The Qatar Financial Center (QFC) has put in place a new strategy for 2019 and beyond which focuses on specific markets and sectors that have great potential for future growth. By focusing on the media, digital, sports and financial services sectors, the latter including an emphasis on Islamic finance and fintech, and new markets such as Kuwait, Oman, Turkey, Pakistan and India, we can ensure the development of our platforms, as well as Qatar within the region," QFC said in its annual report for 2018 which was released yesterday.

"By establishing a flexible and attractive business environment for companies looking to expand to Qatar and beyond, the QFC has continued to support the increasing economic diversification of Qatar and the QFC is supporting the increasing economic diversification of our great nation," HE the Finance Minister and QFC chairman Ali Sherif al-Emadi said.

The year 2019 saw QFC ecosystem having a total of 612 licensed firms, which comprised 92 regulated and 520 non-regulated entities with permitted activities being single family offices (1), investment clubs (1), classification and legal services (2 each), special purpose companies (13), management offices (21), holding companies (22) and professional services (89).

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Reuters

Asian LNG prices decline as cargoes flood Northeast Asia

A

rsident of a 16-country company said the Opec+ alliance of producers should stick together for good, voicing an opinion at odds with some of its domestic competitors.

Opal and its allies, including France, are set to get on board if it makes the argument that prices have collapsed due to a surplus of supply. In the past, there are no simple solutions on whether it's realistic to participate in the agreement.

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sian LNG prices prices of cargoes flooded into world markets

A

 summoned for July delivery are estimated at $3.10 to $3.30 per million British thermal units (mmBtu), down from $3.20 to $3.40 per mmBtu in the previous week, they added.

On the demand side, Indian Oil Corp (IOC) of India, the world's largest importer, is looking to secure more cargoes at about $4.40 per mmBtu, industry sources said.

Petronet LNG, IndiGas, and Dang Group have signed an agreement with Seneca LNG of Senegal to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) through a joint venture.

India has signed a long-term agreement with Seneca LNG for the supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Senegal.

Wild weather is endangering world's oldest form of clean power

The Karluk Dam is surrounded on one side by Al rich's mightiest river, and on the other by the world's largest dam.

The Karluk Dam is surrounded on one side by Alaska's mightiest river and the world's largest dam, and on the other by the Mekong River, which flows through Southeast Asia.

As Mideast tensions rise, oil bulls are finding faith in just in time for the biggest weekly rally in years. Bulls on rising OPEC+ crude prices jumped by 13% over nine weeks ending Friday, according to data released on Friday. That snapped a 13% streak and their original threat— if they can't export enough even by the time OPEC+ meets on July 1, the world's biggest producer would have to find faith in just in time for the biggest weekly rally in years.

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Zimbabwean leader wants new currency, IMF loan in revival bid

**Bloomberg**

Zimbabwe President Emmerson Mnangagwa and his finance chief want a new currency to help the Zimbabwean economy escape from a debt trap and boost economic growth, as the country grapples with hyperinflation and a currency crisis.

According to a statement from Mnangagwa’s Office, the Zimbabwean president has given the finance minister, Mthuli Ncube, permission to formalize a new currency to replace the Zimbabwe dollar. Ncube, who has previously spoken about a new currency, said he will consult with the IMF to establish the new currency’s value.

The new currency is expected to be introduced in stages and will be pegged to the US dollar, with the aim of stabilizing hyperinflation. The government has also announced plans to launch a new national bond, known as RTGS, which will be used for transactions and will help reduce the use of cash.

Ncube has said that the new currency will be introduced in stages, starting with a small portion of the economy before being rolled out more widely. The government has also said that it will start issuing the new currency in October, with a full switch to the new currency expected to take place by January.

**Eskom union to Ramaphosa: No job cuts, no split, fire the head**

**Bloomberg**

The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) has told President Cyril Ramaphosa that job cuts at South Africa’s state-owned electricity utility, Eskom, are not possible and that the company should be given more time to turn around its finances.

In a letter to Ramaphosa, Numsa’s president, Zola Soga, said that the government’s plan to sell 2% of Eskom to independent power producers (IPPs) is a “false start” and that the country can solve its electricity crisis without resorting to private capital.

Soga said that the government should focus on improving Eskom’s operational efficiency and reducing its debt, rather than selling off parts of the utility. He also called on Ramaphosa to reverse the government’s decision to sell 2% of Eskom to IPPs and to instead focus on reforming the utility.

**US is targeting sub-Saharan Africa for first free-trade pact**

**Bloomberg**

The US is planning to push its first free-trade agreement with a sub-Saharan African country, with the aim of boosting economic growth and trade in the region.

The US government has identified several countries in sub-Saharan Africa as potential partners for a free-trade agreement, including Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia.

The US is hoping to finalize a free-trade agreement with a sub-Saharan African country as soon as possible, but officials are cautioning that the process could take several years.

**Argentina unemployment hits highest in 13 years**

**Bloomberg**

Argentine unemployment hit a 13-year high in June, as the country continues to grapple with high inflation and a weak currency.

The nation’s unemployment rate jumped to 13.9% in June, according to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC). The rate is up from 13.5% in May and 12.7% in June 2021.

The unemployment rate has been rising steadily in Argentina in recent years, as the country struggles with a chronic economic crisis.

**South Africa’s Eskom warns of job cuts and power outages**

**Business Day**

South Africa’s state-owned power utility, Eskom, has warned of potential job cuts and power outages if it is not given more time to turn around its finances.

Eskom CEO Andre de Ruyter said in a statement that the utility is facing financial challenges and that it needs to implement cost savings to avoid further job losses.

Eskom has been struggling to reduce its debt and improve its operational performance, with the utility incurring significant losses in recent years.

The utility has also faced criticism for frequent power outages and high electricity tariffs, which have contributed to rising prices and a slowdown in economic growth.

**Argentina 30-day bond yields rise on inflation, dollar shortage concerns**

**Bloomberg**

Argentina’s 30-day bond yields rose to their highest levels in years on Monday, as the country faces concerns about inflation, a dollar shortage and a potential default.

The 30-day peso bond yield rose to 72.18% on Monday, up from 69.20% on Friday. The yield has been rising steadily in recent weeks, as investors become increasingly concerned about Argentina’s economic prospects.

The government has been trying to cool inflation by implementing austerity measures, but the country’s economy is facing significant challenges.

Economists and policymakers are watching closely to see how the government will respond to the latest round of high inflation, which has pushed up the cost of living for many Argentinians.
How investors are forcing energy companies to adopt greener ways

Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

Why greener cement is a hard sell for the building industry

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Bloomberg

London

The most exciting thing about concrete is how much it can do. It provides us with the fundamental building material that is responsible for about 7% of global carbon dioxide emissions, more than what comes from all the trucks in the world. But there’s a catch. The biggest concern that cement makers face is how to cut their emissions – and how to sell their product to customers who may not want it.

The story highlights the difficulties of reducing cement’s carbon footprint, which involves changing buildings, roads, and bridges. After decades of working in the industry, policymakers looking to act on the problem have their work cut out for them. The challenge is how to convince customers to use carbon-laden cement.

Why greener cement is a hard sell for the building industry

The key to greener cement is making it more appealing. But, this has been a challenge for companies that produce cement. To make their product more sustainable, companies are working on solutions, but the market is not ready for it.

There is not too little demand for sustainable materials,” said Jon Delord, head of sustainability at LafargeHolcim. “I would say we have more demand from customers for it. There is a cultural change happening in the construction of a building, and more people are thinking about what concrete is used for. The awareness of the environmental impact of concrete has increased, and they are looking for ways to reduce that impact. This is leading to a real change in customer behavior, with more companies choosing to use cement that is more sustainable.

LafargeHolcim, the largest cement producer in the world, has been working on a new type of cement that is more environmentally friendly. The company recently launched a new product that is made from waste materials, such asfly ash, which is a byproduct of coal-fired power plants.

Solar’s new way to duck Trump’s trade tariffs: Two-sided panels

The solar industry has come up with a way of ducking the Trump administration’s tariff on solar panels. The US Trade Representative has said it will impose a 25% tariff on solar panels and inverters from China and other countries. But the solar industry has found a way around the tariff.

Several companies have agreed to pay a 30% tariff on the panels they import until the end of 2021, when the US will start back from zero. This means that the US will not impose the 25% tariff on solar panels imported from China.

The companies that have agreed to pay the 30% tariff include Canadian Solar, JinkoSolar, and Canadian Solar Inc. These companies have agreed to pay the additional tariff to the US government, and they will be able to sell their panels in the US without having to pay the 25% tariff.

Bloomberg

London

Large Exxon shareholder starts divesting over climate changes

The ExxonMobilshareholder has announced that it will sell its stake in the company. The shareholder, which is one of Exxon’s top 20 shareholders, said that it will sell its shares after the company announced plans to divest its oil and gas assets.

The decision comes after Exxon announced plans to divest its oil and gas assets, which account for about 30% of the company’s revenues. The shareholder, which represents 11% of Exxon’s outstanding shares, said that it will sell its shares after the company announced plans to divest its oil and gas assets.

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Katteis sees big business opportunity in Japan’s 8mn empty homes

By William McFarlane

A Chinese entrepreneurial company ready to invest $3bn in Japan is signalling a new direction for the country’s struggling real estate market.

Bloomberg

It is a story that could be set in a forgotten corner of a city in China or Japan. But for one company, this isn’t just an onetime demographic shift. It is a business opportunity.

Katteis Co is a house-buying, de-cluttering business that would be unknown in most other parts of the world. And that’s because people in the country it’s based in don’t have the space to keep empty homes.

It was the hot topic at a conference in Tokyo, where Katteis’ chief executive officer, Hidenori Jhingan, said he was looking at buying and remodelling a single-family house in Japan every hour.

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Asean leaders seek to bolster position in face of trade war

**Bloomberg**

Tokyo back on currency alarm as yen hits five-month high

The yen hit a five-month high against the dollar on Monday, after a governors’ meeting of official banks from the Group of 20 said the yen’s appreciation was “unwelcome” and the financial and the trading community, in the first day this month that showed a sentiment against the yen.

“If there are excessive moves or volatility, then banks will not be in principle that haven’t changed at all,” said the banks, which advised against the yen.

Early in the day the yen hit its highest level against dollar since late November, when it closed at 111.15 to the dollar. The yen strengthened further to 110.75 on news that the Bank of Japan (BOJ) would keep its monetary policy unchanged on Friday, the BOJ said.

The yen hit 110.95 against the dollar following the news, and later on Monday it rose to 110.75, the highest level since late November, when it closed at 111.15 to the dollar. The yen strengthened further to 110.75 on news that the Bank of Japan (BOJ) would keep its monetary policy unchanged on Friday, the BOJ said.

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New comment to question Salkova on 2013 house purchase

Nissan Motor Co. chief executive officer Hiroto Saikawa is to be questioned by lawmakers about his purchase of a house in 2013. The probe was launched last week by the Japan’s largest automobile maker.

The law requires that lawmakers be able to vote on a bill to oust Saikawa from his position, the source said. The inquiry is expected to be considered a powerful weapon against Saikawa, who has been under pressure since his arrest last month.

Saikawa has denied any wrongdoing and has said he is confident of clearing his name. The investigation has been initiated by the board of directors, which is due to meet on Thursday.

**Bloomberg**

China investors snap up Hong Kong shares of two home banks

China investors are making a buying spree on Hong Kong shares of two home banks, with the company’s stock rising to its highest level since March, according to data compiled by Capital Securities.

The buying has placed the company, which is one of the four that listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange in 2019, as one of the top performers in the region. The buying spree started in March, according to Capital Securities, which compiled the data.

Company of China Ltd is the holding firm of China’s two biggest banks, with 80% of its shares owned by the state.

US biotechs line up to list in Korea amid jump in share prices

US biotech companies are lining up to list on the Korean stock market, with the company’s stock rising to its highest level since March, according to data compiled by Capital Securities.

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Rio and ArcelorMittal tell different sides of the iron ore story

Bloomberg

T he world of metals and mining, once the poster child for the oil glut, has doffed its hat. Now their firepower is aimed at something else: iron ore. The debate over whether iron ore is set to surge or dwindle is illustrative of the challenges the world’s largest steelmakers and iron ore companies are facing as the steel industry matures.

The steel industry is undergoing a period of consolidation, with some companies merging and others facing increased competition. This has led to a decrease in steel prices, which in turn has affected the demand for iron ore, a key raw material in steel production.

Iron ore prices have been volatile, with prices rising in recent months due to increased demand for steel in China. However, the market remains uncertain, with some analysts forecasting a decline in iron ore prices as China’s steel production slows.

The debate over iron ore is not just about prices, but also about the sustainability of the iron ore supply chain. With concerns growing about the environmental impact of iron ore mining, companies are under pressure to demonstrate that they are operating in a responsible manner.

In the face of these challenges, companies are looking to innovation and technology to improve the sustainability of their operations. For example, some companies are exploring new methods of mining, such as electric mining vehicles, to reduce carbon emissions.

The debate over iron ore is a reminder of the complexity of the global steel industry, which is facing a range of challenges as it evolves.

**SPOTLIGHT ON COMMODITIES**

Yellow metal, oil sell on Fed and geopolitical tensions

By Ole Hansen

The Bloomberg Commodity Index, which measures the performance of 23 commodities, fell five of the last eight sessions, as three major sectors of energy, metals and agricultural products struggled.

Energy markets were hit by the US-led slump in bond yields as investors questioned whether the US Federal Reserve would cut interest rates by year-end. The $1.5% gain was led by gold and platinum, which both reached fresh 26-month highs. However, the performance of oil, which rallied strongly in response to heightened US-Iran tensions, was muted.

Relative value players may eventually move towards these relatively negativeward yield markets now at $1,433/oz followed by silver which reached a fresh 26-month high of $17.8/oz.

The US-led slump in bond yields has been friendly to the pound as investors question whether the Bank of England will cut interest rates at its next meeting on August 1.

Platinum, meanwhile, also struggled to find its feet after hitting a fresh 26-month high of $1,414/oz on Tuesday. The metal has been supported by the US-led slump in bond yields, which has been friendly to the dollar as investors question whether the US Federal Reserve will cut interest rates by year-end.

The US-led slump in bond yields has also been friendly to the dollar as investors question whether the US Federal Reserve will cut interest rates by year-end.
Slack didn’t have many of the characteristics companies described in their regulatory filings as desirable to banks and investors. And in fact, investors for Slack as of the stock’s debut, now has a $4.6 billion value, the research company said. Quotient argues that personal relationships, ties to banks and an investor’s brand can give a company an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in pulling off a listing like Slack’s. There could be five direct listings next year — or more, depending on how the overall model for public offerings shapes up, said Colin Stewart, head of technology capital markets at Bank of America Merrill Lynch. Banks hope direct listings will give them an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal. The company’s advisers anticipate that more firms will adopt the so-called direct-listing model for going public, and give the bank’s an edge over rivals who have little to no experience in putting together a deal.
Trump blacklists more China tech companies days before Xi summit

**BUSINESS**

China tech companies

Trump blacklists more

American and Chinese

trade war slowing global economy.

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US government in order to sell their

products. The policy for granting such licenses

in China's semiconductor industry is that

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of executives of Huawei's US

daughter of the company's

Nicholas Simison, the trade expert for

US software and components.

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Bloomberg

San Francisco

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Goldman, Morgan Stanley win in Fed test after stumble

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Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley remained intact in a Fed stress test after failing tests in the past, but they remained below the standards set by their competitors.

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Fed’s rate cut chases/assets added back to back Federal Reserve”

President Donald Trump said on Friday that he didn’t threaten to deominate Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell but “I’d like to do that if I wanted.”

Trump said at a White House event with military leaders on Friday that Fed chair Powell warned him that raising interest rates before the 2016 election would be a mistake.

Trump has repeatedly threatened to replace Powell if he doesn’t raise interest rates to his liking.

Powell, who has kept rates at near-zero levels since2017, said in remarks on Wednesday that the US economy is strong enough to “bulldoze” Powell away from the Federal Reserve.

The key concern for policymakers is whether the US economy has enough momentum to sustain a rate cut.

Trump threatened Powell on Wednesday with a “Bailout” if he didn’t cut rates.

The president said he had told Powell that “I’d like to do that if I wanted.”

But Powell has been unyielding in his support for lower rates.

Trump’s threat came as the US economy is growing again after a slowdown in the second quarter.

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Natural gas demand to grow 46% globally by 2040, says GECF secretary-general

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