Qatar and UK trade volume up 3.6% to reach $2.9bn in 2018

Trades between Qatar and the UK stood at around $2trn in 2018, according to Qatar Chamber chairman Sheikh Khalifa bin Jassim al-Thani, who led a delegation to London recently.

Qatar Chamber participated in the joint Arab-British Economic Summit held at the Queen Elizabeth II Centre in London, attended by the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tani bin Abdullah al-Thani, and the League of Arab States.

The summit focused on the topics that are most relevant to the British and Arab business world; a series of sessions focusing on projects being developed within the Arab world and and the Italian groups on the British role for deepening co-operation in various sectors.

Sheikh Khalifa led the distinguished relations between Qatar and Britain, describing them as historic and impressive.

The total value of Qatari investments in Britain is $2.9bn, which will continue to rise by $2.8bn in 2017, according to Sheikh Khalifa.

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Opec output fell to a new low on 1 July, with cuts from Russia, Egypt and the UAE, pumped 29.6 million barrels per day (bpd) last month, the survey showed, which included the lowest Opec total since the group’s decision in November 2018 to deepen production cuts. This is still below its Opec output of 32 million bpd last year as a rise in US shale supply drove prices to new lows.

The Reuters survey suggests that less than 25% of Opec’s members arecomplying with coordinated curbs by other Opec members, could cause prices to fall as much as $10 a barrel. Opec’s key oil producers have been ramping up rhetoric supporting prices.

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5. What’s the effect of Haftar’s moves?

The decision of Opec and its allies to extend the production cuts for six more months in June shows concern about demand. Opec, Russia and other non-members, known as Opec+, agreed in late May to extend production cuts by two months, to December 2020. "The decision of Opec’s ministers to extend the production cuts for six more months is a response to the weakness of global demand," said Steve Sawyer, head of refining, oil trading and transportation at BMO Capital Markets.

Russia’s Druzhba crude oil gets little disruption

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said today that he plans to continue buying Russian oil and gas and that he will not be deterred by the US sanctions. Erdogan said that he will continue buying Russian oil and gas despite the US sanctions, which he described as "a sign of weakness." Erdogan also said that he will continue to support the Kurds in Syria, and that he will continue to support the Syrian government in the war against the US-backed Kurds.

The US has imposed sanctions on a number of Turkish officials and entities, including the country’s central bank and state-run oil company, in response to Ankara’s support for the Kurds in Syria, and its refusal to stop selling weapons to the Kurds.

Germany and Poland are continuing to receive Russian oil, but the US sanctions on Turkey have led to concerns that the flow of Russian oil to the EU could be disrupted. German energy minister Peter Altmaier said today that he expects the flow of Russian oil to continue.

The Turkish energy minister said today that he expects the flow of Russian oil to continue, but that the US sanctions on Turkey will make it difficult for Turkey to continue purchasing Russian oil.

The US sanctions on Turkey have led to concerns that the flow of Russian oil to the EU could be disrupted. German energy minister Peter Altmaier said today that he expects the flow of Russian oil to continue.
Global economic downturn hits Samsung's Q2 operating income

Bloomberg

Samsung Electronics Co’s quarterly profit dropped by its steepest margin in more than a decade and its shares fell for the first time in three sessions as the world faces a severe economic downturn.

Korea’s largest company reported a 55% slide in income to 3.9 trillion won ($3.4 billion), putting it below even the most bearish estimates. Samsung, which has about a third of the world’s semiconductor market, had already said in April it expected a year-on-year profit drop of more than 50% in the quarter. It forecast a 60% decline in revenue.

Samsung’s results were a disappointing end to a year that started strong. In February, it reported a 42% jump in profit from a year earlier after a strong quarter in memory chip sales as work-from-home trends fueled demand for devices that run on mobile data networks.

“Considering the structural downturn in memory prices and the market sentiment, we forecast a decline in earnings for the second half,” Kim Hyun-suk, who heads Samsung’s risk management division, said in a statement. “We are closely monitoring with the global economy paints the backdrop against Kim’s fiscal year 2020, on top of competitive”.

KDI used trade data released from Chi- en international sanctions.

The grim state of North Korea’s econ- by Apple for lower-than-expected -ing some market reforms.

Easing sanctions has been the highest -iments that would the the the as well as -cial needs for display -ed this sharp market for display busi-ness and demand for smartphones, semiconduc- tor paints the backdrop against Kim’s first-quarter earnings surge. "Our profit is going to be down 60% to 70% in the first quarter, which is a fairly strong quarter for us, if you compare it with the year over year", said Ha Song Hyeong, an analyst at Ili Invest-ments & Strategy. "With that being said, we are facing some challenges including a drop in income and a hit to demand for smartphones, semiconduc- tor, and chip production, potentially hampering Samsung’s overall financial performance.

Analyzing the semiconductor market, the KDI said that shipments should be stable as Chi-nese customers who haven’t received products from US chipmakers are likely to increase orders. “Samsung’s smart-phone business will start to benefit from the US ban on Huawei” in the second half, he added.

The company remains the foremost -n recent years showing the grimness of the problem proba-bel’s trade war between the US and China, as well as the troubles that have emerged with the US ban on Huawei. That has hurt the volume of imports, threatening to derail domestic produc-tion.

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A one-off gain for the display busi-ness and demand for smartphones, semiconduc-tor and chip production, potentially hampering Samsung’s overall financial performance.

The grim state of North Korea’s econ-omy paints the backdrop against Kim’s fiscal year 2020, on top of competitive… The grim state of North Korea’s econ-omy paints the backdrop against Kim’s fiscal year 2020, on top of competitive…

"The assessment and inputs that are being given to us by our CFA, are very important", said Kim. "We will continue to monitor the situation and take steps as necessary to ensure the market remains stable."

"The deteriorating situation has been heightened", she said in a post-budget interaction. "There will be more adverse implications on the fiscal deficit and the budget if this situation continues. We must ensure that the market remains stable and that the budget deficit is brought under control."

"North Korea is facing a serious crisis and has been forced to move towards a currency pegging policy due to the外部's economic pressure. This has led to a sharp depreciation of the won and a significant increase in inflation, which is likely to put pressure on the country’s fiscal sustainability."

"This has resulted in a need for the government to increase its spending to support the economy. However, it is facing a significant fiscal deficit, which is putting pressure on its ability to finance its spending."

"The National Assembly has recently approved a supplementary budget to address the fiscal deficit. However, this will not be enough to address the country's fiscal sustainability."

"There is a need for international aid and support to help North Korea overcome this crisis. The international community, including the United Nations, should provide assistance to North Korea to help it address its fiscal challenges."

Call centre nation to lose shine on Duterte's Manila economic zone ban

"NBFC crisis in India has peaked but not ended yet"
Top ex-central bankers oppose India plan for overseas bond sale

Bloomberg

Murata

Three former Indian central bank head officials say in a new report that the government’s plan to sell sovereign bonds in the overseas market through a foreign exchange market is too much of a risk because India runs a large current account deficit and the rupee is weak enough to make the country vulnerable to a possible windfall in capital flows.

The government’s proposal is a "fundamentally unsound idea," said Chandra Swamy, a former governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in a report released Monday.

"Our starting point is ambiguous and the exchange-rate risk is too big," said Swamy. "It is a classic example of a high-risk strategy that could backfire in the long run."

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced the plan in her budget speech on Friday, the first time an Indian government has officially announced the intent for a global bond sale. State Bank of India, widely regarded as a proxy for the government in the debt markets, issued a term note in April 2019, but that was an exception. It's not clear how the government intends to structure the bonds to be issued.

The proposal’s main argument is that the government needs to raise funds abroad to meet the fiscal deficit, which is expected to widen this year. The government plans to sell the bonds through a foreign exchange market that would be created to provide a mechanism for the sale of rupee-denominated bonds.

The government has already floated a proposal to create a foreign exchange market that would allow the government to sell rupee-denominated bonds to foreign investors. The government plans to sell the bonds through a foreign exchange market that would be created to provide a mechanism for the sale of rupee-denominated bonds.

The proposal is controversial, with many experts warning that it could be risky for the government. The government needs to raise funds abroad to meet the fiscal deficit, which is expected to widen this year. The government plans to sell the bonds through a foreign exchange market that would be created to provide a mechanism for the sale of rupee-denominated bonds.

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Pakistan and IMF work out $38bn financing gap details

Pakistan and IMF have worked out the details of cost $38bn financing gap during three year programme when major reliance will remain on multilateral creditors, financing gap during three years ...
The Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE) index increased by 122.04 points, or 1.17%, during the trading week ending Sunday, July 7, 2019. The QE index closed up by 1.17% from the week before at 10,556.52. The bullish continuation pattern, which has been created over the course of few months, has not been confirmed yet. We keep our next expected resistance level at 10,800 and the 9,700 as our weekly support level.

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**Technical analysis of the QSE index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions of key terms used in technical analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Candlestick chart</strong> - A candlestick chart is a price chart that displays the high, low, open, and close for a security. The body of each candlestick is open to close and the wick is price action. <strong>K线图</strong> - A K线图 is a price chart that displays the high, low, open, and close for a security. The body of each candlestick is open to close and the wick is price action.</td>
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<td><strong>Doji candlestick pattern</strong> - A Doji candlestick is formed when a security’s open and close price are practically equal. The pattern indicates indecisiveness, and based on previous price movement, may indicate a bullish or bearish trend reversal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inverted hammer pattern</strong> - An Inverted hammer pattern is a candlestick pattern that occurs at the end of a downward trend. The pattern indicates a possible reversal.</td>
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<td><strong>Reversal pattern</strong> - A Reversal pattern is a candlestick pattern that occurs at the end of a trend. The pattern indicates a possible reversal.</td>
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Osram accepts $3.8bn takeover bid from Bain and Carlyle

**BUSINESS**

Osram, a German lighting company, has accepted a $3.8 billion takeover bid from Bain and Carlyle, ending the German lighting company's efforts to raise capital through a public offering. The bid was accepted by Osram's supervisory board after the company reported a 1.5% increase in quarterly earnings and a 2.5% rise in sales.

The deal, which is expected to close in the fourth quarter, will give Bain and Carlyle a majority stake in Osram. The company will remain based in Munich, Germany, with its US headquarters in Northbrook, Illinois.

Osram's chairman, Karl Heinz Bachler, said in a statement: "Bain and Carlyle have shown they are the right partners for Osram." The company also said it will continue to invest in research and development, including in LED lighting technologies.

The deal follows a difficult year for Osram, which has been struggling to compete with Chinese manufacturers in the LED lighting market. The company has also been facing challenges from the US government, which has launched an investigation into possible price fixing in the LED market.

Bain and Carlyle's bid is the latest in a series of acquisitions by private equity firms in the technology sector. Other recent deals include the $3.2 billion acquisition of National Semiconductor by Xilinx and the $3.2 billion acquisition of Rambus by Micron Technology.

The Osram acquisition is part of a broader trend among private equity firms to invest in technology companies, particularly those in the semiconductor and LED lighting industries. Private equity firms are attracted to these sectors because of their high potential for growth and profitability.
G20 summit provides insights on tackling global issues: QNB

Aston Martin CEO woos investors with supercars at Woodward gala

Euro bulls need a helping hand from monetary policy makers, volatility

What are you working on? Changes in tax and a trade deal between the EU and Morocco were two main talking points at the recently concluded G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, according to QNB.

The summit provided insights to what extent environmental conditions and their echoes are working together at an apex of global issues. QNB included some commentary, stating that globally, trade tensions have continued and a number of meetings relating to the trade war, oil prices, climate change and a trade deal between the EU and Morocco, QNB said.

In an interview with the 2019 G20 French presidency recently went to Canadian citizenship. Mario Draghi as president of the European Central Bank, the holder of the duopoly with their own institution the World Bank has been run by an American. Other Europeans “well-versed in the business of developing supply-chains, disruption, and the thermal energy of the European Union”

Before China was able to demonstrate its economic muscle and rising military power, the US was the world’s greatest power. Back then, China had few friends in the West. Its power was mainly based on its vast exports, its huge population, and its ability to build infrastructure on a massive scale. Today, China’s economy is the world’s second-largest and its military is the world’s largest. China’s influence extends far beyond its borders, and its power is no longer mainly based on its exports.

The United States, however, has had a much harder time adapting to the new reality. The US still has the world’s most powerful military, but its economic power has been eroded by China’s rapid growth. The US has also been slow to adapt to the rise of China’s tech companies, which have grown rapidly in recent years.

The US and China are now in a new Cold War, which is fundamentally different from the one that lasted from 1947 to 1991. In that earlier conflict, the US and the Soviet Union were the only superpowers. Today, the US and China are the two largest economies in the world, and they have a large number of economic ties.

However, the US and China are also rivals, and their economic and political disagreements are a constant source of tension. The US has imposed tariffs on Chinese imports, and China has imposed tariffs on US imports. The US has also imposed sanctions on Chinese companies, and China has imposed sanctions on US companies.

The US and China are currently in a trade war, and their economic and political tensions are likely to continue for some time. The US and China are both important players in the global economy, and their actions have a significant impact on the global economy.

The US and China are also both important players in the global political system. The US is the world’s leading superpower, and China is rapidly becoming a major power. The two countries are both members of the United Nations, and they are both important players in international organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

The US and China are also both important players in the global security system. The US is the world’s leading military power, and China is rapidly becoming a major military power. The two countries are both members of the United Nations Security Council, and they are both important players in international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The US and China are also both important players in the global economic system. The US is the world’s leading economy, and China is rapidly becoming a major economy. The two countries are both important players in international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.

In the first interview, the US president said that he was “totally committed” to the Paris Agreement because it disadvantages US automobile manufacturers and gives an advantage to European competitors and to manufacturers from China. However, as China’s success continues, the US must adapt and learn from China’s experience. The US must also adapt and learn from China’s experience of economic development, technological innovation, and sustainable development.