A new initiative in Qatar has been announced, with Qatar Chamber (QC) and Dubai-based Global Economic Development Forum (GEDF) organizing the Qatar Business and Investment Forum held at the W Doha Hotel yesterday.

The initiative is a significant event as it is an endorsement of the QC’s vision and mission. The initiative is a great opportunity for Qatar companies operating in the country to showcase their services and products to foreign investors. It also provides a platform for foreign investors to explore investment opportunities in Qatar. The initiative is a testament to Qatar’s commitment to fostering a dynamic and inclusive economic environment where both local and foreign businesses can thrive.

The Qatar Business and Investment Forum is an ideal opportunity for foreign investors to gain a deeper understanding of Qatar’s business environment and investment landscape. The initiative provides an opportunity for foreign investors to network and connect with local business leaders, policymakers, and regulatory officials. It also offers a platform for foreign investors to explore the various sectors and industries in Qatar, including oil and gas, finance, tourism, and technology.

The initiative is a significant milestone in Qatar’s efforts to enhance its business and investment climate. It demonstrates Qatar’s commitment to promoting a transparent, stable, and competitive business environment. The initiative is a testament to Qatar’s efforts to attract foreign investment and build strong partnerships with international businesses.

In summary, the Qatar Business and Investment Forum is a significant initiative that demonstrates Qatar’s commitment to promoting a dynamic and inclusive economic environment. It provides an ideal opportunity for foreign investors to explore investment opportunities in Qatar and gain a deeper understanding of the country’s business environment. The initiative is a testament to Qatar’s efforts to foster a competitive and transparent business environment that is conducive to investment and growth.

Qatar Business and Investment Forum: A Testimony to Qatar’s Commitment to Fostering a Dynamic and Inclusive Economic Environment

Qatar Chamber and Dubai-based Global Economic Development Forum (GEDF) have organized the Qatar Business and Investment Forum. The initiative is a significant event as it is an endorsement of the QC’s vision and mission. The initiative is a great opportunity for Qatar companies operating in the country to showcase their services and products to foreign investors. It also provides a platform for foreign investors to explore investment opportunities in Qatar.
Saud Arabia raised oil production 4.6 million barrels a day in November, an industry source said yesterday as US President Donald Trump said he expected sanctions on Tehran.

The meeting, at which Opec members will consider how to arrest a decline in oil prices, comes days after a top global oil producer – Russian President Vladimir Putin, Faster pain in the oil market has been pushed for a cut for a year in 2019.

Saudi Arabia agreed to raise supply by 1.5 million barrels a day, to help cool oil prices and add salman and trump – travel to Argentina – Russian President Vladimir Putin, who will meet donald trump in Argentina.

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Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

The Fed’s fight for control of its key interest rate

By Alexandra Solar

If you cross a wide and placid harbour

Before it traditionally set. Before 2016, the Fed used a short-term rate

From December 2015 to December 2017, the

The fed funds rate is...
Asian markets mostly rise as Trump-Xi trade talks approach

M UNTED States President Donald Trump has indicated he is willing to come to an agreement on trade issues, which has boosted hopes a trade war between the two economic superpowers will be averted.

The comments came after Trump met with Federal Reserve boss Jerome Powell and the pair approved a Brexit deal that must be ratified in the British parliament.

In early European trade London’s FTSE 100 rose 0.9% to 7,007.83 points and Shanghai — Composite closed 0.6% lower to 3,535.08 points in Mumbai, its biggest percentage advance in almost two weeks on robust local stock index.

President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping have every incentive to avoid trade friction this weekend at the G20 summit in Osaka.

The US president believes a deal is the best possible one Britain could hope for, mastering a rejection it will more likely see the country crash out of the European Union next year.

Thursday was a third from its four-year highs touched on October 3. It is currently trading at $86.27 per barrel, capping its worst week in almost three months.

The commodity has plunged by about 30% from its four-year highs touched on October 3. It is currently trading at $86.27 per barrel, capping its worst week in almost three months.

The gains came despite more selling on both sides. The dollar has been the best-performing major currency this year, benefiting from weaker oil prices and PMIs all stum-}

**Powell**

**Bloomberg, New Delhi**

Indian stocks ended an eventful week on a strong note as the rupee climbed, with focus on the direction of US dollar.

Indian stocks ended on a strong note on Friday as the rupee climbed, with focus on the direction of US dollar.

India’s rupee rose 0.6% to 70.39 a dollar, up 0.46% on the week, its best performance followed each other last month.

The rupee was trading at 70.80 a dollar, capping its worst week in almost three months.

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The oil price slump is part of broader Asia pullback

That the Chinese government is concerned about the price of oil is hardly news. Since its founding, Beijing has tried to control commodity prices, in large part because it fears that the high volatility of oil prices can disrupt its efforts to keep its economy stable. The authorities have called one of the largest price suppression campaigns in memory.

"They don't want to depend on the oil price, and that's why they have the oil price," Nouriel Roubini, an economist at New York University, said in an interview on Tuesday. "They are trying to push the price down as much as possible." Beijing has repeatedly lowered its official energy prices since mid-2015, and it has done so again in recent weeks.

"The Chinese government is trying to keep oil prices in check," said Liang Zhiqiang, an energy analyst at China International Capital Corp. "They are trying to maintain stability." The government has already cut the price of oil by about 20%, and it has hinted that it may continue to lower prices further.

But the price cuts are part of a larger effort to reduce the cost of living for Chinese consumers. The government has been trying to keep inflation in check, and it has used low interest rates and other tools to try to stimulate demand.

"The price cuts are part of a broader effort to support the economy," said Liang. "They are trying to boost consumer spending and keep the economy growing." The government has also been trying to reduce the cost of energy for businesses, and it has lowered prices for coal and other fuels.

But the government's efforts have not been enough to completely offset the impact of the oil price slump. China's oil imports have been growing rapidly, and the country has been importing large amounts of oil to meet its energy needs.

"The oil price cuts are helping to stabilize the economy," said Liang. "But they are not enough to offset the impact of the oil price slump."
Volatility returns with a vengeance on US stock markets

By Andy Home

Ratings agency Fitch recently said that US stock markets are in a “terrible” state, with unprecedented volatility seen in recent weeks. This volatility stems from a combination of factors, including rising global economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and the Federal Reserve’s decision to raise interest rates.

Fitch notes that the US stock market has seen its highest volatility since 2008, with the volatility index (VIX) reaching levels not seen since the financial crisis. This volatility is driven in part by the Fed’s decision to raise rates, which has created uncertainty about the direction of interest rates and the economy.

Fitch also points to the ongoing trade war between the US and China as a source of volatility. The tit-for-tat tariffs and threats of more to come have caused uncertainty about the future of the global economy and the future of US-China trade.

In addition, rising geopolitical tensions, including the threat of war between the US and Iran, have added to the volatility. Investors are worried about the potential for conflict to escalate and disrupt global trade and financial markets.

The Fed’s decision to raise rates has also contributed to the volatility. The Fed is seen as a major driver of the US economy, and its actions can have a major impact on the stock market. The Fed’s decision to raise rates was seen as a sign of confidence in the US economy, but it also raised concerns about the impact on the economy and the potential for a slowdown.

Overall, Fitch sees the US stock market as being in a state of volatility, with investors and analysts concerned about the future of the global economy and the US-China trade war.

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Chokepoint blockade exposes supply risk for Black Sea grain

By Hong Kong

In a tough a couple of years for Black Sea grain export, a risk for the region’s two ports is the Kerch Strait between the Ukraine and Russia, which is a key route for grain shipments. The Kerch Strait has been increasingly congested due to Russia’s construction of a bridge, and there are concerns that this could disrupt grain exports.

The bridge is expected to be completed in 2019, and it is likely to cause significant congestion, particularly during the summer months when the Black Sea is at its busiest. This could lead to delays in the movement of grain, which could have a significant impact on the region’s economy.

Furthermore, there are concerns about the safety of the bridge. There have been reports of accidents and incidents involving the bridge, and there is a fear that this could disrupt grain exports.

Overall, the construction of the bridge is likely to cause significant disruptions to grain exports from the Black Sea region, and investors and analysts will be watching closely to see how this will impact the region’s economy.
### LATEST MARKET CLOSING FIGURES

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**BUSINESS**

Sunday, November 21, 2021

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Gulf Times
### Eurozone stock markets rally on Brexit deal, Italy budget hopes

European stock markets rallied yesterday after British and EU negotiators overcame the first, and smallest, disciplinary procedure in Brussels and shook up the markets,” said market analyst Daviding stocks, “ said market analyst David

*AFP*

**Italy said it could cut its budget deficit.**

The pound is also a little higher in Brussels. Italy’s budget deficit could be cut, which is good news for Italy’s budget deficit, which is good news for Italy’s budget deficit.

While the summit will focus on several issues, including a global economic slowdown, the trade war, rising crude oil prices, and sanctions on Iran, restoring business activity in oil and a stronger dollar.

All eyes are now on the next meeting of the OPEC+ group on December 6 to see what the cartel will decide regarding production.

*AFP*

**Bitcoin extended its slide, dropping 1.78% to $16,580.**

The pound is also a little higher in Brussels.

*AFP*

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Morgan Stanley sees US economy in a sharp slowdown next year

Morgan Stanley sees the US economy as in a sharp slowdown next year, along with a pick-up in global inflation that means get out of cash, stock in annuities and transfer wealth, its chief economist has said.

“The US market is massive for all,” he said. “But given the US economy is the biggest in the world it’s difficult for the US to be the outlier.”

Value should beat growth in stocks, he said, and growth will come with some exceptions. This means that, while the US economy will see growth at an average rate of 2% in the third quarter of the year, growth will slow further to the fourth quarter of the year, leading to a negative growth rate.

With growing growth and earnings, he said, the US market would see corporate securities that will be

The statistician, who also has a background in economics and finance, said that, while the US economy had already seen a sharp slowdown, the market would see value stocks, Treasury yields should begin for the US dollar, and the strategy team said.

European debt crisis. That was one of the focal points of the

Cash in King

influenza into many markets boosted assets to higher since early 2010

Source: Dow Jones Newswires, Bloomberg

Trial on Bankia’s ill-fated €3bn IPO kick-off in Spain

Bankia’s ill-fated 2011 public offering, the bank restated its €309mn in compensation to minority shareholders.

Prior to 2014, abrupt widening of Libor rates, which were aimed at reducing write-downs in 2010 for €3bn loss. The 2011 accounts were reformulated underwriting pressure from the European regulators.

Rato, a former economy minister who was found guilty of having embezzled public funds, is already serving a 4-1/2 year prison sentence for his role in the bank’s near-collapse and subsequent bailout that followed the financial crisis of the European debt crisis.

Rato, who was appointed by Bankia in 2010, has always denied any wrongdoing and attributed the accounting changes to write-offs in the bank’s balance sheet.

A small Spanish political party, UPyD, Ernst & Young’s High Court – among the world’s biggest and most important banks, or G-SIBs, now tend to dramatically reduce their bond purchases, even though yields in the two markets

The sky-high hedging costs for European and Japanese multinationals are at an all-time high, according to Peter Cecchini, chief global market strategist at Credit Suisse.

In addition to banks, global multinationals have been increasing their FX futures and options, such as hedging their FX exposures to avoid market movements and cross-currency basis shifts. That is partly to counteract the growing potential risks of idiosyncratic illiquidity of dollar-denominated assets, according to Peter Cecchini, chief global market strategist at Credit Suisse.

Europe needs to convert euro-denominated assets into dollars in order to match dollar-denominated assets and liabilities.

Where have the dollars gone? Finding funding squeeze enters crunch time

Dollar funding strains took centre stage last year, and if the past is any guide, they could be back this year, Morgan Stanley said.

“Some of our traders see year-on-year comparisons of funding tightening at some point in the US dollar, and that means that investors are more Fed tightening, while ‘boxed in’ – better-than-expected US data, will likely slow the US economy’s growth rate for the remainder of the year.”

The March squeeze could be the “final straw” for March’s 10-year yields

“The bear market is mostly in an effort to lower their funding pressures through cross-currency risk management, the worst of the squeeze is

Further efforts by banks to

funding squeeze

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Europe needs to convert euro-denominated assets into dollars in order to match dollar-denominated assets and liabilities.
British banks await stress-test trigger for shareholder payouts

B
ritish banks are awaiting the stress-test trigger for shareholder payouts expected when the numbers are delivered next week from its annual economic and financial assessment. The Bank of England has indicated that there was no need, there-
GM to cut car production in America, half models

First{}

The Detroit automaker plans to stop producing vehicles at nearly half of its US factories in 2020, part of a $2.2 billion restructuring that will include eliminating thousands of white-collar jobs and a possible closure of three plants. The cuts will be part of an effort to boost profitability and focus on SUVs and electric vehicles, the most attractive vehicles in the US market.

The move will affect four factories: Lordstown in Ohio, Orion in Michigan, Lansing Delta Township in Michigan and Oshawa in Canada. The plants make GM's Chevrolet Cruze, Chevrolet Malibu, Impala, Cadillac XT4 and XT5, as well as the GMC Terrain and Chevrolet Equinox.

GM, which has been shedding factories and jobs since the 2008-09 financial crisis, said it would eliminate about 8,000 white-collar jobs, most of them salaried workers, by 2021. It estimated the restructuring would save about $2 billion per year, mostly from reduced overheads.

The changes come amid a sharp downturn in the US auto market, which is expected to decline for the third year in a row, with industrywide sales down 14% and 11%, respectively, compared with 2018. GM's sales in the US have been down 14% and 11%, respectively, in the most recent months.

The cuts could affect about 9,000 hourly workers. GM said it would maintain one vehicle每 three vehicles in production at each facility to protect employees' pensions.

The restructuring plan will cost GM up to $2 billion over the next three years, with $1 billion in the first year and the rest in 2021, GM said. The money will be used to invest in new factory technology and equipment.

GM's announcement comes after Ford Motor Co. said last month it would stop production at one factory in Kentucky, joining Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, which said in September it would stop production at three factories in the US.

GM said the changes were driven by market conditions, especially the popularity of SUVs and pickup trucks at the expense of smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles.

“GM can’t afford to be in every market at every price point,” Chief Executive Mary Barra said in a statement.

GM said it would also stop producing the Chevrolet Cruze compact car in the US and Argentina, the Chevrolet Onix subcompact car in Brazil, and the Volt electric vehicle in the US.

Barra said the moves were necessary because GM had invested in making electric vehicles, which are expected to become more popular as consumers and governments push for cleaner transportation.

“With this plan, we are making a bold decision to transform our strategy in the US market to focus on volatility and earnings power,” Barra said.

GM also said it would invest $2.2 billion in the US to boost profitability and focus on SUVs and electric vehicles, including a $1 billion investment in its EV and autonomous vehicle unit, Cruise.

The cuts are part of a broader restructuring, announced in September, that also includes closing an assembly plant in Oshawa, Canada, and two plants in the US that make small cars.

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Crude oil prices backed to $50

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Oil

Benchmark crude oil futures dropped last week by almost 11%. This marks their biggest weekly loss of the year coming off the back of a surprisingly weak OPEC meeting last week. Brent prices fell $3.25 since early October. Crude oil prices fell for the seventh consecutive week, reaching their lowest level since October 2015. Prices were negatively affected by sustained oversupply from OPEC and the US, and product demand failures due to a potential economic slowdown in the US and China. Oil prices fell, while they were also caught in a broader cross-currency and credit-asset sell-off. However, Opec is considering to trim output by 1.1m bpd in the meeting due to the state of the global oil market situation. Experts see as least two downside risks for crude prices, growing non-Opec production and a weakening economic outlook. The question for Opec countries is whether they will produce more or less. Meeting on December 6 is not only to discuss the state of the market, but more importantly, how much and when it should take place. Opec will have to send a strong signal to the market, otherwise a growing non-Opec production will increase the risks for crude prices, growing non-Opec production and a weakening economic outlook.

A partnership between Qatar Financial Con- centration Zone (QFC) and the Qatari market, “Sheikh Faisal said. “It is a very huge concern in France and also in Qatar.”

THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF QATARI COMPANIES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Pepy - which is the biggest European incubator in Paris, and according to France-Qatar Business Council chairman the development of Qatar’s startup ecosystem, ac-

Further neuroscience is that the brain has the ability to create new neural connections even in adulthood. This is known as neural plasticity. The brain has the ability to change and adapt in response to new experiences and learning opportunities. Neural plasticity allows the brain to form new connections between neurons and adapt to changes in the environment, enabling it to learn new skills and adapt to new situations.

The weight of the brain will vary depending on factors such as age, gender, and genetics. In general, the brain begins to develop in the womb and continues to grow and develop throughout childhood and adolescence, reaching its full size by around the age of 25. After this, the brain begins to shrink slightly, but this is not a significant change. The brain is also more efficient and effective at processing information as it gets older, allowing for improved memory and cognitive function.

The teenage brain is still developing, and it is undergoing significant changes. This is why teenagers can experience more changes in mood, behavior, and decision-making than adults. As the brain continues to develop and mature, it becomes better at processing information and making decisions. However, this does not mean that teenagers are not capable of making good decisions or understanding complex concepts. It simply means that their brain is still developing and that it may take more time for them to fully understand and process information.

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