Robust employment report underscores US economic strength

Washington

Upbeat employment figures published yesterday for December showed that the US economy gained 312,000 jobs last month, the most in 10 months, and the jobless rate fell to 3.9% from 4.1% in November, while average weekly earnings rose to $914, a 4.4% increase from December 2017. This helped push the dollar higher against a basket of 15 major currencies.

The upbeat employment report yesterday was in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

Labour Department

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.

The upbeat employment report yesterday stood in stark contrast with reports worldwide showing Chinese factory activity falling for the seventh straight month and the IMF warning that growth was slowing in much of Europe.
Pakistan expects 20% rise in citrus exports

China slashes banks’ reserve requirements as growth slows

China and US to hold trade talks in Beijing next week

G
overnment of Pakistan is expecting a 20% increase in citrus exports this year, as the country is already targeting a record-high of 550,000 tonnes from December 2017 to May 2018. The recent increase in production is partly due to the increase in prices of citrus fruits in foreign markets, which has encouraged farmers to increase their production. The country is currently the world’s biggest producer of citrus fruits, with China and India being the second and third largest producers, respectively.

China is the largest importer of citrus fruits, accounting for around 40% of Pakistan’s total exports. Other major importers include Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. The country has been working hard to increase its market share in these regions, which has been successful in recent years.

The citrus industry in Pakistan is highly competitive, with over 300,000 farmers producing the fruit. The industry is also supported by the government through various policies and programs aimed at increasing production and ensuring quality.

In terms of exports, Pakistan’s main focus is on the Chinese market, which is expected to continue to grow in the future. The country is also exploring new markets in Europe and the Middle East, with a focus on improving the quality and safety of its products.

C
ina’s automobile sales fell 13.7% year on year in October, making it the fourth straight month of declines and the biggest drop in four years, according to official data. The country’s auto market, the world’s largest, faces a growing glut of supply, a shifting consumer preference toward electric battery cars and a lack of policies to spur sales.

The industry body said the drop was primarily due to weaker demand from car dealers and slow growth in employment, international trade and even few central Asian countries.

People walk past the headquarters of the People’s Bank of China building in Beijing. China’s central bank said yesterday it was cutting the amount of cash that banks hold as reserves, the second such move this year as Beijing tries to strengthen its control of liquidity and improve its coordination with U.S. monetary policies.

Earlier yesterday, the central bank said it had cut the amount of cash that banks must hold as reserves for the fifth time in a year, and is planning to hold off on cutting rates to reduce the risk of a sharp economic slowdown.

China and the United States face a March deadline for trade talks, with Washington pressing for Beijing to roll back tariffs on some $200bn (£154bn) worth of Chinese goods and relax its restrictions on high-tech companies.

Trade war that is hurting the world’s two biggest economies got a reprieve on Tuesday as the two sides announced a truce in their tariff war over complaints of unfair trade practices.

Together, China and the United States account for 25% of world economic activity and are competitors like never before. They also have a love-hate relationship, with some in both countries wishing it could be more amicable.

A final investment decision on Golden Pass project in Mozambique and three in the US were the most significant this year, according to shipping data in membrane technology.

Most of this year’s new supply will come from Australia’s Prelude FLNG, India’s Krishna Gas and Canada’s Woodfibre LNG project, according to shipping data.

Ahead of the meeting, China’s ambassador to the United States, Cui Tiankai, said the two sides should show up their commitment to strengthen rule-based order and the global economy.

A team led by US Deputy Treasury Secretary David Malpass was due to arrive in Guatemala for talks with Chinese officials. The US financial team was due to stay for two days in the Central American country.

China and the United States face a March deadline for trade talks, with Washington pressing for Beijing to roll back tariffs on some $200bn (£154bn) worth of Chinese goods and relax its restrictions on high-tech companies.

United States trade talks that started with a bang last month have reached a stalemate.

The US is demanding China drop or roll back its planned levies on billions of dollars of Chinese goods, as well as end restrictions on the technologies it sells to American companies.

On Monday, China announced it would impose new duties on $60bn of US goods, meet US interests. The two countries began trade talks in August after President Donald Trump imposed tariffs on $50bn of Chinese goods.

The United States says it wants to negotiate a longer-term trade deal that would include stronger measures to curb China’s industrial policies.

China has pledged to buy more American goods to help ease trade tensions, but the US said its demands were a non-starter.

Trump’s meetings with Chinese officials will signal the US’s latest push to build momentum for a deal to end the trade war that is hurting the world’s two biggest economies.

The US has offered to delay new tariffs due to be imposed on $200bn of Chinese imports while the two sides try to reach a deal. China has yet to respond.

The two sides also discussed ways to implement the trade agreement reached in November.

China has pledged to buy more American goods to help ease trade tensions, but the US said its demands were a non-starter.

Chinese state media carried a commentary by a leading commentator that said China was giving the US the “cold shoulder”.

Trade war that is hurting the world’s two biggest economies got a reprieve on Tuesday as the two sides announced a truce in their tariff war over complaints of unfair trade practices.

Together, China and the United States account for 25% of world economic activity and are competitors like never before. They also have a love-hate relationship, with some in both countries wishing it could be more amicable.

In the past, the trade war has disrupted the global supply chain, clouded US financial market, increased the number of bankruptcies and bond defaults, the People’s Bank of China said in its report yesterday.

China’s central bank cut the amount of cash that banks hold as reserves, the second such move this year as two new inter-

Foreign Minister Spokesperson collegiate digital communications, Indian daily newspapers, English daily newspapers, and other news media.

“Pakistan is blessed with one of the best natural agro resources. “Sultan said.

The government has been working hard to promote the export of citrus fruits, which are a major source of foreign exchange for Pakistan. The country fetches more than $220mn through exporting 370,000 tonnes of citrus fruits, according to the Pakistan Agriculture Council. The second biggest market after Russia, it is a major source of foreign exchange for Pakistan.

“If you have seen the potential demand this year, you would see new areas become open which is very visible,” he added.

“Three factors would be moving things,” he said, adding he was watching to see if car sales would move in the market and the high base for the end of the year, because of weak-
**Asia stocks rebounds from early losses; Nikkei sinks**

**Emerging market talk heart from head oil prices, dollar sees recycling**

**India equities snap fall; rupee rises**

---

**Emerging market talk heart from head oil prices, dollar sees recycling**

**By John Kunkp**

This dollar has recently appreciated to its highest level in real terms since the start of 2002 and that sentiment has continued.

Dollar appreciation weighted on oil prices as some of the major currencies, for example, the yen, the euro, the pound, and the Swiss franc, have all weakened against the US dollar.

In general, the dollar has seen a strong recovery since the start of 2002, but it has contributed to a stronger trade deficit on the back of a significant recovery in the US economy.

The dollar appreciated by 1.2% against the yen and 1.5% against the euro, pushing the trade deficit to 1.1% of GDP.

Exchange-rate movements have significant implications for the trade deficit, the current account, and the terms of trade.

In recent weeks, the dollar has appreciated significantly, which has put pressure on the terms of trade and has led to a decline in the trade balance.

The dollar's appreciation has also contributed to a decline in the trade balance, as imports have become more expensive for US consumers.

This has led to a decline in consumer spending and a decline in GDP growth.

In conclusion, the dollar's recent appreciation has had a significant impact on the trade balance and the terms of trade, and it is likely to continue to have a significant impact on the US economy in the future.

---

**India equities snap fall; rupee rises**

**Index moves advanced, snapping four-day fall on hopes economic recovery kickstarts**

India's major companies, such as OMC and Reliance, showed signs of recovery on Monday.

The Nifty 50 index was up 2%, boosted by gains in stocks of Larsen & Toubro, Reliance Industries, and Yes Bank.

The rupee also appreciated against the US dollar, rising by 1 cent to 71.30.

In the previous two sessions, the rupee had fallen by 2% against the US dollar.

A measure of volatility calculated by Citigroup Inc. also showed a decline.

However, the rupee's appreciation was limited by the strong dollar, which has been driven by US rate hikes.

---

**Emerging market talk heart from head oil prices, dollar sees recycling**

**By John Kunkp**

The dollar has recently appreciated to its highest level in real terms since the start of 2002 and that sentiment has continued.

Dollar appreciation weighted on oil prices as some of the major currencies, for example, the yen, the euro, the pound, and the Swiss franc, have all weakened against the US dollar.

In general, the dollar has seen a strong recovery since the start of 2002, but it has contributed to a stronger trade deficit on the back of a significant recovery in the US economy.

The dollar appreciated by 1.2% against the yen and 1.5% against the euro, pushing the trade deficit to 1.1% of GDP.

Exchange-rate movements have significant implications for the trade deficit, the current account, and the terms of trade.

In recent weeks, the dollar has appreciated significantly, which has put pressure on the terms of trade and has led to a decline in the trade balance.

The dollar's appreciation has also contributed to a decline in the trade balance, as imports have become more expensive for US consumers.

This has led to a decline in consumer spending and a decline in GDP growth.

In conclusion, the dollar's recent appreciation has had a significant impact on the trade balance and the terms of trade, and it is likely to continue to have a significant impact on the US economy in the future.

---

**India equities snap fall; rupee rises**

**Index moves advanced, snapping four-day fall on hopes economic recovery kickstarts**

India's major companies, such as OMC and Reliance, showed signs of recovery on Monday.

The Nifty 50 index was up 2%, boosted by gains in stocks of Larsen & Toubro, Reliance Industries, and Yes Bank.

The rupee also appreciated against the US dollar, rising by 1 cent to 71.30.

In the previous two sessions, the rupee had fallen by 2% against the US dollar.

A measure of volatility calculated by Citigroup Inc. also showed a decline.

However, the rupee's appreciation was limited by the strong dollar, which has been driven by US rate hikes.

---
European stocks soar as Fed chair drops rate hike course

The US central bank has no “pre-set” plan for interest rates and will take the time to see how the economy evolves before making any moves, Fed- eral Reserve chairman Jerome Powell said on Monday.

The comments signal a major shift from the dovish guidance under former chairman Janet Yellen, with Powell saying that the Federal Reserve’s 2.5% interest rate would continue hiking interest rates, and Powell made clear that a 25 basis point hike was possible.

“Every Fed is different,” Powell said in his address to the United Nations. “We have no pre-set plan for interest rates and will take the time to see how the economy evolves before making any moves.”

The US economy is moving closer to a 2% growth rate, Powell said, and the Fed is expected to raise rates by a quarter of a percentage point by the end of the year. The US central bank needs to keep an eye on inflation, which has been above the Fed’s target of 2% for the past two years.

In the US, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 0.5% at 24,726, while the S&P 500 was up 0.3% at 2,901 and the Nasdaq Composite was down 0.1% at 1,621.

In Europe, the FTSE 100 was up 0.3% at 7,361, the CAC 40 was up 0.4% at 5,740 and the DAX 30 was up 0.2% at 12,437.

In Asia, the Nikkei 225 was up 0.5% at 24,500, the Hang Seng was up 0.7% at 29,800 and the KOSPI was up 1.0% at 2,445.

Japanese companies have been hit by a strong yen, with the yen up 5.6% against the US dollar since the start of the year. However, the yen has been relatively stable against other major currencies.

In the US, the dollar index has fallen 2.5% against the yen since the start of the year, but was up 0.2% against the euro.

In Europe, the euro has fallen 1.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.1% against the yen.

In Asia, the yen has fallen 2.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.3% against the euro.

In the US, the dollar index has fallen 2.5% against the yen since the start of the year, but was up 0.2% against the euro.

In Europe, the euro has fallen 1.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.1% against the yen.

In Asia, the yen has fallen 2.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.3% against the euro.

In the US, the dollar index has fallen 2.5% against the yen since the start of the year, but was up 0.2% against the euro.

In Europe, the euro has fallen 1.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.1% against the yen.

In Asia, the yen has fallen 2.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.3% against the euro.

In the US, the dollar index has fallen 2.5% against the yen since the start of the year, but was up 0.2% against the euro.

In Europe, the euro has fallen 1.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.1% against the yen.

In Asia, the yen has fallen 2.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.3% against the euro.

In the US, the dollar index has fallen 2.5% against the yen since the start of the year, but was up 0.2% against the euro.

In Europe, the euro has fallen 1.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.1% against the yen.

In Asia, the yen has fallen 2.5% against the dollar since the start of the year, but was up 0.3% against the euro.
Robots aren’t yet killing off all our jobs, says World Bank

The rise of automation has led to a debate about the impact on jobs at a global scale, the World Bank chief economist said, despite common gloomy predictions that humans are set to be replaced by machines.

While technological advances have shed industrial jobs over the last two decades, the same sector in East Asia has more than compensated for the loss, according to an annual report published by the Washington-based international financial institution.

The report said the rise of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs.

Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

“Eventually, we will adjust,” the report said. “While the effects have been negligible on a global scale, the report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.”

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.

The report said the share of industrial employment dropped more than 0.4 percentage points over the past two decades in countries including the US, where robots and automation are shifting work from manufacturing to service jobs. Meanwhile, the share went up in some developing countries, such as Vietnam, where it rose from 9% in 1995 to 27% in 2017.

The report also noted that the share of industrial employment may rise again in developed countries, particularly when it comes to jobs in advanced economies and developing countries, it’s also creating opportunities for different, more productive and more creative jobs, the World Bank says in its report.
Automakers close out 2018 with drop in US new vehicle sales

By David Shepardson

Detroit– Automakers closed out 2018 with a 1% decline in new vehicle sales compared with 2017, according to a report released Friday by Automotive News.

“After a long bull run, US new vehicle sales were expected to slow with more inventory gains. But while new vehicle sales were down in the fourth quarter, prices were up, and volume growth was expected,” said Matthew Klamerus, senior analyst for Automotive News.

Sales of Ford Motor Co’s F-Series pickup truck were up 34% in December, helping to buoy the No. 1 US automaker. Ford reported sales of its Lincoln Aviator SUV ahead of the Los Angeles Auto Show on November 28. Ford Motor Co has reported an 11% drop in US new vehicle sales for 2018 with drop in US GDP growth.

Sales of Ford’s F-Series pickup truck were up 34% in December, helping to buoy the No. 1 US automaker. Ford reported sales of its Lincoln Aviator SUV ahead of the Los Angeles Auto Show on November 28. Ford Motor Co has reported an 11% drop in US new vehicle sales for 2018 with drop in US GDP growth.

“Sales of Ford’s F-Series pickup truck were up 34% in December, helping to buoy the No. 1 US automaker. Ford reported sales of its Lincoln Aviator SUV ahead of the Los Angeles Auto Show on November 28. Ford Motor Co has reported an 11% drop in US new vehicle sales for 2018 with drop in US GDP growth.”


while passenger car sales were down 16.5% in December, according to the report.

General Motors Co, which stopped production of its Chevrolet Cruze sedan, which slid 32.9%. General Motors’ fourth-quarter sales, with declines in passenger cars, SUVs and pickup trucks, were up 3.4% compared with the year-earlier period.

Toyota Motor Corp’s December and its SUV sales were up 4.6% in December, according to the report. Toyota Motor Corp’s December and its SUV sales were up 4.6% in December, according to the report.

Ford Motor Co reported an 11% drop in US new vehicle sales for 2018 with drop in US GDP growth.

Sales of Ford’s F-Series pickup truck were up 34% in December, helping to buoy the No. 1 US automaker. Ford reported sales of its Lincoln Aviator SUV ahead of the Los Angeles Auto Show on November 28. Ford Motor Co has reported an 11% drop in US new vehicle sales for 2018 with drop in US GDP growth.

General Motors Co, which stopped production of its Chevrolet Cruze sedan, which slid 32.9%. General Motors’ fourth-quarter sales, with declines in passenger cars, SUVs and pickup trucks, were up 3.4% compared with the year-earlier period.

Stoppers walking on the streets in Milan. The Italy PMI suggested its services industry was barely growing after its economy contracted in the third quarter.

Reuters

whose rationale were flimsy. Loans were

rica and has said he'll fight extradition.

in Brooklyn, New York. Manuel Chang,

global financing unit, face extradition

involving government entities, includ-

from across the eurozone suggest

the most exposed to the external

muted in the US. But in China, the

is the most exposed to the external

transparency in emerging-market fi-

labelling him a “master of kickbacks,

was suspended aid after they were revealed,

concealed from foreign donors, who

sponsored exchange traded fund or

planes to trade volumes to 4.07mn stocks.

The banks and financial sector’s trade

volume soared 52% to 2.08mn equities,

were able to raise almost $200mn from

stated: “50M for them and

personnel, stating: “50M for them and

one forwarded the email to Privinvest

poultry I will add 50mn of my breed. “

responded: “Fine brother. I have con-

sulted and please put 50mn chickens.

Primet was faced to provide
coronary heart disease patients with a

claimed illegal actions on behalf of the

government of Mozambique to guaran-

according to the indictment.

the bank has denied knowledge of

the scheme, blunting rage sanctions.

US prosecution accused Amsal, a

December, 2018, air freight company

also be off the books listed in the

Amsal to be off the books listed in the

from a report about 9% year-on-year growth

and other investments help Qatar

register a double-digit growth year-on-

Qataris net profit booking declined

November and December marked the

services index was hardly growing after its

service index was barely growing after its

output PMI also fell to a more than

private sector growth, slipped to 51.1,

to a four-year low of 51.2 from 53.4,

a cut in interest rates or other stimu-

cern about the year ahead, “ said IHS

The Final Eurozone Composite

The insurance index soared 6.75%,

The insurance sector reported 52%

net profit booking declined from 5.9 to 4.9%.

The insurance index soared 6.75%,

the banks and financial services (29%),

firms. The insurance index soared 6.75%,

and other investments help Qatar

(14%), telecom and consumer

with quarterly growth of around 0.1%

a cut in interest rates or other stimu-

In the US, the final recession.

“Brexit was once again by far the

The insurance sector reported 52%,

plunge in trade volumes to 4.07mn

13% in value to QR663.31mn.

Total trade volume fell 45% to 30.03mn

there was weakened

The banks and financial sector’s trade

The US and China, the

Airbus was said

European growth finishes 2018

with a whizumph, PMIs suggest

The banks and financial sector’s trade

This week which saw industrials, real

declined 15% to 0.93mn stocks, value

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very

months to come, given the fact that

Airbus said on Thursday it had firmed

sales to around 9% year-on-year growth

the real estate and banking segments together

the US and China, the

we don’t expect there will be a very