QIA and Douglas Emmett acquire Los Angeles residential community

The Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) and Douglas Emmett have announced a further alliance, acquisition of Los Angeles through their multi-billion dollar real estate partnership.

This latest investment makes an ac-
cquisition of a residential community in Westwood with over 18.4 million square feet, and premier apartment community comprising of 72 office properties totaling approximately 18.4 million square feet of rail assets.

Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is also close to the location providing excellent connectivity to the area's growing medical, institutional, and retail-intensive sectors and boost the economy.

With the goal to deploy 4,400 machines in Westwood, the acquisition is in line with the QIA's goals to substantially increase investments in Los Angeles and Hollywood, comprising over 4,400 machines.

Angele Kaplan, CEO, Douglas Emmett, said, “The Glendon acquisition confirms our commitment to expand our residential platform and our presence in Westwood, home of the 2028 Olympic Village. It also provided the perfect opportunity to broaden our relationship with QIA, as an exemplary partner to Qatar Chamber underscoring private sector role in Qatar’s economic development

QNB recognised as Middle East and Africa biggest bank by Tier 1 Capital

QNB Group continued its outstanding achievements by retaining its position as the Middle East and Africa’s biggest bank by Tier 1 Capital according to recent reports published by Tier 1 Capital. QNB Group’s Tier 1 Capital stood at $23 billion, which is an increase of $2 billion compared to the previous year’s report.

QNB Group’s ongoing commitment to excellence driven by its solid financial performance and its focus on sustainable growth is evident in its Tier 1 Capital. The Group’s Tier 1 Capital ratio increased to 18.1%, which is considered a strong indicator of the Group’s financial health and stability.

QNB Group’s diversified business model and its commitment to excellence are evident in its Tier 1 Capital. The Group has been able to maintain its strong Tier 1 Capital ratio while being able to invest in new business opportunities and expand its services.

On the other hand, the Group’s Tier 1 Capital ratio has increased to 18.1%, which is considered a strong indicator of the Group’s financial health and stability. The Group’s Tier 1 Capital ratio is expected to remain stable in the coming years, as the Group continues to prioritize its financial sustainability and growth.

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Turkey is pouncing on global rally to come back to bond markets

Turkey announced at its first major bond sale since March yesterday, taking advantage of a global bond rally and a recovery in domestic sentiment over the past couple of months. The Turkish Ministry of Treasury and Finance said it had mandated BNP Paribas, Citigroup for the programme, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance has mandated BNP Paribas, Citigroup and UBS for the issuance of a dollar denominated bond. The Treasury said the bond was a 10-year bond.

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Turkey has issued $6.4bn of its $8bn borrowing target this year, but it has stayed clear of debt markets after a squeeze on international funding in March, following US sanctions on Iran.

The indicated 6.65% interest rate on the sale since March yesterday, taking Turkey announced its first major bond sale since March yesterday, taking advantage of a global bond rally and a recovery in domestic sentiment over the past couple of months. The Turkish Ministry of Treasury and Finance said it had mandated BNP Paribas, Citigroup and UBS for the programme, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance has mandated BNP Paribas, Citigroup and UBS for the issuance of a dollar denominated bond. The Treasury said the bond was a 10-year bond.

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Emerging equities and currencies weaken as trade relief fades

**Bond vigilantes seen on a par with deflation**

The Federal Reserve is widely tipped to extend output cuts.

**Asian bourses stutter after rally; Hong Kong brushes off protests**

The Hang Seng closed up 1.2% to 28,875.56 points yesterday.

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**1. Emerging equities and currencies would end ownership limits for foreign European goods.**

The MSCI index of developing region data.

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**2. China in the global picture, together with a slowdown global growth and trade uncertainties.**

China's banking regulator plans to tighten rules on so-called cash-management products, according to officials. Bloomberg

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**3. China aims to treat cash management products like money market funds**

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**4. China’s turning point in the manufacturing sector including the auto industry.**

Shanghai-listed stocks ended flat.

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**5. Other stock markets were mixed with Hong Kong stocks gaining while shares fell in Moscow, Johannesburg and Jakarta.

The Hang Seng closed up 1.2% to 28,875.56 points yesterday.**

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**6. Hong Kong — CME group says that the OFR may very well be needed on sharing of the reserves will be delayed.**

The FLARE — on the 22nd anniversary of the Hong Kong handover, on the 22nd anniversary of the Hong Kong handover, on the 22nd anniversary of the Hong Kong handover.

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**10. China’s turning point in the manufacturing sector including the auto industry.**

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Vaccine output
Pfizer, Sanofi to boost facility in Cape Town.

Morena Makhoana, Biovac's chief, lipped about commercial details.

Cape Town
Reuters

The plant, mandated as a part of around $1.7bn (R17bn), will produce vaccine that will be supplied to the South African pharmaceutical market, which includes vaccines for diseases such as tuberculosis, cervical cancer, and meningitis.

In response to the statement, the chief executive of Biovac, Dr Palesa Nkabinde, said: “We are very proud of the milestone that has been achieved. This is a big step for any fund, let alone one that of- fers the kind of investment in emerging markets that Biovac has been known for.”

Nkabinde’s response was welcomed by the South African government, which has long been trying to increase local production of vaccines. The government has set a target of producing 30% of its vaccine needs locally by 2025.

The project is part of a broader strategic plan to boost local production of vaccines in the country. It is expected to create between 1,000 and 1,500 jobs.

The facility will be able to produce millions of doses of vaccine per year, and will be equipped with state-of-the-art technology that will enable it to produce vaccines for both the local and international markets.

The project is expected to be completed in early 2023. It is expected to cost around $250m (R2.5bn) and will be funded by both Pfizer and Sanofi.

Pfizer has a long history of investing in Africa, and has been active in the country for more than 70 years. The company has a number of facilities in South Africa, including a factory in Durban that produces vaccines for the country.

Sanofi, on the other hand, has been active in the country for more than 60 years, and has a number of facilities in the country. The company is one of the largest vaccine manufacturers in the world, and has a strong presence in Africa.

The project is expected to boost local production of vaccines in the country, and will be a major boost for the country’s healthcare sector. It is expected to create between 1,000 and 1,500 jobs, and will be funded by both Pfizer and Sanofi.

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HK Stock Exchange’s $300bn rally shows it’s not time to panic yet

After swelling between year to date gains and losses, Malaysian stock markets are topping the charts for a sixth straight week since the start of 2019, with 37 of the nation’s stocks in June. The flurry of gains is partially due to the ongoing trade tensions, a sharper-than-expected slowdown in economic growth in Hong Kong.

That’s the kind of worst outcome it could be. Daxing Chao, an emerging markets strategist at Credit Agricole CIB said “While our clients are not selling their money out of Hong Kong, we have been monitoring closely any relevant developments.”

Did this have an impact on the rally? It’s hard to say, but it could be a sign of things to come. The rally has been fuelled by a series of positive developments, including a rebound in the global oil price, which has boosted the market in recent weeks. While this is a positive sign, it’s important to remember that the rally is not without its risks.

First, the market is currently trading at a high price level, which could lead to a correction if the rally runs out of steam. Second, the rally is being driven by a number of factors, including the trade tensions and the ongoing slowdown in economic growth in Hong Kong. If these factors continue to develop negatively, it could lead to a reversal in the rally.

So what are the risks? There are a number of factors that could lead to a reversal in the rally, including a worsening of the trade tensions, a further slowdown in economic growth in Hong Kong, and a loss of investor confidence. The key thing to remember is that the rally is not without its risks and that investors should be prepared for a potential correction.
After a new phase of negotiations, “said a representative of the US Treasury, adding that the US had found a new phase of negotiations. “The US and China are going to ex- ercise a new phase of negotiations,” said a representative of the US Treasury.

Financial markets have taken a turn for the better after Monday’s meeting between US President Donald Trump and Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping agreed to kick-off trade nego- tiations, but key questions remained unanswered, including on trade tariffs.

Trump referred to the talks as a "great start" and said they would be the first time in a deca- de that China would accept a trade deal. "We will see how things work out," he said.

The US and China are going to ex- ercise a new phase of negotiations,” said a representative of the US Treasury.

Among the weaker macroeconomic data, the US produced mixed results, with the US dollar index weakening slightly amid weakening demand. Germany’s key trade-surplus sector sharply declined in the face of Brexit and the US-China trade conflict, and British manufacturing activity contracted at its fastest rate in a decade.

Observers suggested that weak data could push central banks to provide support to economies with fresh stimulus.

FINANCE & BUSINESS

Europe markets rise as US, China planning new phase of trade talks

Despite the mixed signals from financial markets, European stocks rose on Friday, following a US-China trade talks last week. The S&P 500 index gained 0.1% to 3,043.00 points. The FTSE 100 index in London rose 1.5% to 7,549.02 points, while the DAX index in Germany rose 0.8% to 12,273.10 points. The CAC 40 index in Paris rose 0.6% to 5,576.82 points. The IBEX 35 index in Madrid rose 0.7% to 9,026.87 points.

The pound was down 0.94% at 1.21544, a two-week low against the euro, and 0.5% to 99.6609.

The US dollar index weakened slightly amid weakening demand. Germany’s key trade-surplus sector sharply declined in the face of Brexit and the US-China trade conflict, and British manufacturing activity contracted at its fastest rate in a decade.

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Europe markets rise as US, China planning new phase of trade talks

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Australia’s central bank cuts rates again

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cut its benchmark cash rate by 0.25 percentage points to 0.75% on Tuesday to support a struggling economy hit by the coronavirus crisis.

Australia’s unemployment rate rose to 7.1% in June, the highest since 2001, the government said last week. The RBA said it would continue to ease monetary policy if needed to support the economy.

“I’m clearly of the view that the next move by the Reserve Bank will be to cut back towards zero,” Philip Lowe, governor of the RBA, told a news conference. "But that’s not set in stone, and it’s possible that we will need to do something else if the evidence suggests that’s the case." 

The Australian dollar, the RBA’s key trade-weighted index, fell as much as 0.3%. The benchmark 10-year government bond yield reversed gains to fall by 3 basis points.

The benchmark cash rate is at its lowest since 2001, and was cut to 0.75% in March, with many predicting the RBA will cut to zero by August, as the coronavirus crisis and the global recession weigh on Australia’s economy.

Lowe said officials were monitoring indicators, such as the turnover of products and services, and the jobless rate, to help decide when to ease rates further.

Jobless rate "on the up"

Australia’s unemployment rate, currently at 7.1% from the survey period ending June, could be on the up, Lowe said.

The benchmark cash rate is expected to fall to 0.1% by the end of 2020, according to the market.

China pledges to scrap financial sector ownership limits in 2020

China pledged on Thursday to phase out ownership limits in its financial sector by the end of 2020, a move to further open up the world’s second-largest economy to foreign investors.

The proposal came as part of a broader easing with markets convinced eased rates could go deeper into negative territory to revive a sluggish economy and reduce unemployment, a tough task in an economy that has been hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic.

 decisions this week to lower the benchmark cash rate to a record low of 0.75% and signal more easing to the world's second-largest economy.

China’s financial regulatory authorities have since then offered a string of measures to further open up the country’s financial market.

China’s Ministry of Commerce had foreign investors’ limits in the retail brokerage sector, which is the world’s second-largest by assets.

Analysts say some of the country’s biggest businesses have already been quick to take advantage of the opportunity.

In one example, China Merchants Bank, the country’s second-largest lender by market value, said last week it plans to buy up to 49% of the stake of its German subsidiary, Germany’s Coface.

A "new normal"

General Electric Co, the world’s biggest industrial conglomerate, said it will buy 27.5% of China Everbright’s stake in its China joint venture for about $2.5 billion, a move that analysts say could signal a new approach to cross-border deals.

The move comes as China, the world’s second-largest economy, is looking to boost domestic demand to help offset the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on its economy.

"China is on a new normal," said a market analyst.

"It’s not a return to pre-coronavirus days, but rather a new stage of economic growth.

"The government is looking to diversify its economic structure and reduce its dependency on exports.

"China is seeking to become more self-sufficient and less dependent on foreign investment.

"This is a strategic move to enhance domestic demand and reduce the country’s vulnerability to external shocks.

"It’s a move towards a more balanced and sustainable economic growth model.

"China’s goal is to achieve high-quality development and build a modern economic system.

"The government is also encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship to drive growth.

"China’s new normal is characterized by innovation, digitalization, and green development.

"The country is moving towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly economy.

"China is promoting high-quality development, with greater emphasis on quality over quantity.

"This is a shift towards a more efficient and sustainable growth model.

"China’s new normal is driven by the dual circulation development strategy, which aims to boost domestic demand and reduce the country’s reliance on external factors.

"China’s new normal is a transition towards a more self-reliant and self-sufficient economy.

"China is looking to build a new type of international relations characterized by mutual respect, mutual benefit, and win-win cooperation.

"The country is promoting a new type of international order, with China at the center.

"China’s new normal is a move towards a more open and inclusive world economy.

"The country is promoting a more open and inclusive global governance system.

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**Deutsche Bank, regulators discuss lower capital buffer**

While Deutsche Bank’s decision to cut its capital buffer has raised concerns about financial stability, the move reflects broader market dynamics and regulatory pressures. Deutsche Bank has been under scrutiny for its past misconduct and is still facing regulatory actions, which have led to higher capital requirements. The bank’s decision to lower its CET1 ratio is part of a broader trend among global banks aiming to improve their financial health and comply with regulatory demands. This action could signal a shift in Deutsche Bank’s strategy, focusing on reducing its capital requirements and improving its financial flexibility. However, it remains to be seen how this decision will affect the bank’s ability to invest in future growth and manage its operations. Overall, the decision highlights the ongoing challenges faced by global banks in navigating regulatory environments and maintaining financial strength in the face of market uncertainties.
**QSE gains for fourth straight session on strong support**

**By Syed H. Perumal**

Business Reporter

The Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE) gained for the fourth straight session, outperforming other index in the region, especially within the region’s context.

The Positive Volume-Weighted Index (PWI) was the strongest performer as foreign institutions bought and domestic institutions sold. Non-Qatari institution’s buying in the time came after a 4.5% fall in terms of value.

The Total Return Index grew by 3.97% to 3,122.81 points and All Stocks Index by 0.07% to 2,407.99 points and All Stocks Volume.

However, the Gulf institutions’ net selling pressure from the Gulf individuals were on the decline on the selling pressure from the Gulf individuals.

Foreign institutions turned bearish and domestic institutions turned bullish and have sold more than 51% of the total transaction.

The Gulf institutions’ net selling declined noticeably from QR7.02mn on July 1 to QR2.71mn higher year-to-date.

Market capitalisation was up by 1.79% to QR247.04bn, by 0.44% mainly owing to a QR27.79mn increase in the total market cap.

The total transaction and volume were on the decline in the region, while the total volume and total stock volume were in the positive.

The telecom index soared by 2.71% higher year-to-date and the insurance index by 2.47%.

The Gulf institutions’ net selling pressure declined noticeably from QR7.02mn on July 1 to QR2.71mn higher year-to-date.

The telecom sector reported a net selling decline at 0.13% in terms of value.

The Gulf institutions turned bearish and domestic institutions turned bullish in terms of volume.

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The index declined by 0.13% and stocks were in the positive with net selling at QR13.57mn against QR5.96mn.

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