US not looking to grant further Iran oil sales waivers, says official

Local market analysts have begun taking a closer look at how US sanctions could impact the global oil market. They are speculating that US sanctions could lead to a rise in oil prices as the US government looks to use oil as a tool to exert pressure on Iran. US sanctions could also lead to a reduction in Iran's oil exports, which could have a significant impact on the global oil market.

The US government has imposed new sanctions on Iran, which could lead to a reduction in Iran's oil exports. The US government is looking to use oil as a tool to exert pressure on Iran, and the new sanctions could have a significant impact on the global oil market. The US government is also looking to use oil as a tool to exert pressure on other countries, such as Venezuela and Iran, which could have a significant impact on the global oil market.

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Lebanon’s dollar-denominated sovereign bonds tumbled after a debt rescheduling report

Reuters

London/Beirut

Lebanon’s dollar-denominated sovereign bonds tumbled for a second day on Friday following a Bloomberg report quoting the finance minister saying a fiscal reform plan included a debt rescheduling.

Finance Minister Ali Hassan Khalil said such a rescheduling would be undertaken in co-ordination with lenders and the central bank, Bloomberg said, citing a statement. The plan did not include any change to Lebanon’s fixed exchange rate, it added.

Lebanon’s dollar-denominated bonds suffered a second day of hefty falls with many issues trading at record lows. The 2025 bond dropped 5.25 cents to a fresh record low of 73.50 cents in the dollar.

According to a summary of the comments to Bloomberg circulated by the finance ministry, Khalil did say the plan under consideration included a rescheduling, but he denied there was any intention to “restructure” Lebanon’s public debt, which is pegged around 150% of GDP.

But a Lebanese newspaper cited him on Thursday as saying the ministry was “preparing a financial correction plan including restructuring of public debt”, which triggered Thursday’s sell-off in dollar-denominated debt.

Khalil, a top figure in the Amal Movement led by Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri, has recently become more vocal in his warnings about the economy.

Last month, he said Lebanon was in an economic crisis that had started to turn into a financial one which he hoped would not become a monetary one.

Khalil has held the post of finance minister since 2014 and is expected to retain the position in the new government.

Two big producers just called the bottom on oil prices: $60 a barrel

Bloomberg

It’s top oil producer and Iran’s energy minister said the latest oil rebound will stick.

Prices are up more than 20% since hitting an almost two-year low in December, enough to alter OPEC’s rhetoric from reassuring investors that they would cut supply to taking credit for the rebound, and in the case of Iran, something where oil would fall into their hands.

Oman’s energy minister predicted the latest oil rebound will stick.

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Italy’s top oil producer and Oman’s energy minister predicted the latest oil rebound will stick.

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Oman Oil Minister Mohammed al-Rumhi told Bloomberg TV that the agreement between OPEC and its allies, including Russia and Oman, can sustain prices at $60 a barrel. He sees crude trading between that bottom and $70 a barrel this year. Claudio Descalzi, the chief executive officer of Italy’s Eni SpA, also told Bloomberg TV that the range would be between $60 and $62 a barrel.

A few weeks ago, a trillion benchmark Brent crude briefly dipped below $50 a barrel. OPEC ministers were taking turns to re-state their resolve that they would cut output, with brightening prospects for US-China trade talks providing added support.

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Invitation to the Extra Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

Greetings,

The Board of Directors of Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C) has the honor to invite all shareholders to attend the Extra Ordinary General Assembly Meeting that will be held at 4:30 pm on Monday, 28 / 1 / 2019 at Al-Majlis Ballroom, Doha Sheraton Hotel. In case the required quorum is not reached in the first meeting, a second meeting will be held on Monday, 25 / 2 / 2019 at 6:00 pm at the same venue.

Dr. Hussain Ali Al-Abdulla
Chairman & Managing Director

Agenda

1. To review the proposed amendments introduced to the Articles of Association of Masraf Al Rayan (detailed on the website of Masraf Al Rayan, Inc. www.alrayan.com) to conform with the Corporate Governance Code for Companies and Legal Entities listed on the Main Market, traded via Qatar Financial Markets Authority Board Decision Number 5 of 2016 on 21/7/2016.

2. To review the amendment of the nominal value of Masraf Al Rayan Shares in the Articles of Association, and to also review the necessary changes to the related Articles in order to comply with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority decision issued by QFMA’s Board on their 4th meeting of 2018 held on December 16, 2018, which included instructions that the nominal value of the shares of all listed companies in the main and secondary markets (emerging companies) in Qatar shall be amended to be at a value of one (1) Qatari Riyal.

3. To delegate the Chairman & Managing Director of the Board, or whom ever he may designate to act on his behalf in this regard, with the authority to sign the amended Articles of Association and to authenticate them with the relevant authorities.

Notes

1. All shareholders are requested to be present at the meeting venue one hour before the start time of the meeting, to register their attendance and to participate in the event.

2. If you are unable to attend the meeting for any reason, please authorize another shareholder to attend the meeting on your behalf, using the proxy duly signed by you. It is not permitted to grant proxy to a non-shareholder of the Bank or to a member of the Board of Directors. The number of shares held by a proxy holder must not exceed 5% of the Bank’s issued share capital (197,500,000 shares).

3. This notice shall be considered an legal intimation for all shareholders without the need of sending private intimations through mail in accordance with Law No. 7/1961 for 1961.
President Donald Trump might end one conflict with Congress over funding for his border wall but is facing another fight with lawmakers. Whether the president has the authority to declare a national emergency to fund construction of his border barrier is far from clear, though he has said he plans to do so.

**US shutdown hits record level with no end in sight**

Developed by Bloomberg

The US government shutdown now in its 33rd day has produced the longest US government shutdown ever. Though some departments are operating, and others are staffed by “essential” employees, the effects of the shutdown are vast. The government has missed two payrolls, and workers with neither Trump nor opposition leaders on the same page are facing tough choices.

**Why is there a government shutdown?**

The impasse over President Donald Trump’s campaign promise to build a wall along the US-Mexico border — his backbone issue — is the main reason the government has been shut down. Trump wants to fund a wall even though the government has no legal authority to do so.

**What are its effects?**

The government is unable to operate as usual, and many government programs, such as border security and health care programs, are suffering. Some federal workers are not being paid, and others are working without pay. The government is unable to carry out its usual duties, such as processing visas and passports.

**How long will it last?**

It is unclear how long the shutdown will last. The shutdown has lasted for several weeks, and it is possible that it could continue for months or even years. The only way to end the shutdown is for Congress and the president to reach a compromise and pass a budget that includes funding for the border wall.

**What can be done to end the shutdown?**

There are several potential ways to end the shutdown: Congress and the president could agree on a budget that includes funding for the border wall; the president could declare a national emergency to fund the wall with money from other government programs; or the president could use his executive authority to fund the wall with money from other government programs.

**What happens when the shutdown ends?**

After the shutdown ends, the government will need to operate as usual. This will require that Congress and the president reach a compromise and pass a budget that includes funding for the border wall. The government will also need to begin processing visas and passports, and it will need to begin carrying out its usual duties, such as processing visas and passports.
Rupee misses Fed-inspired rally to turn worst Asia currency

Bloomberg

The turn of events for India's rupee couldn't have been more abrupt. After recovering modestly last week, the currency came off the boil on Tuesday, falling to a four-month low versus the dollar and suffering its biggest weekly decline since August on emerging market concerns.

A reduced price of oil, the world's biggest crude buyer, and concerns about an unexpected hike in U.S. interest rates in June may have caused the rupee to lose its air, but its weakness is supported by other factors. Commodities are sliding and an electoral victory for Narendra Modi in May also added to the pressure on the rupee. The currency has been under pressure since June, when the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) raised interest rates to 70 basis points to protect the currency from inflation, which has been running at around 6% per annum.

The rupee's fall is also supported by the fact that the government has been running a large current-account deficit, which has been a source of concern for the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

The rupee could be headed for a prolonged period of weakness, with the US dollar likely to continue to be the dominant currency. The Federal Reserve (Fed) is expected to raise interest rates again this year, which will put pressure on emerging market currencies, including the rupee. The Indian economy is also facing challenges from the global economic slowdown, with growth slowing in China and uncertainty over trade relations with the US.

There is also concern that the rupee could fall further as the government is facing a fiscal deficit, with the budget deficit expected to widen to 4.2% of GDP in the fiscal year ending March 2023. The government has been trying to contain its fiscal deficit, but the recent increase in retail inflation and the need to finance the fiscal deficit has led to higher borrowing costs.

The rupee's fall has negative implications for India's trade balance, with the country importing more and exporting less. This puts pressure on the rupee and strengthens the US dollar. India is heavily dependent on imports for its economic growth, with the current-account deficit expected to widen to $150 billion this fiscal year.

The rupee's fall is also a concern for India's economy, as it affects domestic prices and inflation. The rupee's fall means that imported goods become cheaper, which can lead to inflationary pressures. The rupee's fall also affects the cost of borrowing, as the rupee's decline means that the cost of borrowing in rupees increases, which puts pressure on the economy.

To contain the rupee's fall, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been taking steps, including intervening in the foreign exchange market and raising interest rates. However, these measures may not be enough to contain the rupee's fall, as the country is heavily dependent on imports and the global economy is facing challenges.

Slashed profit expectations may set stage for Wall St gains

Zimbabwe plans new currency as dollar shortage bites

Bloomberg

There could well be a silver lining in all the gloom for investors. With earnings season in full swing, investors are looking for signs of stability in the earnings season, especially from companies with exposure to emerging markets, which have been hit hard by the recent sell-off in the US.

“While it’s true that we are seeing a lot of companies reporting lower earnings, the market is looking for signs of stability in the earnings season, especially from companies with exposure to emerging markets, which have been hit hard by the recent sell-off in the US,” said Jim Cramer, chief market strategist at CNBC.

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The Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE) index gained 30.87 points, or 2.97%, during the trading week to close at 1,063.22. Market capitalisation rose by 3.43% to QR611.5bn versus QR591.2bn at the end of the previous trading week. Of the 46-listed companies, 36 companies ended the week higher, while nine declined and one remained unchanged. Qatar General Co for Maritime Services (QGMD) was the top gainer during the week with a gain of 29.3% on a trading volume of 2.9mn shares. On the other hand, Ooredoo (ORDS) was the worst performing stock for the week with a decline of 1.8% on 566,673 shares traded.

Institutions (QIQC), Qatar Islamic Bank (QIBK) and QNB Group (QNBK) were the primary contributors to the weekly index gain as the biggest contributor to the index’s weekly gain adding 106 points to the index. QNBK was the second biggest contributor to the mentioned gain, adding 109 points to the index. Moreover, QIBK contributed 14.5 points to the index. On the other hand, Ooredoo (ORDS) declined 37.7 points to the index. Moreover, QIBK was the second biggest contributor to the overall index gain. IQCD was the biggest contributor to the index’s weekly gain.

Trading value during the week increased by 121.8% to QR1.47bn versus QR5.2mn in the prior week. The banks and financial services sector led the trading value during the week, accounting for 34.1% of the total trading value. The industrials sector was a distant second with 28.6% of the total. QNBK was the top volume traded stock during the week with 12.5mn shares.

Foreign institutions remained bullish with net buying of QR107.7mn versus net buying of QR48.7mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors remained bearish with net selling of QR12.9mn versus net selling of QR49.2mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week. Foreign retail investors turned bearish with net selling of QR221.1mn versus net buying of QR12.9mn in the prior week.

The general index closed higher by 2.97% from last week at 10,658.22 points. It has been moving towards the 11,000 resistance level. We remind our readers that the near-term price formation would become an issue if it is breached downwards. We update our expected weekly support level to 10,000 points, but we keep the resistance at the 11,000 level.

Definitions of key terms used in technical analysis

A candlestick chart is a price chart that displays the high, low, open, and close for a security. The chart is divided into time periods, which are commonly represented by bars, where each bar represents the price movement during a specific time period. The open and close prices are represented by the top and bottom of the bar, respectively, while the high and low prices are represented by the top and bottom points of the bar.

The rising-wedge price formation is a chart pattern that appears when the price of a security moves higher in an increasingly narrow range. This pattern is typically associated with a bearish trend, indicating that the upward movement is losing momentum and is likely to reverse.
China’s tax cuts support economic stability and employment: Premier Li

Beijing

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Pakistan gets new top economic

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Moon Jae-in doubles down on unpopular economic agenda

South Korea’s President Moon Jae-in speaks during a press conference in Seoul on Monday, as he was expected to spurn attempts in 2017 promising a reversal from the uncompromising economic agenda of ousted President Park Geun-hye. But his plans to raise the minimum wage, cut student loans and raise operational efficiencies have been met with mixed reviews from some domestic experts surveyed by Bloomberg. Moon has said that his administration was sending mixed signals to businesses who said it stifled growth. But after more than half of South Koreans surveyed in a Bloomberg News survey in July said his once-sky-high poll numbers were stuck with an agenda that appeared to be more supplementary than groundbreaking meeting with Kim last year. 

President Moon Jae-in speaks during a press conference in Seoul. Moon, a progressive, was swept into office in 2017 promising a reversal from the uncompromising economic agenda of ousted President Park Geun-hye. But his plans to raise the minimum wage, cut student loans and raise operational efficiencies have been met with mixed reviews from some domestic experts surveyed by Bloomberg. Moon has said that his administration was sending mixed signals to businesses who said it stifled growth.

Some 44% disapproved of his personal popularity in a Gallup Korea poll, which measured approval ratings for a range of topics. Moon’s support improved in a Gallup poll released Friday, with a percentage points to 48%, but still short of the 64% he scored during December 2017. “Moon is about 65% after his groundbreaking meeting with Kim last year,” said Moon’s economic adviser, who requested not to be named as the talks are ongoing.

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Barbara’s biggest surprise yet: Making GM’s profit slowdown-proof

Bloomberg

This high-stakes divorce of Jeff and Mackenzie Bezos will involve unimaginable sums of money but the case may be easier to negotiate than with regular earners, simply because they are so rich. “This divorce will be handled as amicably as possible.” The couple said. “Open conflict was not part of our divorce negotiations,” the couple said, according to Bloomberg attorneys.

Jeff Bezos, the founder of Amazon, has been busy since his divorce was finalised last year, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index. The couple said that “the division of assets was amicable” and that they would like to keep their personal battle “private.”

The couple have four children, one of them being their daughter, who is the CEO of Amazon Web Services. The daughter is reportedly worth an estimated $4.7bn, about 9% of the couple’s wealth.

The check, at least to date, is getting smaller. The couple have signed an agreement that prevents them from publicly disclosing any details about the settlement.

“Sometimes an exit is more difficult than entry,” said the source.

The couple have been离婚 negotiations for over six months, and the details of the settlement have yet to be made public.

Bezos and his wife, Mackenzie Bezos, are worth $282 billion and $40 billion, respectively. The couple’s wealth is estimated to be worth more than $1 trillion, according to Bloomberg.

At home, GM is dividing underperforming factories and focusing on making

Britain’s most ardent Brexit city shows a country on the brink

Bloomberg

As Britain’s most ardent Brexit city, Manchester has made its mark on the EU and elsewhere in the world. Manchester city council, under the leadership of the former Labour Party leader, has been a vocal advocate for Britain’s exit from the EU. The city council has been a vocal supporter of Brexit, with its leader, Andy Burnham, being a vocal advocate for Brexit.

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US set to seek comprehensive farm access in EU trade talks

The United States on Friday signaled it would not bow to the European Union's request to keep tariffs on US farm products, pushing Trump and US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer to 17% on all EU imports this year on the grounds of national security.

The US objectives have been published, but they might not support an EU deal that seeks comprehensive EU access for American farm products.

The US Trade Representative (USTR) Robert Lighthizer in Washington on Wednesday that the 24-month tariff could not negotiate on agriculture in a new, more limited set of negotiations expected to start this month.

"We have made very clear, agriculture will not be included," Malpass told reporters, adding that he has not yet agreed on the scope of talks.

US and EU President Joe Biden agreed last week to seek a new round of talks to cut tariffs on industrial goods, including cars, and discuss EU tariff barriers to US exports, but he also warned the US might impose new tariffs if talks were not fruitful.

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