on the efficiency of their utilization.

That is why the Yemeni Congregation for Reform will work diligently and faithfully to address the causes and roots of the economic crisis and to get the economy out of its current crisis and putting it on the correct track for launching towards the broad horizons through achieving the objectives and implementing of the following policies:

(A) Objectives:

1 - Achieve a steady and sustained increase in the real growth rate:

The achieving of growth rate steady and sustainable is a necessary condition to solve a lot of economic problems. As the problem of unemployment and poverty and improving the level of social services such as education and health services cannot be solved without achieving a high growth rate and higher than the rate of population growth.

It is possible to achieve an economic growth rate in the medium term not less 5% per year and at a later stage this rate can be increased up to 8% per year through:

A - Working on increasing the agricultural production by updating the methods of production and changing its structure.

B - The utilization of Yemen's strategic location as a regional business hub.

C - The utilization of enormous human wealth and unused, operating it and increase its efficiency through appropriate education and training.

D - The development of promising sectors such as fish sector and small and medium-sized sectors and the mining, oil and gas sectors as well.

E - Improving the economic efficiency as a fruit of the institutional reform.

F- Achieving confidence in the Yemeni economy through full implementation of sound economic policies.

2 - Encountering poverty:

Encountering poverty will have an immediate priority in our program and through the application of an effective strategy for the short period that depends on the increase of salaries and wages and developing the social security system and increasing its allocations and giving sufficient subsidies to poor families, and reaching all the poor families across the country with debugging and cons and biases in the system of existing subsidies, in addition to supporting and encouraging associations and charitable organizations to contribute in encountering poverty.

On the other hand we will work on developing a mechanism of giving Zakat in revenue and banks and developing the role of endowments ministry to achieve its social goals in encountering poverty, so encountering poverty will be through the achievement of high economic growth, and implementation of rural and wide development programs and providing job opportunities for the unemployed, and increasing access to education, health services and water services as well as electricity for poor families and increasing their participation in public life, in addition to giving great attention to the care of the elderly, children, the disabled and the homeless and the marginalized ones and encountering marginalization and exclusion ways.

3 – Achieving an economic stabilization:

Representing in maintaining a low rate of inflation and fiscal discipline by maintaining rates of the budget deficit at safe levels, as well as to maintain the prices stability of the national currency to the extent that serves the goal of increasing the rate of growth and encountering poverty, and achieving significant improvement in the living standards of citizens.

4 - Achieving sustained and sustainable increase in the rates of savings and investment:

The supportive policies to increase domestic savings, as well as internal and external investments will have a great interest in this program. On this basis, the current monetary policy will be re-considered, so as to be more balanced between savings and investment motives. This program will seek to increase the domestic savings rate to about 19% and the external savings to about 9%, bringing the rate of investment to about 28%, which makes achieving the envisaged growth rate possible.

5 – Increase the economic efficiency:

Working on increasing the economic efficiency by improving education and resettlement of technology, updating the public institutions and private sector reform and finding a balance between the public and private sectors and expanding the scope of charitable activities and applying the financial and administrative decentralizations and encouraging the practice of democracy and updating laws and training of public employees and civil service reform and others of measures of institutional building of the modern state.

(B) Policies and procedures:

To achieve the above objectives, we will work on the implementation of strategies, policies and following procedures:

1 – Achieving the economic recovery:

To bring the economy out of a severe recession experienced by now and put it on the road to recovery will need to take the following policies and procedures:

A: Aggregate demand policies through:

1. Increasing the wages, salaries and social security benefits.
2. Reducing the tax burden on citizens and reviewing the tax system to achieve efficiency and equality.
3. Increasing public investments in infrastructure field.
4. Real increase in public expenditure on education, health, electricity and water sectors.

B: The policies of overall presenting through:

1. Providing the necessary incentives to encourage investment in promising sectors.
2. Improving the economic efficiency in speeding up the process of judicial reform and civil service and financial reforms.
3. Activating the brokerage, through the reform of the banking system and establishing the financial market.
4. Improving and enhancing confidence in the Yemeni economy in fulfilling the promises, and encouraging domestic investments and attracting the foreign investments.
5. Cooperating and integrating between the government and the private and the charitable sectors.

A: Promoting economic freedom and achieving freedom of internal trade through:

1. Developing the trade policies in which insures increasing the capacity of the private sector in export and competition.
2. Encountering smuggling and monopoly.
3. Removing the barriers for the private sector to invest in various sectors.
4. Actively participating in the Arab common market and establishing the free trade zones with neighboring countries in which ensures the promotion of Arab- Islamic economic integration and promotes intraregional trade.
5. Review and evaluate the current policies of privatization according to the law of privatization and in which ensures the expansion of ownership base and encourages the private national sector in investment, and ensures the rights of workers and protection of the public property from being manipulated and embezzled or distributed as donations for the close associates and affiliates.
6. Giving incentives for the unorganized private sector to organize itself in order to increase its efficiency.
7. Providing the appropriate markets for small producers and small traders.
8. Increasing the level of economic integration of internal and external by improving the flow of goods between the internal and external different markets.

D: Fiscal and monetary policies and measures:

1. Maintaining the economic stability by maintaining the ratio of the budget deficit at

around 3% and maintaining a surplus in the state's ongoing budget to form a viable governmental saving.

2. Controlling the inflation rate at a level less than 10% through the application of effective monetary policy to maintain the growth rate of the money supply at a level that is commensurate with the growth rate of real GDP and meets the requirements of economic and price stabilities.

3. Increasing the efficiency of public revenue collection and unnecessary ongoing cost control.

4. Collecting the overdue debt to the public treasury in some public and private institutions.

5. Increasing the efficiency of public expenditures through the reforming of the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the general budget.

6. Returning the invested public funds from abroad, which currently amount to more than 4 billion \$ to be invested in the fields of priority economic sectors.

7. Reforming and developing of the banking system and the restructuring of the specialized banks in the way that enables them to open ways to increase the participation of individuals and attract savings and investment in the fields of development.

2 - Providing opportunities for the unemployed:

The reform will work to provide jobs for the unemployed through the development of promising sectors and increasing its participation in the income to follow the following policies and procedures :

(A) In the fields of oil, gas and minerals:

1. Accelerating the exploitation of the available gas reserves.
2. Intensifying the prospecting for oil in order to increase the country's oil exports.
3. Intensifying the search for other metals and working on using them in order to create new job opportunities.

4. Optimal use of oil and gas revenues in the fields of basic development and social services.

(B) In the field of agriculture and livestock:

About 52% of the population work in the agricultural sector and therefore the unemployment rate in this sector is the highest among all sectors and at this basis, the development of agriculture will undoubtedly increase job opportunities and reduce the number of unemployed in this sector, and it will reform the implementation of policies and following procedures to refresh the agricultural sector, in both the production of vegetable crops or livestock production.

- The Policies and procedures for increasing crop production plant:

1. Reconsidering the priorities of agricultural and fish activity fund and allocating

60% of its resources to support the farmers, fishermen, poor people, and the productive families in the fields of livestock.

2. Developing the institutional structures for agricultural instructions and the involving the farmers in the planning of the agricultural instructions.
3. Providing improved local and foreign seeds for farmers.
4. Developing the on rain-fed agriculture.
5. Increasing forests and combating desertification.
6. Expanding the prevention process of plant crops.
7. Encouraging farmers to replace not producing crops with new remunerative crops.
8. Supporting the agricultural marketing and supporting the cooperative and agricultural societies and increasing them.
9. Preserving water and streamlining of using it to ensure sustainable agricultural development and supporting the creation of small and medium-sized dams and the usage of modern irrigation systems.
10. Increasing the crop productivity.
11. Increasing the agricultural exports.
12. Organizing the agricultural markets.
13. Providing loans to farmers and giving priority to small-scale farmers and poor families that work in agriculture.
14. Improving the local farming systems.
15. Developing the agricultural terraces system and increasing its efficiency.
16. Resettling the agricultural production technology.
17. Developing and activating of laws and regulations related to the circulation of improved seeds.
18. Activating the role of the monitoring unit of the quality of the improved seeds and breeds.
19. Emphasizing on drought-resistant seeds and little nutrition breeds.
20. Developing ways to take advantage of the losing water.

- Policies and procedures to increase livestock production:

1. Encouraging small farmers to form small production units of meat and dairy products and giving them the priority for the white loans from the fund of support agricultural and fish productions.
2. Issuing a law to maintain livestock.
3. Activating the veterinary quarantines.
4. Increasing the veterinary services.
5. Reducing the tariffs on poultry production fees.
6. Combat epidemic diseases.
7. Taking care of the pastoral areas.

8. Spreading veterinary awareness among farmers.

- Policies and procedures for increasing fish production:

1. Working to raise the growth rate of fish production up to 10% on average.
2. Encouraging the public investment in the fish sector, especially in the field of infrastructure.
3. Encouraging and supporting the national companies to invest in the fish sector.
4. Encouraging the establishment of fish farms.
5. Improving the infrastructure of fishing.
6. Giving loans to fishermen.
7. Creating associations for fishermen and encouraging them to market their products and giving boats to small-scale fishermen at reasonable prices.
8. Making fish market researches.
9. Improving the methods of collecting and spreading information on the production and marketing of fish.
10. Supporting the productivity fishermen associations and giving them suitable fishing boats with sufficient facilities and caring to solve the social problems of fishermen.

(C) In the field of constructions:

The construction sector is the next sector after agriculture sector in terms of importance with regard to contain labor and on this basis, the revitalization of this sector will lead to find jobs for the workforce and reduce unemployment, as well as or party will work on reforming this sector through:

1. Encouraging the construction of rural housing and the delivery of essential services such as electricity, telephone and water.
2. Supporting and promoting the establishment of public housing for the poor, low-income people and state employees and develop the role of endowments to invest in housing projects for the poor and the contribution of the State to provide lands at reasonable prices.
3. Encouraging the establishment of urban housings through solving the problems of lands and encouraging the private sector to invest in this field.
4. Accelerating the process of cities planning and the delivery of basic services to the planned areas.
5. Establishing a fund of rural lending to help in the rural development in rural anti-poverty plan.
6. Promoting the Housing Bank in lending to the poor for the purpose of housing.
7. Simplifying the procedures for construction.
8. Reducing the construction drawings.
9. Training the workers on the traditional construction methods.
10. Developing the quarries in order to reduce construction costs.
11. Encouraging the export of stones.

12. Promoting the traditional construction Yemeni style abroad.
13. Developing of the marble industry.
14. Encouraging the use of the local raw materials in construction.

(D) In the field of trade:

The trade sector is the third most important sector in terms of operation of the labor and our party will work on the development of trade through the implementation of the following policies and procedures:

1. Working to expand domestic and foreign trades through the removal of all obstacles (such as sorting and checkpoints).
2. Supporting the consumer rights and marketing associations as well as unions, trade and industry associations.
3. Establishing training centers of trade techniques.
4. Collecting information about the markets, goods and distributing them to traders.
5. Simplifying the export and re-export procedures.
6. Establishing free trade zones between Yemen and neighboring countries.

(E) In the field of tourism:

The tourism sector is one of the most promising sectors that can provide new job opportunities for the unemployed as there is great possibility to develop the domestic and foreign tourism, especially that depend on climate, landscapes and historical monuments.

Our Party will develop this sector through the implementation of the following policies and procedures:

1. Developing the tourist promising areas in the country.
2. Giving incentives for investment in the tourism sector.
3. Training workers on the management of touristic facilities.
4. Improving the security services in touristic areas.
5. Increasing the investments in infrastructure in the tourism sector.
6. Making promotional campaigns for domestic and abroad tourism.
7. Taking care of the historical monuments and maintaining them.

F) In the field of small-scale and handicrafts industries:

Small Industries are one of the most promising fields that can accommodate a great amount of unemployed workers on the grounds that they do not require an advanced technology, large investments and unique experiences. Our party will develop these industries through the implementation of the following policies and procedures:

1. Revival of Yemeni traditional crafts through providing the necessary incentives for artisans.

2. Training the workers on modern methods of the establishment and management of the crafts.
3. Making exhibitions for craft Industries.
4. Supporting the craft associations.
5. Establishing the infrastructure for the garment and leather industries.
6. Exemption fabrics and sewing kits from customs duties.
7. Establishing training centers for the poor to sew and work to give each trainee a sewing machine.
8. Encouraging the domestic handicrafts and industries.

3 - Wages increase:

1. Increasing the salaries of armed forces, security and government employees by 50% of the total salary as a first step and then 100% of the total salary after achieving the first step, of the reform of the civil service, and reconsidering salaries and wages so that they are sufficient to secure a good and free life for the members of the armed forces, security and government employees.
2. Reconsidering the labor law so as to achieve justice between the worker and the employer.
3. Providing information related to the movement of wages and prices.

4. Reducing the income inequality.

And in order to achieve the social balance, it is necessary to narrow the gap between rich and poor by following the following policies and procedures:

1. Increasing tax credits for low-income ones.
2. Expanding the social security system and developing the social security system to cover the employees in the public and private sectors as well as the state administrative apparatus.
3. Activating the role of Zakat.
4. Activating the role of endowments.
5. Activating the role of charity and penance.

5 - Infrastructure development:

1. Maintaining, developing and expanding the road network within and between cities.
2. Developing airports and ports and improving their services by encouraging the private sector to invest in this field.
3. Providing an opportunity for the private sector to invest in air transport.
4. Providing tax and custom incentives to modernize transportation within and between cities.
5. Updating and expanding the network of telecommunications and encouraging the private investments in order to achieve greater competition and raise the efficiency of the service.

6. Developing internal public transport system and raising its efficiency to provide better service to the poor and low-income people.
 7. Working on the delivery of the electricity services up to 80% of the population through increasing the public investments in the electric power generation sector and especially what is done using gas and in what achieves an increase in the power electric by 85% annually, and reduce the lost to its lowest level.
 8. Maintaining and expanding the public water systems in cities and expanding the rural water projects, maintaining, developing and expanding of sewerage networks and wastewater treatment plants present stations.
 9. Developing the sanitation services and the accomplishing sewerage projects and treatment stations in major cities and maintaining and developing the existing ones.
- 6 - Reforming the financial system through the implementation of the following policies and procedures:
1. Reforming systems, laws and regulations.
 2. Giving the Parliament a greater role in the progress of resources privatization in the major sectors and specifying spending ratios that the government should abide by.
 3. Broadening the participation in the process of preparation and implementation of the general budget, including a reasonable balance in the roles between the Ministry of Finance and other ministries.
 4. Distributing the government investment allocations to all areas of Yemen, according to objective and fair criteria.
 5. Commitment when adopting any project to allocate sufficient amounts of money to complete it on time.
 6. Providing the necessary expenses to operate the stalled facilities and projects or those that do not operate at full capacity.
 7. Launching all allocations of ministries, according to a timetable that is agreed on it in advance and which takes into account the needs of important ministries of the allocations and cash flows.
 8. Intensifying the post-audit process.
 9. Providing the correct information so that the Ministry of Finance to provide other ministries with realistic indicators of economic variables while those ministries to provide adequate information on the financial situation, plans and their programs to the Ministry of Finance and on the basis the estimates of the general budget could be done.
 10. Updating the financial devices, and connecting all branches of the Ministry of Finance with electronic Computer network.
 11. Preparing the public budget in accordance with the method of programs instead of the historic budget method that is used now.
 12. Expanding the authorizations so as to give the ministries and implementing bodies a greater role in determining their objectives and selecting the projects that achieve

those goals.

13. Increasing transparency through the preparation of the final accounts in a timely manner and providing the data which contain them to the House of Representatives, control devices and public opinion.

Third: The reforming and developing of education:

The reform of education represents the first starting base in social change and achieving the desired revival as education is civilizational process which will not perform its desired assignments in making good personality and formulating the individual and society in the faith and patriotism ways, unless it's based on cultural and social choices which stem from our Islamic faith and religion and that stem from the premise of Yemen and our Arab and Muslim affiliations.

Thus, the Yemeni Congregation for Reform seeks to improve the issue of education, present it in the priorities of the government and to allocate larger amounts of the country's resources to improve and develop the educational services qualitatively and quantitatively, considering that spending in this field is one of the best and finest investment types and that would be through the following:

1. Raising the funds of education in the public budget up to 10% of GDP and allocating the biggest share of it to reform and develop the elementary and secondary educations considering them as the cornerstone of the reform of the educational system as a whole.
2. Giving the priority to run the existing schools and committing, when there are new schools, to give the priority to the needy and disadvantaged areas, so as to correct previous errors in the process of distribution of schools, and to achieve justice in the distribution of educational services.
3. Gradating in the process of reforming the elementary and secondary educations during the next six years by two semesters for each year so as to begin reforming of the first and the second grades in the whole republic to provide a sufficient and qualified number of teachers, facilities, classrooms, laboratories, and supplies for the educational process, and considering the account of the appropriate density student for the capacity of classrooms that agree with international standards.
4. The Continuous renewal and development of the educational system to ensure its vitality and ability to cope with life so that it includes caring about childhood since the first years, with a focus on promoting the role of nurseries and kindergartens.
5. Encouraging girls to get their right of education with overcoming the difficulties that impedes them in their education and seeking to provide qualified female staff for girls' education and adopting special programs for Educational feminism.
6. Taking care of the Yemeni teachers and raising their level of preparation and training before and during working and being just with them in all their material and

moral rights as well as ensuring the stability for them in their positions close to their families and homes.

7. Activating the role of the educational guidance and establishing guidance centers which accommodate all educational facilities, in addition to the adoption resident mentors in all schools.
8. Working to provide the educational means, labs and school libraries in all schools to serve the educational process.
9. Raising the efficiency of educational and school administrations through the adoption of scientific planning, organization, ongoing training and developing scientific and objective criteria in the selection and appointment the administrative bosses in the educational field and applying the principle of reward and punishment in a system and regulations that ensure equal rights and duties.
10. Caring about the education of people with special needs to be taken into account when designing the school building to meet their needs in order to serve all categories.
11. Supporting and encouraging the Quranic schools and developing their performance and adopting their approach, as well as qualifying and training their teachers and making financial incentives and awards to their students.
12. Rehabilitating the centers of Islamic Humanities and Arab Sciences and their institutes, which are part of our life and our inherent history for what they have given of spiritual, intellectual and practical education in various aspects of life, where the modern Yemen had a strong contribution to resume their leading pioneer role collecting between tradition and modernity. Divergent interpretations could not fill the space that was caused by the stopping them.
13. Abolition of school fees for elementary education.
14. Introduction of computer programs and Internet in all secondary schools.
15. Adopting a comprehensive concept with the three components of literacy and encouraging citizens to erase alphabet, cultural and professional illiteracies, and the establishing special centers for literacy and adult education and involving of grass-roots efforts to do so.
16. Giving special attention to the technical education and developing the vocational training programs as well as establishing centers and institutions for technical and vocational educations and so to be prepared for the preparation of capable persons of active participation in the development and self-sufficiency of skilled workers and technical staff assistance.
17. Organizing the private education and providing effective monitoring and consistent guidance to its programs and performance.
18. Encouraging the civil institutions, charity associations and national talents to establish and manage public educational, medium and university and professional institutions as a contribution to alleviate the burden on the formal educational institutions according to legal controls.

19. Linking higher education with requirements of the community and its various needs and directing the higher education institutions to play their role in the development of the community and interacting with its concerns and problems.
20. Working on providing opportunities of university education and high studies at the country and linking the scholarship abroad with the needs of national development and limiting it to rare specialties.
21. Giving the students who are sent abroad a special care and linking them with the religion and the homeland as well as directing them to what serves the development of its comprehensive concept in their researches and studies.
22. Opening specialized centers for scientific researches in the Yemeni universities, especially the University of Sana and Aden to play their role in community service and its renewable needs.
23. Activating the role of the colleges in the service of society and going to the field work in their training and applications in order to achieve the goal of their creation.
24. Raising the level of employees in the universities administrators and faculty members professionally, morally and materially and applying the continuing training programs before and during the service, and giving the universities staff the rights to choose their deans through free and direct elections.
25. Reducing the fees in undergraduate and graduate studies so that the poor and low-income persons can gain their right to continue their education.
26. Creating specialized institutes to qualify and graduate researchers' assistants who can assist the scientists in laboratory experiments and monitor results and extracting them.
27. Paying attention to the care of students in all institutions and levels of education and directing their energies and encouraging their talents and creativity and taking advantage of summer vacations and free times in educational programs that benefit them and their community.

Fourth: Improving and developing of health services:

Health is one of the development priorities in the modern concept, as it relates to human beings, who is the basis and purpose of development, so the party will work on the following:

1. Seeking to raise the proportion of spending on health by 10% of the GDP.
2. Equitable distribution of health services among the governorates on the one hand and the countryside and the city on the other.
3. Working on the delivery of health services to underserved and remote areas which their population is 70% of the country's population.

4. Running and activating the clinics, units and health centers that have already been prepared but yet did not function.
5. Taking care of the preventive medicine and primary health care, as well as the health of the environment.
6. Establishing specialized and qualified centers for the treatment of incurable diseases such as cancer - heart disease - kidney failure, etc... In order to reduce the travel for treatment abroad that costs the citizen and the state much.
7. Giving attention to improve the living and scientific conditions of workers in the health field and achieving equity in opportunities for rehabilitation and scholarship.
8. Encouraging private medical services and assisting them in providing better services.
9. Raising the level of health awareness of the population through the available means.
10. Activating the role of the health control to curb the spread of pesticides and toxins as one of the main causes of many diseases.
11. Reviewing, developing and completing all necessary health legislations in order to prevent duplication and inconsistency when applied.
12. Providing the quality and effective medicines, with affordable prices and combating against smuggling them to prevent the entry of counterfeit medicines.
13. Directing the health education in order to achieve the objectives of the country's health policy.
14. Reforming the health administration and making competence and experience as the standards of appointing.
15. Giving special care for motherhood and childhood as this side is the basis for the protection of mother and child those who represent 75% of the population and caring about qualifying female specialist team.
16. Activation the system of health directorates in order to achieve a better participation of local communities in the supervision, management, monitoring and evaluation.
17. Taking advantage of Yemen's joining to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the health field in support and improvement of health services.

Fifth: Security and defense:

A - In the field of security:

1. Attention to the training and educating of the employees in the security services and restoring discipline to their classes and motivating them to work according to the valid laws and in a society committed to democracy and political multiplicity.
2. Developing and updating the security services so that they can do their role in protecting the lives, property and honor of the citizens, their rights, and maintaining their dignity.

3. Forbidding the arbitrary arrests and securing the right of all citizens in the preserving their dignity from any abuse or wastage and ensuring that every defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty.
4. Providing the necessary potentials for the security services to prevent crimes before they happen and arresting the criminals and bring them to justice bodies.
5. Improving the living conditions of the workers in the security services and raising their salaries and the delivery their financial and material rights to them and taking care of their appearance.
6. Redistributing officers and members of the security forces on the regions and departments in various provinces and districts and specialized departments instead of being amiable in some departments and making them like point collectors or servants in homes or to chase hawkers and carriage owners.
7. Realization of the principle of reward and punishment in the security services so that the appearance of chaos and loose security will end.
8. Redistributing of approved financial allocations to security in order to be paid in the rising aspects of the ability of these devices in the performance of their tasks.
9. Improving the traffic services, civil defense and the Civil Status and Passports and providing the necessary resources to improve the performance of these devices and to facilitate procedures to easing citizens' access to services.
10. Closing prisons of non-competent actors and preventing administrative detention and considering that as a punishable offense.
11. Reforming and improve the prison conditions so that they become valid for dignified stay for prisoners and changing them to places of evaluation, training and rehabilitation so that the prisoner goes back to the community as a good, productive, and effective element and gives benefits to family and community.
12. Providing the health and social cares for prisoners and intensifying the professional and handicraft rehabilitation programs as well as literacy programs and outreach and guidance to prisoners.
13. Releasing the prisoners who ended the specified period of their imprisonment.

B - In the field of army:

1. Developing the national spirit in the ranks of the armed forces and security and educating them to devote to God and then to people.
2. Instituting the military establishment on a national basis and putting it away from partisan conflict and providing equal opportunities for all the people of Yemen in admission to colleges and military academies without discrimination or favoritism.
3. Preparation and qualification of our armed forces and rising the combat ability and providing them with the potentials that enhance their ability to defend the homeland.

4. Providing a decent life reasons for members of the armed forces and social care for the families of martyrs and wounded and the applying of the law of retirement fairly and seriously.

5. Applying the system of promotions and bonuses in the armed forces in all their units and formations equally without discrimination or favoritism.

6. Expanding the literacy programs in the armed forces and encouraging the members and army officers to continue their education and acquire new knowledge.

Sixth: Foreign Policy:

The Yemeni Congregation for Reform while looks forward to a world of constructive cooperation among nations and peoples, it calls for an international tolerant community that the meaning of human brotherhood embodies and the spirit of solidarity and cooperation, compassion and peaceful coexistence among its peoples and nations prevail, and the relations between its state based of justice and mutualism and non-interference in internal affairs and respect for cultural distinctions and rights and the freedom of peoples' choices and fulfilling the international treaties and covenants.

From this standpoint will the party will work to achieve the integration and consistency in the Yemeni internal and external policies so the foreign policy commits to the principles and objectives of the Yemeni people, particularly the preservation of the independence and sovereignty of Yemen, as well as its unity, and the protection of its security and stability, and the integrity of its territories and using its foreign policy and international relations to serve the economic interests of the people and to fight against poverty and then to support and promote the comprehensive development strategies and take care of the issues of our Arab and Islamic nations as well as the human issues preforming the message of the civilized Yemen.

Accordingly we will reformulate the policy of the Republic of Yemen in the periphery according to priority reflect its cultural affiliation and geographic location, and dealing with the foreign policy issues with full transparency and opening the facts for the people and the luck of exceeding the constitutional institutions in the following manner:

1. From the requirements of brotherhood and neighborliness Islamic and Arab and facts of geography, history and the developments of the current situations and their future indicators... We'll make the first priority of our foreign policy to strengthen the brotherly relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf at all official and popular levels and in all political and economic, security, cultural, social dimensions, and bringing them to the desired level of this unique relation starting sincere participation in good and bad moments and achieving the integration and interdependence which would complete in integration in a one regional format and one linking determination of destiny.

2. Developing and strengthening our relation with all the Arab and Islamic brotherly countries and strengthening the role of the Arab League and the Organization of the

Islamic Conference, and having an active participation in the various activities and organizations that are arising from them.

3. Developing the bilateral cooperation with the countries of the Horn of Africa to serve the common interests and help stability in the region.
4. Helping to support the Palestinian people in their struggle and their just struggle against the Zionist occupation until the realization of their right to self-determination and establishing their independent state with Jerusalem as capital, and considering the Palestinian issue as the issue of all Arabs and Muslims.
5. Coordinating and unifying the Arab and Islamic attitudes towards the international changes and the enormous risks that threaten the national security and the presence of Islamic civilization and promoting the pan-Arab, and direct Arab-Muslim dialogues as an effective means to solve their problems as well as develop their relations and unite their attitudes.
6. Developing and strengthening relations with friendly countries, especially the industrialized countries and the promoting these relations in order to achieve increased flow of investments and support the political, economic and social developments in addition to rehabilitation and resettlement programs of technology and the combat against poverty.
7. Encouraging the Arab and Islamic investments and ensuring their protection and facilitating the movement of the private and public Arab capitals in all the Arab countries.
8. Contributing to the defense of human rights issues and the dignity whatever his color, race, creed or nationality, and support all the international and Arab organizations that defend human rights.
9. Rejection of all forms of racial, ethnic, and cultural discriminations and standing by the oppressed peoples and minorities anywhere in the world.
10. Standing by the efforts to preserve the human and the environment from the dangers of pollution that are calling to stop the policies and practices that lead to that.
11. Fighting all forms of extremism and fanaticism, including callings launched by the extremist Zionists to wars of civilizations and the committing to Islamic law politics in international relations which are based on acquaintance, cooperation and peaceful coexistence among different peoples and nations. And adopting the principle of dialogue, understanding and arguing in a good manner in order to reach an agreement which promotes the principles of justice and establishes the rules of right and justice as well as protects the rights and freedoms of nations, peoples, groups and individuals.
12. Working through international and regional organizations and through objective dialogue to develop a new charter of the United Nations which can overcome the

effects of the cold war and rebuild the international legitimacy on the basis of right and justice and that achieves the establishment of a just international system which gives equal opportunities of international civilizations and human cultures to participate in it, and to contribute in the formulation standers of international behavior, and develop the international principles and norms.

13. Developing the dialogue between the Northern and Southern countries to reflect the dialogue of civilizations not the conflict of interest, and reconsidering the international division of labor in order to achieve the common benefit of all the peoples of the world, and so that the international economy could be based on principles and charter of Justice.

Lastly: We have experienced the six difficult years, we have lived together under the cover of poverty, and daily sufferance as a result of wrong policies and failed programs done by the ruling party - since lead at power – and our sufferance has increased at various levels.

We together have a bad life depend on finding living ... We find great difficulty getting the basic services and all that should make us willing to chance, because we, as a party, feel the difficulty of the living situation and the poor conditions of Yemeni citizens and ensuring that we provide a decent life for every citizen throughout our beloved country with the start of taking practical steps in the fight against corruption and improving our standard of living and providing a free, secure and stable life, we call for you to stand with us and give us your trust and vote for reform. And we hope, as you have experienced us, to be able to change for the Best while we ask God's help and God guides to the Straight Path.