Turkey's central bank raised its benchmark rate sharply, boosting lira.

Turkey’s central bank raised its benchmark rate by a hefty 62.5 basis points yesterday, the biggest such increase in President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s 15-year tenure. The move came despite a legal challenge by opposition over the monetary policy, following a court’s ruling.

The bank’s Monetary Policy Committee raised the one-week repo rate to 24%,意味着 it has now increased interest rates by 1.5 percentage points since late April in an attempt to put a floor under the tumbling lira.

The move comes despite Erdogan repealing the opposition to high interest rates earlier in the day, saying inflation was a result of the central bank’s wrong ways.

Erdogan, a self-described “enemy of inflation,” picked his son-in-law, Berat Albayrak, as finance minister earlier in the day, saying high inflation was a risk to the economy needed to slow down because it would lead to defaults.

The central bank has said its statement that there was still an upside risk to Turkey’s inflation outlook from what it defined as depreciation in pricing behavior, despite weaker demand conditions.

“Notably, the Committee has decided to raise the one-week repo rate by 6.75 percentage points to 24% to support price stability,” it said.

The lira fell 9% to 5.5 against the dollar, almost reaching levels seen in late 2016. Since Erdogan came to power earlier in the day, the lira has dropped 28% of its value against the US currency this year.

Turkey on the slow road to recovering some currency this year. The main share index rose since 2004, around a year after Erdogan first came to power.

The central bank said it was returning to a one-week repo rate range from 22% to 24% following the market's decision to hike the rate by 5 percentage points since late April.

Key interest rates at the highest level since 2018, three months before Erdogan was elected president, are off setting production increases and oil prices could rise unless there are significant changes in emerging markets such as currency depreciation and trade disparities, if kept high instead of consumption expenditure.

In the meantime, the dollar has risen to a 2019 level for oil prices, which could push prices out of the $70-to-$80 range.

Qatar Chamber discusses co-operation with Sri Lankan trade delegation

Qatar Chamber yesterday held a meeting with a Sri lankan government delegation, which came to discuss further co-operation between the two nations.

The meeting was held at the Chamber’s headquarters in Doha and attended by Chamber president and chief executive officer Raghoo Ramraj, director of Chamber’s international relations department Ahmad Al Khaal, and a number of Chamber officials.

First deputy chairman of Qatar Chamber Mohamed bin Saud Al Attar welcomed the Sri lankan delegation and expressed his appreciation for the support the Sri lankan government provides to the Qatari trade.

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Strong buying helps Qatar stocks break 10,000 level

The total Return Index rose 0.32% to 10,015.58 points, the All Share Index by 0.32% to 102,017 points and the All Shariah (Islamic) Index (PRI) by 0.1% to 1,291.43 points.

The transport index gained 0.32%, followed by 0.31% for consumer goods (0.2%). However, hotel (0.2%), agriculture (0.02%) and industrial (0.07%) saw a drop.

More than 56% of the traded stocks extended gains with major advances being Malika, Emaar, MontaQah Corporation, Bank Muscat, Al-Neelain and Nakheel, even as Qatari First Bank, Qatar Finance Company, Qatar Investment Group, City Center and 21/21 rose among the losers.

Local residential (non-trading) net selling declined significantly to QR12.77mn compared to QR17.93mn from the previous day. Domestic institutions’ net profit booking also weakened significantly to QR23.25mn against QR37.33mn on Wednesday. Gulf institutions net selling shrank perceptibly to QR24.19mn from QR34.29mn on September 12. However, non-Qatari institutions turned net buyer to the tune of QR8.04mn against net buyers of QR10.38mn from the previous day.

Non-Qatari institutions’ net buying averaged consistently to QR35.73mn against QR31.35mn on September 12. While Gulf’s share fell to 5.81% and 6.72% to the tune of QR34.19mn and QR34.34mn, respectively. However, the insurers’ index net buying in trade volume remained marginally higher to QR8.56mn against QR7.97mn. While per share value increased to QR2.24 and down to QR2.17.

The consumer goods sector reported a 5% change in trade volume to 12.20mn stocks, valued at QR1.44bn and 3% in value to QR10.65bn and 3% in value to QR9.92bn.

The non-Qatari institutions’ trade volume tailed to 49% to 10.30mn shares, value by 47% to QR10.49bn and down to 26% to QR7.31bn. There was a 3% downturns in the transport sector, trade volume declined to 23.50mn shares, value by 3% to QR6.87bn and 3% in value to QR6.65bn.

The banks and financial services sector’s trade volume declined 22% to 10.50mn shares, value by 46% to QR1.54bn and down by 34% to 10.30bn. The insurance sector saw a 7% slippage in trade volume to 0.12mn shares, 19% in volume to QR0.17bn and 25% in value to QR0.13bn.

The industrial sector’s trade volume was down by 7.5% to 1.47mn equities, while volume grew 6% to QR1.47bn despite 12% lower to QR48.00bn.

In the debt market, there was no trading of treasury bills and sovereign bonds.

NOC: Libyan oil output normal despite attack on its headquarters

Libya’s state of oil NOC said Saturday that efforts were stepped up to manage its operations continuously throughout the month of October without loss of production, after a shutdown in the country’s main oil export terminal.

The attack on Monday, during which oil was pumped out of the country, started in the late afternoon and influenced people and reduction by 30%.

While the National Oil Corporation of Libya’s operations were halted on Wednesday, which is one of the main oil enterprises and affecting production and output from various oil fields in its control.

The National Oil Corporation (NOC) has already reached the company’s plans to deal with the state crisis so that the production and daily operations continue on a regular basis,” NOC said in a statement.

“The attack did not cause a loss of production,” NOC chairman Mustafa Sanalla told in a statement.

The National Oil Corporation (NOC) is to provide the country’s production and export operations, as well as to provide the country’s oil industry and oil production companies with the necessary equipment.

He also said the current security situation in the country would benefit the company’s operations and the current situation. He also said the company’s operations and the current situation would benefit the company’s operations and the current situation.

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NOC chairman Mustafa Sanalla said in a statement on Wednesday.

Strong buying helps Qatar stocks break 10,000 level

Iran endures longest gap in China oil buy in at least three years

Iran is considering ending all of its fleet of supertanker that has been delivering crude to China given US sanctions and the country’s exports so far this month slumped to around 1.3mn bpd. For almost a third of Iran’s crude exports, the Middle East country’s exports to China were the largest buyer of Iran’s crude or condensate, a form of light crude.

Easing of terror groups. Buyers who defy the US sanctions, though, are paying a heavy price for the country’s crude oil. The Iranian crude that reaches China is mostly held for at least a month by the country’s oil officials, which is one of the only state enterprises handling Iran’s oil exports.

The deal is “rotten to its core” and failing to deliver the promised benefits, according to ship-tracking data compiled by Bloomberg. Iran resorts to floating storage for its crude as buyers retreat

I ran is stepping up efforts to offload its fleet of supertankers stranded in the Gulf as US pressure intensifies on the country’s exports to China, according to sources.

The build-up of crude in floating storage offshore Iran signals the effectiveness of US sanctions imposed by US President Donald Trump on the Gulf country in July. The moves come amid attempts by the Middle East country’s main customers to reduce their purchases of Iranian crude, and others have already started to cut back sharply.

“We can expect additional steps to follow, given the growing impact of US sanctions on the coming months,” Vony Systermans, head of commodity-markets strategy at RABO Americas, said in a London.

So far, most of the ships in question – all of which are Iranian-owned – have continued to operate in the Gulf. But there are signs that Iran and others have already started to cut back sharply. We can expect additional steps to follow, given the growing impact of US sanctions on the coming months,” Vony Systermans, head of commodity-markets strategy at RABO Americas, said in a London.

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How tighter money hit emerging markets, in a warning for others

The long arm of quantitative easing means investors are warning to put their holdings in riskier places; suddenly, that’s over

By Chris Anstey and Rich Miller

Emerging markets are suffering their worst slump since 2015. The US Federal Reserve applied quantiative easing in a bear market in early 2018 as the US dollar was strengthening. The US central bank’s activities have since slowed more, and the dollar’s appreciation has accelerated, putting a fresh squeeze on emerging economies. Emerging markets have suffered more than 9% from early April until today, while the Bloomberg Barclays Emerging Market dollar index has moved in the opposite direction. The second annual loss since the global financial crisis.

That comes on the back of a decade-long process to stabilize their own interest rates at 4.5%. Today the dollar market value fluctuates by $4trn this year through August. India’s rupee, for example, is an unprecedented low for the month, while Indonesia’s currency hit its weakest level yet to a record against the dollar. The ASEAN region is facing unprecedented challenges, the US Federal Reserve has raised rates, and the global financial system is in triggering the stress. It’s all about that the US bond and its global policy easing policy settings raising from the additional of the dollar’s financial crisis.

With the US economy experiencing a tightening, the US dollar’s tightening interest rates. It’s also about that the dollar’s tightening policy known as quantitative easing or QE, by not replacing it with bonds or reflating the global financial system. As the US dollar strength increases, the global financial system is already booming in the hands of US dollars. The Fed’s counterparts in Europe and Japan are simultaneously stabilizing their own economies. While the US stimulus bars pumps into excess $1trn into the global financial system from January through August 2010, the Fed is slightly raising interest rates. The Fed is in having an outcome impact because of the dollar’s crucial role in the world economy. The Fed’s stand-up tightening policy is harming the dollar’s currency by $48.6tn in 2014.

Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

After years of easing, meet ‘quantitative tightening’

By Alessandro Giovanni Borghese and Christopher Austen

For a decade, investors around the world have been chasing the dollar and buying the dollar into the global system by key central banks, which has helped to keep global crises down. Now high-profile, so-called quantitative easing is running to the US Federal Reserve, as the US dollar has been selected by its counterpart central banks, and the US dollar is selected by an opposite of quantitative easing, or QT.

1. How is quantitative tightening different from quantitative easing?

The US Federal Reserve applied QE in the form of buying its bonds and other financial assets to increase the money supply and to keep interest rates low. The US Federal Reserve is now reducing the amount of bonds it is buying and is withdrawing from the market. This is called quantitative tightening, and it has been a key policy tool for the US Federal Reserve since the Great Recession in 2008.

2. How does quantitative tightening work?

By keeping interest rates low, the US Federal Reserve has been able to stimulate the economy by increasing the supply of money in the economy. This has helped to keep inflation low and has provided support to the US dollar.

3. What are the winners of quantitative tightening?

Since the US and Europe have been losing interest in buying US dollars, the US dollar has been strengthening. This has made the US dollar attractive to investors around the world. The US dollar has been selected as a safe haven currency, and investors have been buying US dollars to hedge against the risk of the dollar.

4. How much QT has there been?

Thanks to the US dollar’s gradual strengthening, the US Federal Reserve has been reducing its purchases of bonds and other financial assets. This has been called quantitative tightening, or QT.

5. How do you know when QT has ended?

When the US Federal Reserve stops buying bonds and other financial assets, it will be the end of quantitative tightening. This is when the US Federal Reserve will have stopped buying bonds and other financial assets.

6. How are the markets reacting?

While the US dollar is strengthening, emerging markets have been suffering. The US dollar’s strengthening has pushed the US dollar higher against the emerging market currencies. This has made it more expensive for emerging market countries to service their debts.

7. Does anyone think this is a bad idea?

Some experts believe that quantitative tightening is a bad idea, as it could cause the US dollar to strengthen too much and make it difficult for emerging market countries to service their debts. However, others believe that quantitative tightening is a necessary tool for the US Federal Reserve to keep inflation low and support the US economy.

8. Bloomberg QuickTake

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WASHINGTON/BEIJING
US under no pressure to make lapsing deal with China: Trump

We will soon be taking in Bill story on Wednesday about the with more US tariffs looming.

doing an invitation from the White House to China to meet with US officials for trade talks, even as Chinese officials welcomed an invitation from the Trump administration.

Trump said last week that he had not made any decisions on the tariff issue but that more goods would “go on hold.”

China has threatened retaliation, which could include action against US companies operating there. China’s Commerce Ministry said both sides were “at a critical juncture” and that both sides should work hard to ease the anxiety of American society and “restore the atmosphere of trade talks.”

For smaller players like Husteel, Nexteel and Seah Steel, which are South Korea’s 3rd-biggest export market.

The bank’s costs grew 7% in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year. The US business is largely focused on the US and is an East-focused bank was not shutting down or trimming substantially.

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Japan and Vietnam urge US to rejoin Pacific trade deal

Malaysia can grow 5% and handle its debts

Japan's Sumitomo to focus on battery material supply

PITG set to implement Iran-Pakistan gas project

The man steering Pakistan's economy isn't afraid to take risks

Jean and Vietnam yesterday urged the US to reconsider its decision to pull out of a sprawling Pacific trade deal, at a summit in Japan that also highlighted how China is set to become the world's largest free trade block.

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe today pledged to move ahead with the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) deal backed by 11 countries, after US President Donald Trump's withdrawal left the pact with only four members.

"It will be very attractive for American companies if it can join the TPP," Abe told reporters. "The remaining countries have pledged to move ahead with the deal, even without the US, without the TPP." Abe added that the TPP, which 11 nations, including Japan, were planning to sign next month, would "open access to US markets for our manufactured goods - from shoes and shirts to mobile phones and computer processors. It would be a major draw." Trump's withdrawal, he added, had led the charge to join it. "Concerns over trade protectionism have not ruled out allowing other non-US watered-down version without the US, which could go into effect by the end of 2020, Abe added.

"We are taking a hard look at the TPP," Abe said. "We will aim to make it fit for purpose. It won't be the TPP as it was in the United States." Abe said Japan faced a difficult choice on its future relationship with the US. "On the one hand, we can't open up access to US markets without the US. On the other, we can't solve US trade deficit issues with China." 

"We'll certainly be very cautious in dealing with China," Abe said. "We need to make sure that we get the best deal for Japan. It's not an easy choice to make." Abe added that Japan had a "realistic deal" on the table with the US. "The US is willing to make concessions on agriculture and auto industry issues," Abe said. "We need to make sure we get the best deal possible for Japan." 

"It's very important for us to have a good relationship with the US," Abe said. "We need to make sure we get the best deal possible for our country. It's not an easy choice to make." 

Following the TPP summit, Prime Minister Abe met US President Donald Trump and the two leaders discussed the future of the trade deal. 

"It's very important for us to have a good relationship with the US," Abe said. "We need to make sure we get the best deal possible for our country. It's not an easy choice to make." 

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"It's very important for us to have a good relation...
Asian markets enjoy healthy rally after US trade talks offer

By Andy Home

It has been a bumper week for copper bulls. The price has gained more than 10% since the US first hinted at a new trade deal with China. On Monday, the American Chamber of Commerce in China said a survey of more than 30 US companies showed rising costs, lower profits and tighter credit, and a separate poll of 200 US companies in the country showed 17% were delaying investment or expansion plans.

“The trade is a more serious recession scenario is still challenging,” said Tai Hui of J.P. Morgan Asset Management. “Markets should welcome the off er and said the two sides were discussing details.

Rabobank’s call was for a 500 bps rate hike in July, but it has signaled no room for further rate hikes this year.

The central bank also said it was considering a rate hike, but it has signaled no rate hike this year.

The US has raised tariffs on a variety of goods from China, including steel and aluminum, which has put pressure on the US dollar and stocks. The central bank has also signaled it will raise rates this year, but it has not specified how many.

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Trade and tepid inflation help world stocks rise

Market moves by the United States and China towards dialogue soft-
Sting the new trade tattle on each other helped stocks ad-
here yesterday along with a tepid US consumer price inflation report.

"In the end, it won't be the fairly in-
triguing talks from the Bank of England and the ECB, nor a much-
needed update from the Federal Reserve, that set the markets moving this Thun-
berday, but rather a disappointing inflation reading that could set
the stage for another round of quantitative easing," said James Rickards, an econo-
ist at Renaissance Capital.

The Dow was up 0.3% in late morn-
ing trading, after the US Federal Reserve ended the day with the Dow up 0.3% to 17,727.49.

"The European Central Bank did not
move, and the ECB's policy statement was predictable, with the Bank of England
also maintaining its policy," said Connor Campbell.

"And in Europe, London ended the day up 0.3%, adding to gains from the US market.

"In Asia, China's blue-chip Shanghai Composite Index rose 0.3% after Beijing
announced plans to set up a new national oil corporation, which could help to reduce
imports from the Middle East.

"Japan's Nikkei 225 rose 0.3% after the Bank of Japan announced plans to
increase its monetary stimulus, which could help to spur economic growth.

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Europe's biggest port says companies not doing enough for Brexit

**BoE holds key rates steady, sees more Brexit uncertainty**

The Bank of England yesterday said its nine rate-setters voted unanimously to hold rates at 0.75%, in line with economists' expectations in a Reuters poll, and said there had been limited impact of sterling weakness on investment ahead of Britain's divorce from the EU and it is also factoring in a half-rate rise a year before, due to "elevated" risk aversion.

The central bank said yesterday that risks to global growth had been substantial since its August 2 meeting, with the BoE raised interest rates by 0.25 percentage points to 0.75% in August because it believed the effect of sterling weakness on investment ahead of the UK's divorce from the EU and it is also factoring in a half-rate rise a year before, due to "elevated" risk aversion.

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Apple celebrates new iPhone models as Asia suppliers suffer

Apple’s incremental iPhone launches will probably pay off

Bloomberg

NEW YORK – Apple Inc’s iPhone Xs and Xs Max are the world’s most expensive smartphones, but they also come with such advanced features as 3-D cameras and facial recognition technology.

The tech giant will be counting on buyers to keep spending as it kicks off a new model lineup, poised to take advantage of a holiday shopping season that’s likely to be robust.

The iPhone launch is a crucial moment for Apple, which has struggled to maintain its top sales position as Chinese competitors such as Huawei Technologies Co. gain ground.

The company will also be looking to the iPhone Xs Max and Xs to help drive a rebound in sales of its Mac computers and iPads.

Apple has been under pressure from China’s tech giants, which have been moving into different markets at a faster pace than Apple.

Apple’s new models feature a 3-D camera that can be used to create virtual reality and augmented reality experiences, as well as facial recognition technology.

The iPhone Xs Max and Xs will be available for preorder starting Friday and will go on sale Sept. 21.

The new models also include a new A12 chip, which is designed to help improve battery life and performance.

Apple’s new iPhone models also include a new “reverse camera” system that can be used to capture images from the rear of the phone.

The new models also feature a new “Face ID” feature that allows users to unlock their phone by looking at it.

The new models also include a new “A12 chip” that is designed to improve performance and battery life.

Apple’s new iPhone models also feature a new “3-D camera” system that can be used to capture images from the front of the phone.

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US consumer prices rise slowly; jobless claims near 49-year low

The ECB stays on course to curb stimulus even as growth risks rise

Trader jailed for $2.3bn UBS loss faces UK deportation

ECB stays on course to curb stimulus even as growth risks rise in Europe

US consumer prices rose less than expected in August, with jobless claims fell to the lowest level in nearly five decades, a sign that labor market conditions were improving.

The consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.2% last month and a year ago, reaching 2.1% on a seasonally adjusted basis, well below the 2% target seen as the trough for the recession.

The data showed inflation has remained subdued, with core inflation, a measure that excludes volatile food and energy prices, rising to 1.6% last month, just above the 1.5% level seen in July.

The data also showed the annual rate of inflation was 2.8% in August, down from 3.2% in July. The core inflation rate, which excludes food and energy prices, rose to 1.6% in August from 1.5% in July.

The report comes as the European Central Bank is due to release its policy statement later today. The bank has been gradually reducing its stimulus program and is expected to start tapering its purchases in the coming months.

ECB policymakers are expected to maintain their current policies and provide an update on the pace of asset purchases in their statement.

The bank's decision will be closely watched by markets, which have been monitoring the bank's progress towards reducing its stimulus program.

Inflation expectations have been trending lower recently, with some economists suggesting that the bank may need to do more to keep inflation on track.

However, some analysts believe that the bank may be more cautious in its approach given recent data that has showed a slowdown in economic growth.

ECB President Mario Draghi is expected to stress the bank's commitment to maintaining low interest rates for an extended period, as well as its willingness to act if needed to support the economy.

The bank's decision will also be closely watched by policymakers around the world, who are looking for signs that the ECB is ready to ease monetary policy if needed.

Draghi is likely to stress the bank's commitment to maintaining low interest rates for an extended period, as well as its willingness to act if needed to support the economy.

Canada's Freeland won't hold Nafta talks, says more work needed

US Treasury bond yields fell on Thursday, with the benchmark 10-year yield dropping below 2% after dropping 0.35% on Friday.

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