Qatargas marks milestone with 10,000th ship loading by RLTO

Qatargas has announced that Qatargas Ras Laffan Terminal Operations (RLTO) has safely loaded the 10,000th cargo shipment of non-LNG product in the Ras Laffan Industrial City.

Since starting operations in 2006, the dedicated teams at Qatar Gas Company Limited (Qatargas) have “efficiently and reliably” handled more than 4 billion barrels of product to customers all over the world. With demand continuing to grow for the vast array of products produced in RLIC, RLTO is entrusted with handling approximately one million barrels of oil equivalent of product every single day.

To celebrate the important milestone, a ceremony was held onboard the receiving vessel ‘Serjeant’ – an LPG tanker.

Ahmad Helal Al-Mohannadi, chief operating officer (North); Fahad Al-Khater, chief operating officer (South); Abdullah Khalid Idris, Qatargas RLTO manager and other senior Qatargas officials attended the ceremony alongside senior officials from the Ras Laffan Port.

The ceremony began with speeches by Qatargas chief operating officer (North) and chief operating officer (South), followed by the presentation of a commemorative plaque to the master of the ‘Serjeant’.

Captain CP Gupta thanked Qatargas for its trust, and expressed appreciation for choosing ‘Serjeant’ as the 10,000th vessel to load from the RLTO facility at Ras Laffan.

Qatargas RLTO was launched in 2006 as the single operator responsible for the storage and loading activities of non-LNG hydrocarbon liquids and sulphur produced in RLIC.

With one operator managing the safe storage and loading of non-LNG products, significant economies of scale were captured, and personnel were safeguarded with uniform safety standards.

The main customers of the services rendered by Qatargas RLTO are Qatar Petroleum, Qatargas, Al Khaleej Gas, Qatar Shell GTL, Dolphin Energy Limited, Ras Laffan Industrial City and Ras Laffan Olefins Company.

It is anticipated that the number of companies utilizing the RLTO services will expand as various growth projects come into fruition.
As the world transitions towards a sustainable future, the use of circular economy principles could help in this regard. The concept of a circular economy is a system in which waste and materials are minimized, and resources are used as efficiently as possible. The idea is to reduce, reuse, and recycle, rather than to use and dispose of products.

In its latest research report, the Al-Attiyah Foundation explores what a circular economy is and how it could be achieved. The report argues that a circular economy model towards a more sustainable world would reduce pressure on the environment, improve the security of supplies, and contribute to economic growth. The concept of a circular economy is not just limited to sustainability; it implies thinking that has been around for centuries focused on methodologies for reducing consumption of non-renewable resources. It is an economy that transforms waste into assets, which represents a sound economic model today—where that deliver goods to the consumer by using the processes of take-make-waste. The circular economy is understood by a reorientation of economic systems to keep resources in use for as long as possible, and to regenerate natural systems. A circular economy can only be achieved through a radical shift in how society behaves and the way in which businesses operate and design products.

Non-Qatari individuals turned bullish and there was substantial selling pressure from non-Qatari funds at the 20-stock Qatar Index, which opened 0.19% lower to 9,974.49 points. However, local retail investors turned bearish and there was lower selling pressure from non-Qatari funds at the 20-stock Qatar Index, which opened 0.9% lower to 9,974.49 points.

In its latest research report, the Al-Attiyah Foundation explores what a circular economy is and how it could be achieved. The report argues that a circular economy model towards a more sustainable world would reduce pressure on the environment, improve the security of supplies, and contribute to economic growth. The concept of a circular economy is not just limited to sustainability; it implies thinking that has been around for centuries focused on methodologies for reducing consumption of non-renewable resources. It is an economy that transforms waste into assets, which represents a sound economic model today—where that deliver goods to the consumer by using the processes of take-make-waste. The circular economy is understood by a reorientation of economic systems to keep resources in use for as long as possible, and to regenerate natural systems. A circular economy can only be achieved through a radical shift in how society behaves and the way in which businesses operate and design products.

The insurance sector's trade volume was 27% higher to 26.25mn shares compared to QR1.79bn on May 14. The total trade volume was 27% higher to 26.25mn shares compared to QR1.79bn on May 14.
Islamic currency trade gaining popularity, but has to follow rules

By Munir Bogra

Last week’s launch of an Islamic trading account by one of the country’s largest importers of currency and multi-asset trading platform, ctox, has quickly picked a body of Islamic finance enthusiasts. Some scholars say it is a step forward because a Muslim individual can now trade in the Islamic world. But in a country where livestock insurance is not a common practice, some say it is a step too far.

A look at the four-hundred-dollar bank, which has been approved by the Islamic Finance Development Programme (IFDP), shows that it is designed to help farmers get through difficult days. The bank pays out only when an animal dies, and farmers have been covered under TIA’s insurance scheme, according to company data.

The company data shows that, out of an estimated 18,000 pastoralist households that have signed up for the insurance scheme, 10% of the payouts have been made to farmers with insurers. Said Guyo’s husband, “We used to think our animals were going to die, but when we signed up for the insurance scheme, we were able to get the money we needed.”

“I have been a farmer for 14 years, and I have never had any problems with my animals. But when I signed up for the insurance scheme, I was able to get the money I needed to buy new animals,” said Guyo’s husband.

But in a country where livestock insurance is not a common practice, some say it is a step too far. “It is not something that is new to us, but it is something that we have been able to achieve with the help of the insurance scheme,” said Guyo’s husband.

“We are not saying that the scheme is bad, but we are saying that it is not something that can be achieved overnight. It is something that we have been able to achieve with the help of the insurance scheme, but it is something that we need to work on,” said Guyo’s husband.

The company data shows that, out of an estimated 18,000 pastoralist households that have signed up for the insurance scheme, 10% of the payouts have been made to farmers with insurers. Said Guyo’s husband, “We used to think our animals were going to die, but when we signed up for the insurance scheme, we were able to get the money we needed.”

“I have been a farmer for 14 years, and I have never had any problems with my animals. But when I signed up for the insurance scheme, I was able to get the money I needed to buy new animals,” said Guyo’s husband.

But in a country where livestock insurance is not a common practice, some say it is a step too far. “It is not something that is new to us, but it is something that we have been able to achieve with the insurance scheme,” said Guyo’s husband.

“We are not saying that the scheme is bad, but we are saying that it is not something that can be achieved overnight. It is something that we have been able to achieve with the help of the insurance scheme, but it is something that we need to work on,” said Guyo’s husband.

The company data shows that, out of an estimated 18,000 pastoralist households that have signed up for the insurance scheme, 10% of the payouts have been made to farmers with insurers. Said Guyo’s husband, “We used to think our animals were going to die, but when we signed up for the insurance scheme, we were able to get the money we needed.”

“I have been a farmer for 14 years, and I have never had any problems with my animals. But when I signed up for the insurance scheme, I was able to get the money I needed to buy new animals,” said Guyo’s husband. 

But in a country where livestock insurance is not a common practice, some say it is a step too far. “It is not something that is new to us, but it is something that we have been able to achieve with the insurance scheme,” said Guyo’s husband.

“We are not saying that the scheme is bad, but we are saying that it is not something that can be achieved overnight. It is something that we have been able to achieve with the help of the insurance scheme, but it is something that we need to work on,” said Guyo’s husband.
India's Jet Airline Loses 2 top executives as rescue hopes dim

**Reuters**

**Hong Kong**

Hong Kong is the most fa- mous landmark for mainland Chinese tourists, despite an escalation in US-China trade tensions and a consequent sentiment shift that the local property sector is likely to be affected. **Houses are seen in Hong Kong. Hong Kong's home prices fell from the peak last year.**

The latest survey polled around 3,500 respondents. The percentage was also the highest since the first survey conducted in 2015. The latest survey polled around 3,500 respondents. The percentage was also the highest since the first survey conducted in 2015.

**Business**

For years it has relied on heavy discounting in its expanding domestic market, but the full-year net loss tumbling to $63.05bn in the year ending March 2019, from $457.7bn the year earlier.

Nissan is struggling to keep up with its competitors in the US market, where it has lost market share in recent years. The company is also facing challenges in China, where it has struggled to gain market share despite significant investments in new models and technologies.

**New York**

Japan's home prices fell from the peak last year. **The scandal has rocked the global auto industry and raised concerns about Nissan's ability to remain profitable.**

"What we are seeing is that part of displaced capacity is already moving to China," said Anal Almor. AssistantSecretary general at the Indian Steel Association, which represents most of India's major steel producers.

"We are seeing a surge of low-cost imports into India, which is causing concern in the industry," he added. "If we don't act soon, the situation could get worse."
Asian markets tumble after hefty losses on Wall Street

Asian markets extended a gloomy trend on Wednesday, hitting new lows on Wall Street that sent traders fleeing for safety, especially after China imposed new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports, ramping up tensions in a trade war between the global economic titans.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.

The Hang Seng Index sank 1.5% to 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses while 30 Saudi stocks fell by nearly 1% on Sunday, the country’s worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600 index was down 0.6% at 21,067.23, marking its seventh straight day of losses, after suffering its worst day of the year as investors weigh the impact of the May 14 alleged attack by Houthi rebels on Saudi Aramco’s level at 240.74.

In Japan, chipmaker TSMC and Hollysys Longyang Plc dropped more than 1%. The Nikkei 225 index fell 0.5% to 21,397.88.

The yuan had its worst day in two months, sliding 0.5%, as the Chinese currency weakened against the US dollar following news that Beijing will impose new tariffs on $60 billion of US imports.

The British pound was down 0.2% against the dollar at $1.2930, while the euro fell to $1.1232.

Investors are bracing for more volatility as the Sino-US trade dispute rumbles on.
European giants look past Uber, market slump to plan mega IPOs

Bloomberg

Equity markets globally have been slumping and the year’s biggest initial public offerings, offering millions of dollars. For Volkswagen AG, Thyssenkrupp AG and Anheuser-Busch InBev NV, selling stock off erings in the past week for planning massive IPOs. Thyssenkrupp AG and Anheuser-Busch InBev NV, with Bloomberg Intelligence estimating in Hong Kong that could value it at $20 billion.

But with Volkswagen AG, Thyssenkrupp AG and Anheuser-Busch InBev NV, the market has been running for a decade. Uber has been one of the biggest victims of the market backlash, with the stock down 61% in its first two days of trading. Lyft has lost $3.7 billion in market value, with stocks off 33% in its first week. Investors are on edge, ready to see the impact of the economic crisis on the risk-taking appetite in the US.

European IPOs have declined this year amid the market pressures, with 45 listings priced, less than half as many as at this stage of 2018, according to data compiled by Bloomberg. The region is adding to its woes over capital-raising unemployment of the size of IPOs. Both companies have been on the radar of other suitors, including Toyota Motor Corp, that big bet on the electric, sporty. Technology 64, the Israeli software-startup has a market value of about $200 billion going public last year. Uber is valued at $80 billion, while Lyft is valued at $55 billion.

Japan funds pour $29bn into French bonds in 1 month

Bloomberg

Japanese investors have piled $29bn into French bonds in the space of a month, ahead of expectations for the deficit in the year to end-March, according to official data released yesterday. That was ahead of the buying of US corporate bonds since the latter half of the last fiscal year as prospects of even more US rate cuts boosted and the yen reinforced changed the monetary stance,” said Yusuke Ueno, senior economist at NLI Research Institute. They will remove Bank of Japan’s $2.5 trillion of buying rate bonds in the year ended March, funds from the Asian nations.

Japanese investors have been buying US Treasury bonds and US corporate bonds in the US. They have been buying $2.5 trillion of buying rate bonds in the year ended March, funds from the Asian nations.

European investors may have few choices but to shift to the savings of the region’s debt market, said Eiichiro Miura, chief economist at Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank. 

“Investors flooded into bonds in March before the market outlook improved after the European Central Bank’s decisions to keep policy rates unchanged, said Yusuke Ueno, senior economist at NLI Research Institute in Tokyo. “They appeared to have shifted into US Treasuries to hedge against risks to the domestic economy: rate cuts, as well as US-China trade tensions, heightened in the first half of the year.”

Japanese funds have completed a turnaround in their American investments. Investors purchased a net $4.2bn in US Treasuries and corporate bonds in the month ended March, according to official data released yesterday. That was ahead of the buying of US corporate bonds since the latter half of the last fiscal year as prospects of more US rate cuts boosted and the yen reinforced changed the monetary stance,” said Yusuke Ueno, senior economist at NLI Research Institute. They will remove Bank of Japan’s $2.5 trillion of buying rate bonds in the year ended March, funds from the Asian nations.

Japanese investors may have few choices but to shift to the savings of the region’s debt market, said Eiichiro Miura, chief economist at Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank. 

“Investors flooded into bonds in March before the market outlook improved after the European Central Bank’s decisions to keep policy rates unchanged, said Yusuke Ueno, senior economist at NLI Research Institute in Tokyo. “They appeared to have shifted into US Treasuries to hedge against risks to the domestic economy: rate cuts, as well as US-China trade tensions, heightened in the first half of the year.”

Investors flooded into bonds in March before the market outlook improved after the European Central Bank’s decisions to keep policy rates unchanged, said Yusuke Ueno, senior economist at NLI Research Institute in Tokyo. “They appeared to have shifted into US Treasuries to hedge against risks to the domestic economy: rate cuts, as well as US-China trade tensions, heightened in the first half of the year.”
European markets rebound as US-China trade war fears fade

**AFFAIRE**

Stock markets on both sides of the Atlantic staged a fighting back yesterday, paring heavy losses incurred by a rising S&P 500 index, as US President Donald Trump declared a truce in the China trade war.

World oil prices held higher on concerns about tensions in the crude-rich Middle East, dealers said.

“Traders are attempting to claw back some lost ground,” said analyst Chris Hawkins at F&F Capital in London, adding “the atmosphere of caution still prevails.”

The FTSE 100 jumped 1.1% to 7,241.60 points yesterday.

Chinese shares were the highest at the close, with Paris the best Monday.

The tech-heavy Nasdaq, which had seen maximum impact from the increased US tariffs, is also the most affected.

The dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

However, while there is a lot of fear about an all-out trade war, which could hurt the world economy, both sides have indicated they will continue talks with China within “very narrow” and not to escalate the Chinese counterpart at next month’s G20 summit.

The US has put China on its list of “bad countries” and is considering imposing new tariffs on Chinese goods.

In addition, the US has also pledged to hike interest rates at least another three times this year, which could lead to a large downgrade in the US dollar.

In Europe, some stocks were higher at the close, with Paris the best Monday.

On the New York Stock Exchange, which had seen the most impact from the increased US tariffs, the Nasdaq was up 1.2% at 7,841.60 points. However, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 0.6% to 27,077.42 points, and the S&P 500 was up 1.1% to 2,894.382 points.

Earlier yesterday, Asian markets had plunged further in reaction to Monday’s US tariff hike, but the US dollar recovered on stronger US GDP figures.

Also, Trump said he had a feeling that the US dollar would come down and recovery to a lower level.

The dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

The US dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

The US dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

The US dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

The US dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.

The US dollar was lower against the euro and yen, with the currency markets continuing to provide a test of endurance, with the US-China trade tensions between the two countries.
BP’s investors unite over fears it’s ‘falling behind’ on climate

Bloomberg

When BP executives have shareholders next week, it’s facing one of the clearest signs yet of growing pressure from climate activists. Plans to achieve its climate targets, which have both the backing of the company’s annual general meeting (AGM) this week and the support of the market, are in doubt, with the potential of further action if the company continues to fail to meet climate targets.

BP risks facing greater pressure if it does not alter its strategy to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The energy giant warned it could need to raise more than $100bn in new capital to meet its climate targets. But the company’s shares have fallen 30% this year, partly due to concerns over the pace of its transition.

BP said the new efforts to cut emissions would result in a return to profitability later this year. But the company’s shares have fallen 30% this year, partly due to concerns over the pace of its transition.

BP also said it would seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.

Volkswagen wins investor backing for restructuring with $11bn battery plan

Volkswagen wins investor backing for restructuring with $11bn battery plan

Volkswagen will seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.

Volkswagen will seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.

Volkswagen will seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.

Volkswagen will seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.

Volkswagen will seek to build a battery production plant in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe. Daimler AG and VW was the leading choice for a car and battery site in Europe.
China tariffs war ‘a little squabble’ says Trump

Says he has ‘very good tariffs on about $300bn worth of about Chinese intellectual property’... “We had a deal that was always going to continue,” Trump said. “But we made a deal with China... We’re having a little squabble. We have a dialogue going. It’s not a war.”

Fed’s Williams says US sees inflection hit from escading trade war

The US Federal Reserve is watching the China trade war intently, with Vice Chair Lael Brainard saying it may have implications for US economic policy.

Amazon rolls out machines that pack orders and replace jobs

The company is rolling out machines that pack orders and replace jobs. The new machines, known as the Carton-Builder, are being tested in 18 Amazon facilities, Amazon declined to comment.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Business

Amazon.com Inc is rolling out machines that pack orders and replace jobs, according to people familiar with the matter.

Amazon.com in 2007 made its first consumer electronics sale, sending a Kindle e-reader to a customer.

Salvini says Italy could break EU debt rules to boost employment

Deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini said Italy would be ready to break EU debt rules to boost employment.

Amazon ‘needs to lose track of is the US is still steaming ahead in tariff negotiations,” said one person familiar with the matter. The companies declined to comment.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.

Gloom deepens on Britain’s utility industry as profit evaporates

Three of Europe’s largest utilities are highlighting the challenges in their electricity and gas businesses, with profits from nuclear reactors and thermal power generation under pressure.

Bloomberg

Amazon is not alone in testing CMC’s technology. Soft Robotics, a San Francisco startup, is working with several major retailers.
Qatar’s non-hydrocarbon private sector remains strong in April

By Southworth V Personal

Business Reporter

Wednesday, May 15, 2019

GULF TIMES

Qatar’s non-hydrocarbon private sector continued to remain strong in April, and despite the recent increase in the headline inflation performance at the end of April 2019, said Shaikh Abdulhadi bin Hamad, managing director (Business Development), QFC Authority.

Although the PMI survey, which is compiled for the QFC by IHS Markit, provides an early indication of operating conditions in Qatar, the PMI readings of above 50 point to growth, while readings below 50 indicate a slowdown in the overall business activity.

The headline PMI for Qatar registered 49.5 in April, compared to 48.9 in March, firms were able to achieve a more balanced pace than previously. The rate of growth in the output index slowed slightly to 48.6 in April from 49.0 in March. The sales (new orders) index weakened to 50.8 in April from 51.0 in March, and was supported by a rise in the input purchase index.

The headline PMI was linked to the manufacturing sector, which contributes to 8.3% of the national economy, and 6.5% of the non-hydrocarbon output, and it plays a significant role in the overall GDP.

The PMI survey, which measures the monthly change in a set of key indicators of operating conditions in the private sector across many of the elements of business activity, provides a single combined index that can be interpreted as an early warning of turning points in the business cycle.

The PMI survey operates by surveying a group of leading companies in the manufacturing or services sector, and is designed to represent the conditions in the whole sector to contribute to its performance.

The PMI index is eyeing further upgrade from 3.76 to 3.78 to develop market status in MSCI and is designed to broaden the whole sector to contribute to its performance.

The benchmark PMI survey in Qatar is designed to represent the conditions in the whole sector to contribute to its performance, and it is eyeing further upgrade from 3.76 to 3.78 to develop market status in MSCI and is designed to broaden the whole sector to contribute to its performance.

Nebras Qwoqod, Mesaieed Petrochemical and Al-Chaoual have found place in the MSCI’s global indices.

The MSCI Qatar index (ATQI 30) which includes some of the largest private sector companies including a minimum number of constituents.

The benchmark PMI survey in Qatar is designed to represent the conditions in the whole sector to contribute to its performance, and it is eyeing further upgrade from 3.76 to 3.78 to develop market status in MSCI and is designed to broaden the whole sector to contribute to its performance.

The benchmark PMI survey in Qatar is designed to represent the conditions in the whole sector to contribute to its performance, and it is eyeing further upgrade from 3.76 to 3.78 to develop market status in MSCI and is designed to broaden the whole sector to contribute to its performance.