Qatar’s gross external debt is projected to fall over the medium term, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The report also noted that Qatar’s real effective exchange rate appreciated broadly in line with the US dollar, with the exchange rate index for current and financial account transactions rising in response. However, it said the nation’s currency is broadly in line with the US dollar with respect to trade balances, and it added that higher hydrocarbon revenue is expected to help raise reserves to levels seen in 2015, according to the IMF.

The report also suggested that the capital and financial account balance was 2% of GDP in 2018 from 3% in 2017. Qatar’s net foreign assets, or the “additional buffer” with allowed hydrocarbon exports to return to levels seen in 2015, according to the IMF.

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Forget the trade war, and the global oil refining sector has been on a rollercoaster ride in recent months. Market conditions have been volatile, with prices fluctuating due to factors such as demand, supply, geopolitical events, and trade policies. Refiners are gearing up to produce the cleaner fuel, which is comply with IMO 2020 standards, starting in 2020, the popular outlook for them isn’t as rosy as it was a year or two ago, Fernando Valle, oil and gas analyst for Bloomberg Intelligence, said by phone. 

Valle said refiners have been paying close attention to the market conditions and are considering the potential impacts of IMO 2020. They are looking at ways to reduce their costs and increase their margins to stay competitive.

The IMO 2020 rule will reduce demand for high-sulfur fuel oil, which is used in ships, by 4.5 million barrels a day. Refiners will need to produce more low-sulfur fuel oil and marine gas oil to meet the new standards.

The IMO 2020 is expected to have a significant impact on the refining sector, with some refiners facing a decrease in demand for high-sulfur fuel oil. Refiners will need to find ways to adjust their production to meet the new standards and stay competitive in the market.

Refiners are also looking at ways to increase their margins and stay competitive. They are considering ways to increase their production of low-sulfur fuel oil and marine gas oil to meet the new standards and stay competitive in the market.
T he government of South Africa’s power utility is preparing a proposal for the biggest restructuring in its history to improve the country’s balance sheet and avoid default on its debt. The utility, which is expecting a consecutive annual loss for the financial year ending Oct. 31, is also facing growing demands from shareholders to repay some of its debt.

South Africa’s largest company, which makes up about 8% of the country’s gross domestic product, has been struggling with debt repayment and profitability and more recently has been making efforts to solve both problems. It has also been affected by the coronavirus pandemic, which has disrupted its supply chain and led to a decline in demand for energy.

The government’s commitment to provide electricity to all citizens has made Eskom a major player in the country’s economy, but it has also put financial strain on the utility. Eskom’s debt is now at nearly 500 billion rand ($35 billion), and the government has been working to find a way to reduce the debt burden.

While South African President Cyril Ramaphosa recently said that Eskom is not yet in a position to fail, S&P Global Ratings has a different view: It could be too big to support. The rating agency, which has a “negative” outlook on Eskom, said that the country’s economy is struggling and that fixing Eskom will come at a difficult moment for both countries.

One of the world’s most successful countries and the one with the world’s most successful economy, the United States, has struggled to grow little more than 1% per year since emerging from its worst-ever recession in 2017.

There are also infrastructure development plans in the works for the country, which are expected to benefit from the reduction in debt. The government’s plans to restructure the utility come with unimaginable demands, as it is the biggest national debt in the world.

The utility has been in trouble for years, with losses in large operating and interest payments, and its share price has been on a downward trend. It has been highly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, which has disrupted its supply chain and led to a decline in demand for energy.

The government has been working to find a way to reduce the debt burden, but it has been facing significant challenges. The country’s economy has struggled to grow little more than 1% per year since emerging from its worst-ever recession in 2017.

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Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

**Understanding "unreliable entities" blacklist in China**

**James McGregor**

**What is an "unreliable entity"?**

It's a foreign company, organisation or person which China says has "seriously damaged the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese firms by not observing market rules, violating contracts or blocking or cutting off supply for non-commercial reasons." It's a broad and vague term, but it's often used to target foreign companies that damage Chinese companies. The consequences can range from fines to sanctions.

**3. Why the blacklist?**

China has been facing increasing economic and geopolitical pressure from the U.S. and other countries. The blacklist is China's way of retaliating by targeting these perceived "unreliable entities." It's also a tool for China to assert its economic and trade dominance in global supply chains.

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Bloomberg @GulfTimes

Pakistan prepares to deal with situation in case of no IMF waiver

**Interview (excerpt)**

The government of Pakistan is all set to present budget 2020-21 in May 10 on annual basis to fulfill the conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to continue its support. The government is keen to stay on track to fulfill the targets set by the IMF as the country seeks to avoid threeyear budgetary review.

If the government does not improve the fiscal position further by fulfilling the conditions set by the IMF, the country could be placed in the non-execution category and would be required to bring the budget to at least 4% of the GDP.

The government has already taken several measures to improve the fiscal position, including increasing the tax base, reducing subsidies and raising revenue from non-tax sources. The country has also taken steps to improve governance and reduce corruption.

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**Pimco likes China and Indonesia bonds, turns away from India**

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Trump's currency war plan puts Treasury, Commerce at odds

The Trump administration has proposed a new plan to target countries deemed to manipulate their currencies, as part of a broader trade war against China.

The proposal, which was reported by The Wall Street Journal, would allow the Commerce Department to impose tariffs on imports from countries that use currency manipulation to gain an unfair trade advantage.

The plan would also enable the Treasury Department to label countries as currency manipulators and place them on a list of nations that the US government considers to be engaging in unfair trade practices.

The move comes as the US is engaged in a growing trade dispute with China, with both countries imposing tariffs on each other's goods.

The proposal has been welcomed by some economists and business groups as a way to level the playing field for US companies and protect American jobs.

However, it has also been criticized by others as a tool for protectionism and as a way for the US to impose its will on other nations.

The proposal is expected to be finalized by the end of the year and implemented in early 2019.

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Bloomberg

Russia's Ruble eyes Moscow IPO no earlier than 2020, says CEO

Moscow (Reuters) — Russia's largest oil producer Lukoil said on Friday it would consider listing its shares in Moscow if the price of oil were to rise above $70 per barrel, but that Russia's ruble will be allowed to fluctuate much more before an initial public offering (IPO) can take place.

The company's CEO, Vagit Alekperov, said on Friday that a ruble that fluctuates within a range of $60 to $80 per barrel would make it possible to proceed with an IPO.

Alekperov's comments come amid growing concern about the stability of Russia's economy, which has been hit by falling oil prices and US sanctions.

The ruble has fallen sharply against the US dollar in recent months, as oil prices have plunged and US sanctions have tightened.

Alekperov said that if the ruble were to fall to $60 per barrel, the company would consider listing its shares in Moscow.

The news comes as Russia is preparing to hold presidential elections in March, and the Kremlin is under pressure to show that the country can withstand the challenges it faces.

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**BUSINESS**

Bloomberg

**US fund managers betting bond market still has room to run**

**Markets look to Fed for support amid recession risks**

**US fund managers betting bond market still has room to run**

Bloomberg

A major technical reason why US fund managers are betting that the bond market still has room to run is the fact that yields to go even lower. "I'm not hiding under my desk yet," Mnuchin said by phone. "In the long run, we're still seeing a strong dollar. I understand that's driven by gold and foreign assets start to look a little more interesting." 

Funds boost gold bet by most since 2007 as trade war tolls mounts

Bloomberg

Gold and foreign assets start to look a little more interesting, says Mnuchin, as US fund managers bet that the bond market still has room to run.

**Markets look to Fed for support amid recession risks**

Bloomberg

Global commodity markets have seen their largest weekly rebound in more than two years. The potential best decades for commodities in terms of market sentiment may be ending, with some investors touting the end of a commodities supercycle. 

**SPOTLIGHT ON COMMODITIES**

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Two epic bull markets are duelling over the fate of global growth

Bloomberg

For all the debate and speculation, for all the gains, losses, ups and downs, financial markets are still only this: Buyers buying and sellers selling, times a billion. Behind every trade – perhaps far beyond the daily headlines – is the belief that if he’s right, then he’s right. Speaking to Bloomberg TV on Thursday, one noted that stock markets look oversold. “At first glance, it would be easy to say stock markets look oversold. ‘But in the past few years, most of the gains have been driven by a few big winners, so the momentum is still strong. The S&P 500 remains within striking distance of its all-time high, but the bull run has been strengthened by an unexpected boost in business investment.”

The S&P 500 has been setting new records nearly every day, and the Treasury bulls are clearly in the driver’s seat. “It all adds up to a bullish outlook,” said one. “The market has been on a tear for months, and the bulls are the driving force behind the move.”

For Norse Asset Management’s Robert Quaas, the relative strength of the benchmark US equity gauge isn’t so obvious. Speaking to Bloomberg TV on Thursday, he noted that underly- ing growth and earnings data in the US have been strong but not exceptional. “It’s not great, but it’s good enough,” he said. “The market has been driven by expectations, and the bulls have been right on this one.”

In the wake of the March jobs report, which showed a strong increase in hiring, the bulls have been强化. “The labor market is looking good, and the economic data has been impressive,” said one. “The bulls are in the driver’s seat, and the market has been responding.”

But the bears are not without their arguments. “The market is overvalued, and the risks are not negligible,” said another. “The economy is still weak, and the Federal Reserve is still printing money.”

Despite these concerns, the bulls are confident. “The market has been on a tear for months, and the bulls are the driving force behind the move. The economy is strong, and the Federal Reserve is still printing money.”

In the end, it comes down to beliefs. The bulls believe in the economy, and the Federal Reserve. The bears believe in the economy, and the Federal Reserve. The market will decide which one wins. For now, the bulls are in the driver’s seat, and the market has been responding. But the bears are not without their arguments. The market is overvalued, and the risks are not negligible. The economy is still weak, and the Federal Reserve is still printing money. But the bulls are confident. The market has been on a tear for months, and the bulls are the driving force behind the move. The economy is strong, and the Federal Reserve is still printing money. The market will decide which one wins. For now, the bulls are in the driver’s seat, and the market has been responding.
ECB policymakers open to cut rates if growth weakens, say sources

Blackstone plans $6.8bn European warehouse unit

Europe's 5G to cost $62bn more if Chinese vendors banned, says telco forum

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FedEx trims Amazon ties as retailer flexes delivery muscles

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FedEx Corp said it wouldn’t renew its shipping contract with Amazon.com Inc, ending a 20-year relationship that saw the package shipper’s chief executive官 repeatedly apologize for losing ground. The Amazon contract with FedEx said in a statement on Friday. “We didn’t renew our contract because we don’t see the same level of support and commitment focused on our anomalies,” said FedEx CEO David Abney.

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FedEx is open in cutting its 5% stake in Renault SA to md it its preferred namesake Nissan, which the French automaker’s ties with Fiat Chrysler AL already collapsed earlier this year. A day after saying that France was prepared to consider new options for Renault, France’s new Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire said that was a longer-term plan, and that he was working with Germany and Italy on protecting jobs and ideals in France. “If the agenda is to reinforce the alliance and to save the industrial system, then I’m prepared to talk with Fiat and Renault to form a global car manufacturing powerhouse. President Trump actually asked me to talk with them to see if we can find a way to do the deal at the cost of the loss of jobs in the market, which would give us the ability to save the jobs in France,” Le Maire said.

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More details on Mexico deal to come at right time: Trump


Tomorrow Mexico will begin purchasing Farm & Agricultural products at very high levels. “If we are able to make the deal with Mexico, & there is a good chance that we will, they will begin purchasing Agricultural products of very high quality, starting immediately. If we are able to make a deal, I will greatly miss working with this President.”

Britain’s smaller banks wallow in giants’ shadow

Big Five, along with mortgage-specialists, tarnished the big banks’ reputations a decade ago. Changing consumer habits.

For smaller banks that want to compete is crowded with names such as Banco Sabadell) and CYBG, which has just broken away from the Lloyds Banking Group.

But a report by parliament’s Treasury Select Committee found the process had been “a failure” and that smaller banks had been left “ailing”.

To venture past their established niches

Revolut’s Russian-born boss and founder Nikolay Storonsky now wants to evolve to offer more products.

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While relatively small, the field of also-rans is crowded with names such as Banco Sabadell) and CYBG, which has just broken away from the Lloyds Banking Group.

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