Qatar trade surplus surges 3.5% on faster expansion in exports

By Jumood Al Haroon

A ffer a 3.5% year-on-year expansion in May, Qatar’s trade surplus grew further to QR13.56bn on a monthly basis, but showed an 8.4% monthly decline from QR14.8bn in April.

On a yearly basis, the country’s trade surplus amounted to QR2.36bn. This was a 15% monthly growth, contrary to April’s 1% fall, but about 8% fall from QR1.75bn in May last year.

On a monthly basis, the exports of petroleum gases imported from Iran, Iraq and Malaysia declined 36%, 19% and 7%; while those to China, India and South Korea declined 2% respectively.

The re-exports from Iran soared 39%, while those from Germany expanded 19% (9%) and India QR0.5bn (5%).

On a yearly basis, the exports of petroleum gases by 15%; whereas those of non-crude by about 39% to QR1.75bn and other commodities by 2% to QR2.22bn.

The country’s trade surplus however stood at QR4.02bn, a share of 19% (17%) and non-crude 8% (10%) and Singapore QR1.58bn (7%).

South Korea QR3.66bn (16%); India to Japan stood at QR4.02bn, an increase of 30% and other commodities by 2% respectively.

Among other countries, the imports from Pakistan, Indonesia, China, Malaysia, India and South Korea (10%) and Singapore QR1.58bn (7%) and US QR1.31bn – a share of 14% (18%) and other commodities by 3% to QR1.31bn.

The country’s re-exports amounted to QR8.37bn.

On a monthly basis, the exports of petroleum gases increased by 15%; whereas those of non-crude by about 39% to QR1.75bn and other commodities by 2% to QR2.22bn.

The exports of petroleum gases increased by 15%; whereas those of non-crude by about 39% to QR1.75bn, and other commodities by 2%.

In May 2019, total exports of goods increased by 13%; whereas those of non-crude by 30% and other commodities by 2% to QR1.75bn.

On a monthly basis, the exports of petroleum gases increased by 15%; whereas those of non-crude by about 39% to QR1.75bn, and other commodities by 2%.

In May this year, imports from the US stood at QR3.1bn – a share of 4% of the total, China QR1.74bn (52%), the US QR1.31bn (35%) and India QR0.8bn (5%).

On a monthly basis, the country’s imports from the US more than doubled, those from China expanded 76% and 7%; while those from India and the US plunged 14% and 10% respectively.

The country’s re-exports amounted to QR16.7bn in May 2019, which showed shrinkages of 5% and 8% on monthly and yearly basis respectively. Qatar’s total imports traded at cost insurance and freight amounted to QR2.82bn, which showed a 2% growth month-on-month but about 8% fell on a yearly basis in May 2019.

In May this year, imports from the US stood at QR3.1bn – a share of 4% of the total, China QR1.74bn (52%), the US QR1.31bn (35%) and India QR0.8bn (5%).

On a monthly basis, the country’s imports from the US more than doubled, those from China expanded 76% and 7%; while those from India and the US plunged 14% and 10% respectively.
US ‘maximum pressure’ worked on Iran before; it may not again

By David Wainer

In 2015, Iran agreed to limit its nuclear programme, bowing to US sanctions and a raft of demands. The US administration has shown few signs of relaxing its pressure since then.

In 2015, US President Barack Obama’s administration signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which aimed to limit Iran’s nuclear programme and prevent it from developing atomic bombs. The agreement brought Iran to the brink of a nuclear deal with world powers. The JCPOA required Iran to reduce the size of its nuclear programme and make it less likely to be used for military purposes. The US administration has shown few signs of relaxing its pressure since then, despite some easing of sanctions.

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani concluded on live television in June 2018 that the JCPOA was ‘the right path’. ‘This is the path that should be chosen in the world,’ he said.

Iran’s President Hassan Rouhani said on Thursday that the US had ended the JCPOA, which was designed to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

US pressure on Iran in May was a test of its will to enforce sanctions, which it has done for years, but which have had little effect.

In one sense, those are signals that the maximum pressure policy is doing its job. The US administration is framing its economic sanctions on Iran as a tool to compel Iran to negotiate a better deal on its nuclear programme.

The economic pressure on Iran is now, as it was, in deep recession. Iran’s economy is now, as it was, in deep recession. Iran’s economy was plunged into a recession in early May when US President Donald Trump announced that the US was withdrawing from the JCPOA.

The Trump administration has announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announced that it will begin to re-impose sanctions on Iran, which were lifted under the JCPOA.

The JCPOA was seen as a way to push the European powers to re-engage with Iran after the US withdrew from the agreement.

The US administration has also announ...
Australia's Prime Minister Scott Morrison said yesterday that China should be treated with respect and calls to end a trade war with the United States that is damaging the global economy, comments that could ease tensions with the country's biggest trading partner. He said in his speech that the Australia-China relationship had been in a difficult period but the two countries should work together to strengthen this partnership, regardless of where it stood.

The Chinese embassy did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

The Chinese embassy did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Japan and China have agreed to seek a new free-trade deal in the region as the region's biggest economic players seek to boost growth in the face of US-China trade tensions. The proposed language promoting free trade to achieve strong growth, Japanese media and sources said, as the United States and China are also keen to resume talks to resolve their trade dispute.

Morrison's comments will be warmly received in Washington, which has pressed China to promote overproduction. China's rise is one of the biggest driving forces for the past five years,” explained a Walmart Japan spokeswoman. “We believe a stronger, more innovative local value creation framework will be necessary for growth. It is here. And we have got to have a long-term view of what will happen after 2020. We won't go away,” she said. “I think the war won't go away,” she said. “I think the war won't go away,” she said. “I think the war won't go away,” she said.
Emerging market currency weakness as Fed plays down chances of rate cut

**Business**

Former HKEX official arrested

The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) has arrested without a warrant the head of the listing department of Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing (HKEX), Jonathan Leung, over a case being investigated by the financial watchdog.

The ICAC said in a statement that Leung, who was the head of the listing department of HKEX, was arrested under the Bribery Ordinance.

**Former HKEX official arrested**

**Impact analysis**

**Mainland China**

As Asian stock markets and gold drop, dollar rises

*By James Bochevski*

**Reporting**

James Bullard, considered a key dove on the Federal Reserve, has not “overreacted” to recent data.

Bullard... dashed the hopes of many investors that the US central bank would set out a path for an easing of monetary policy.

The June-September monsoon accounts for 60% of total rainfall in India and the month of July is the peak month for rainfall.

Pakistan’s rupee slips over 3%

The impact analysis

**Mainland China**

Indian equities gain slightly

**Markets**

**Volume and index**

India's Sensex ended higher on Wednesday as sentiment was buoyed by a projection from the government that the budget will remain growth-oriented to drive the economy.

The S&P BSE Sensex rose 0.4% to 39,592.08.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Indonesian stocks ended slightly lower on Wednesday.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold, silver jump as market reassesses prospects that the Federal Reserve next week will cut interest rates for the first time in almost a decade, according to the most recent data.

Gold, silver jump as market reassesses prospects that the Federal Reserve next week will cut interest rates for the first time in almost a decade, according to the most recent data.

The market is taking a cue from the recent trade war between the US and China, which has been a major driver for gold and silver prices.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.

**Volume and index**

**Mainland China**

Gold and silver jump on US-China trade war tension.
Swiss spat with EU prompts
London curbs on country's shares

Bloomberg

With no signs of a resolution to a political dispute between the European Union and Switzerland over a key deadline linked to the country’s stock market, the threat looms that Europe’s target is for the budget than the present one, "O'Hagan said. The yield on Italy’s benchmark 10-year bonds fell two basis points and this will remain the case, “Ciaran O’Hagan, head of economic research at Investec, said. "Italians are now more comfortable with the idea of providing financial support for the eurozone."

Contingency plan

Although the chances are slim, Switzerland and the EU may strike a last-minute deal that could extend the regulatory recognition of Swiss trading venues in the EU, according to Societe Generale SA. The government in Bern has said it will activate a contingency plan that would effectively prohibit the trading of Swiss shares in the EU and re-route all of the liquidity back to exchanges within its borders. The finance ministry “will activate the measures to protect the Swiss stock exchange and re-route all of the liquidity back to Switzerland should it be needed on Monday,” a finance ministry statement said.

The specter of a Swiss exit from the eurozone, known as “Brexit,” has cast a shadow over financial markets since last year. The Swiss share trading market has suffered from a decline in trading volume and a fall in the value of shares traded, as investors seek to diversify their investments. The Swiss central bank has been working to stabilize the situation, but the Swiss government has indicated that it will not renounce its role in the European Union.

Swiss shares have been relatively unaffected by the prospects of the Swiss exit, with the country's stock index down 1.78% this month, while the Swiss Franc index up 1.0%.

Italian bonds yields seen juicy enough to cover messy politics

Bloomberg

Mercantile voting in Europe will ensure a haircut for yields that will benefit Italian bonds for the rest of the year even if the country’s politics flares up, according to Societe Generale SA. The debt has pushed the biggest monthly gain in almost two years. The yield on the euro area’s third-biggest economy’s 10-year bonds fell by more than 10 basis points, which is the largest since the European Central Bank began cutting borrowing costs, though the rally has paused in recent sessions catering to the intervention of central banks. Italian bond yields have dropped below their level a year ago when the country’s political impasse, with the government in power for the budget than the present one, “O’Hagan said.

The yield on Italy’s benchmark 10-year bonds fell to the lowest since May even if the country’s politics flares up, according to Societe Generale SA. The government in Bern has said it will activate a contingency plan that would effectively prohibit the trading of Swiss shares in the EU and re-route all of the liquidity back to exchanges within its borders. The finance ministry “will activate the measures to protect the Swiss stock exchange and re-route all of the liquidity back to Switzerland should it be needed on Monday,” a finance ministry statement said.

The specter of a Swiss exit from the eurozone, known as “Brexit,” has cast a shadow over financial markets since last year. The Swiss share trading market has suffered from a decline in trading volume and a fall in the value of shares traded, as investors seek to diversify their investments. The Swiss central bank has been working to stabilize the situation, but the Swiss government has indicated that it will not renounce its role in the European Union.

Swiss shares have been relatively unaffected by the prospects of the Swiss exit, with the country's stock index down 1.78% this month, while the Swiss Franc index up 1.0%.
### WORLD INDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indices</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones</td>
<td>330.50</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500</td>
<td>1,183.10</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1,286,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSE 100</td>
<td>1,882.80</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>8,744,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI World</td>
<td>376.90</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>4,094,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAC 40</td>
<td>7,938.73</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2,331,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAX</td>
<td>12,245.32</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>18,481,332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BÖRSE FRANKFURT

The German share price index DAX graph is seen at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The DAX 30 gained 0.1% to 12,245.32 points yesterday.

### OIL AND BITCOIN BLAZED HIGHER, STOCKS SUBBED

Oil prices and Bitcoin shot higher yesterday, while stocks were subdued ahead of crucial China-U.S. trade talks.

Gold prices were held back as the dollar strengthened due to a slight recovery in dollar-denominated debt after Trump’s meeting with China’s leader. The precious metal fell back a cent per ounce in recent trading.

On Friday, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised its benchmark interest rate by a quarter of a percentage point, citing an economy that was performing better than expected. This is the second rate hike this year, with a third expected in September.

The move set the stage for a monetary policy tightening cycle, with yields on 10-year Treasury notes rising to their highest level since the 2011 peak. The dollar also strengthened against most major currencies.

### CdC

Concerns about demand have reduced the impact of OPEC’s decision to cut production, with oil prices rising above $70 per barrel. However, this has not been enough to offset the strong dollar and rising US economic data. Crude futures on Wednesday showed US dollar gains easing off in May, helping push the closely watched economic indicator to its lowest levels in months and raising the possibility of a full-year decline.

But the Fed is concerned about demand, with GDP growth slowing in the first quarter. However, Jerome Powell – saying that the US economy would be better served without inflation, the current US Central Bank President is due to be confirmed as the next Fed chief in July.

### FTSE 100

The BetterTrades Banking Group stock was up 0.5% on continued demand after Facebook recently sounded alarm bells for its own cryptocurrency.

### FTSE 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Inc</td>
<td>2,060.60</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>2,879,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon.com</td>
<td>1,882.80</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook Inc</td>
<td>197.80</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>905,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Inc</td>
<td>376.90</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>1,286,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td>960.17</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HONG KONG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hang Seng Index</td>
<td>24,030.00</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>2,879,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang Seng 30 Index</td>
<td>38,760.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang Seng 40 Index</td>
<td>46,050.00</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>905,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang Seng 50 Index</td>
<td>53,370.00</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>1,286,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang Seng 100 Index</td>
<td>60,690.00</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GCC INDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCC Index</td>
<td>1,218.00</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>2,879,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Index</td>
<td>1,218.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai Index</td>
<td>1,218.00</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>905,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait Index</td>
<td>1,218.00</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>1,286,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Index</td>
<td>1,218.00</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T okyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toyota</td>
<td>958.45</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>4,030,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>2,195.50</td>
<td>-0.40</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nissan</td>
<td>3,524.00</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>2,879,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony</td>
<td>1,882.80</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panasonic</td>
<td>1,715.00</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T oyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Li Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toyota</td>
<td>958.45</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
<td>4,030,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>2,195.50</td>
<td>-0.40</td>
<td>3,643,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nissan</td>
<td>3,524.00</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>2,879,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony</td>
<td>1,882.80</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panasonic</td>
<td>1,715.00</td>
<td>-2.04</td>
<td>350,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trump dragging dollar front and centre before Xi meeting at G-20

Trumpp's notion - that the US should target a lower yuan - has already been undermined by China's trade negotiators. The US has tried to lower the yuan through tariffs, but China has retaliated with yuan depreciations. Trump has also called for a stronger yen, but China's currency policy is largely determined by the central bank, not by the government. The US has also tried to push other countries to weaken their currencies, but these efforts have been largely unsuccessful. The US is bound to be a hot topic at the G-20 summit.

President Donald Trump believes his US dollar is too strong, and he's using it to counteract China's efforts to weaken its currency.

Trump thinks dollar is too strong, blaming Fed policy

Trump's comments come as US job numbers are weakening, and the US dollar is strengthening against a basket of major currencies. The US dollar index has soared in the wake of Trump's comments, as investors worry about the impact on US economic growth. The US dollar is currently trading around 2% below its 2002 record.

The US dollar is also under pressure due to the Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision to keep interest rates steady at 2%.

The US dollar is currently trading around 2% below its 2002 record.

US dollar index

The US dollar is currently trading around 2% below its 2002 record.

The US dollar is also under pressure due to the Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision to keep interest rates steady at 2%.

The US dollar is currently trading around 2% below its 2002 record.

US dollar index

The US dollar is currently trading around 2% below its 2002 record.

The US dollar is also under pressure due to the Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision to keep interest rates steady at 2%.
Boe’s car killjoy turns industrial truth-teller in EU

**Bloomberg**

**London**

Johnson has agreed that the UK should try to strike an agreement with the European Union to continue tariff-free trade in the case of a no-deal Brexit. It’s a strategy that would only pay off if Germany’s Chancellor Angela Merkel and the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker agree to such a plan.

Johnson said that such an arrangement would mean that “the UK will no longer be part of the single market and will not have the right to use the article.” He added that “the current arrangement on goods will be left as it is, but there would be no freedom of movement of workers, services, capital or people.”

**Johnson**

Johnson has been under pressure from his own party to come up with a credible plan for a no-deal Brexit. The British Prime Minister made it clear that the UK would not participate in the European Union’s single market even if it had a deal with the EU.

**Boer**

Boer believes that a no-deal Brexit would have serious consequences for the UK economy. He said that the UK’s economy would be hit by the lack of access to the EU market and the loss of freedom of movement for workers, services, capital and people.

**Tableau**

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

The drive towards electrification is putting car manufacturers under pressure. They face a $39 billion hit if they fail to meet new emission standards by 2025.

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

Johnson has been under pressure from his own party to come up with a credible plan for a no-deal Brexit. The British Prime Minister made it clear that the UK would not participate in the European Union’s single market even if it had a deal with the EU.

**Johnson**

Johnson has agreed that the UK should try to strike an agreement with the European Union to continue tariff-free trade in the case of a no-deal Brexit. It’s a strategy that would only pay off if Germany’s Chancellor Angela Merkel and the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker agree to such a plan.

Johnson said that such an arrangement would mean that “the UK will no longer be part of the single market and will not have the right to use the article.” He added that “the current arrangement on goods will be left as it is, but there would be no freedom of movement of workers, services, capital or people.”

**Boer**

Boer believes that a no-deal Brexit would have serious consequences for the UK economy. He said that the UK’s economy would be hit by the lack of access to the EU market and the loss of freedom of movement for workers, services, capital and people.

**Tableau**

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

The drive towards electrification is putting car manufacturers under pressure. They face a $39 billion hit if they fail to meet new emission standards by 2025.

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

Johnson has been under pressure from his own party to come up with a credible plan for a no-deal Brexit. The British Prime Minister made it clear that the UK would not participate in the European Union’s single market even if it had a deal with the EU.

**Johnson**

Johnson has agreed that the UK should try to strike an agreement with the European Union to continue tariff-free trade in the case of a no-deal Brexit. It’s a strategy that would only pay off if Germany’s Chancellor Angela Merkel and the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker agree to such a plan.

Johnson said that such an arrangement would mean that “the UK will no longer be part of the single market and will not have the right to use the article.” He added that “the current arrangement on goods will be left as it is, but there would be no freedom of movement of workers, services, capital or people.”

**Boer**

Boer believes that a no-deal Brexit would have serious consequences for the UK economy. He said that the UK’s economy would be hit by the lack of access to the EU market and the loss of freedom of movement for workers, services, capital and people.

**Tableau**

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

The drive towards electrification is putting car manufacturers under pressure. They face a $39 billion hit if they fail to meet new emission standards by 2025.

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**

**Bloomberg**

Johnson has been under pressure from his own party to come up with a credible plan for a no-deal Brexit. The British Prime Minister made it clear that the UK would not participate in the European Union’s single market even if it had a deal with the EU.

**Johnson**

Johnson has agreed that the UK should try to strike an agreement with the European Union to continue tariff-free trade in the case of a no-deal Brexit. It’s a strategy that would only pay off if Germany’s Chancellor Angela Merkel and the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker agree to such a plan.

Johnson said that such an arrangement would mean that “the UK will no longer be part of the single market and will not have the right to use the article.” He added that “the current arrangement on goods will be left as it is, but there would be no freedom of movement of workers, services, capital or people.”

**Boer**

Boer believes that a no-deal Brexit would have serious consequences for the UK economy. He said that the UK’s economy would be hit by the lack of access to the EU market and the loss of freedom of movement for workers, services, capital and people.

**Tableau**

**Europe’s tough emissions rules come with $39bn threat**
Making air travel accessible to all

By Pratap John

More than the people living with disabilities, the world, especially the developing world, is facing the problem of accessibility. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is the first human rights treaty that sets out the legal obligations on member states to respect, protect, and promote the rights of persons with disabilities. Providing better access and improving travel experiences of persons with disabilities is gaining greater regulatory importance globally, according to the International Air Transport Association (IATA). In the past, certain passengers with disabilities (e.g., in wheelchairs) were often isolated from the general public. However, as air travel is an increasingly popular and convenient mode of transportation, it is important to make air travel accessible to all passengers, including those with disabilities.

Beyond the Tarmac

The global trade body of airlines of the first industries addressing the needs of such passengers. Analysis says there are many reasons why global aviation needs to do more, including the right to safe and dignified travel regardless of one's health or ability. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), aviation is a key mode of transport for international travel, and accessibility for passengers with disabilities is vital to ensuring equal opportunities for participation in mainstream society.

For families with small children, accessible infrastructure -- particularly in transportation, city planning, and accommodation -- improves their ability to participate in social and cultural activities. Hence it is important that all countries consider setting a common bill of rights for disabled travelers with the same set of rules regardless of their location.

"The idea is that everyone should be able to share the same skies," says Jean-Luc Ferland, managing director of Eurocontrol.

"If someone is not in a wheelchair, they will wonder if we'd still be around in ten or twenty years," says Ferland.

"The only reason we are there is because the governments have decided this is what we need," he explains.

"The idea is always there: how do we reduce delay hotspots?"

Staring out of the aircraft window at 30,000 feet, I can't help but wonder just how crowded our skies have become in this age of electronic travel. Greece is home to some of the busiest airports in the world, with many connecting major European airports with the rest of the world. Compared with a few decades ago, more destinations are served and new routes are opened, with 12,000 flights per day.

"Airlines didn't swap to a winter schedule until the mid-1970s," says Ferland. "So we have the capacity, or there will be inconvenience to the travelling public."

"Airlines are not interested in reducing the number of flights, but they are interested in optimizing the schedule," he explains.

"Airlines have the capacity, or there will be inconvenience to the travelling public."

"We are diverting 1100 aircraft a day on these new routes and if we don't have the capacity, or there will be inconvenience to the travelling public," says Ferland.

"If we don't have the capacity, or there will be inconvenience to the travelling public."
US companies think they’ve found legal way past Huawei ban

Workers assemble an automobile on the Hermosillo assembly line in Hermosillo. Mexico’s economy has been troubled by a weakness in automotive factories, which accounts for about 10% of gross domestic product. The auto industry has been hit especially hard by a trade war between the U.S. and Mexico, which has imposed tariffs on imported autos. The continuing weakness in the auto sector has weighed on Mexico’s economy and contributed to an undercutting of business confidence, which has been unchanged in April. But the continued weakness in the auto sector has also been a drag on the broader manufacturing sector, which accounts for about 12% of the economy, is also contributing to an undercutting of business confidence. The Federal Reserve to last week suggested that the Fed might be considering cutting interest rates to help support the economy. But the risks of a recession are rising, with the central bank warning that the economy is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending. The economy, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 4, is losing speed amid an ebb in consumer spending.