GULF TIMES

Outlook ‘strongly positive’ for business activity in Qatar’s non-energy private sector

By Yasmeen Busari

The July PMI survey of Qatar’s non-energy private sector business activity in the non-energy private sector paints a very positive picture, with the PMI for July of 51.2 in July, after adjusting for seasonality, marking a significant turnaround in growth from the previous month’s level of 49.2 in June, and indicative of improved performance (PMI above 50 indicates improvement in activity).

A reading of 51.2 in July is well above the 50-level, the threshold level for expansion against the previous month’s 49.2 reading, marking a significant turnaround in business activity in the non-energy private sector economy according to official data published today by Markit.

The Panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

“The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.”

The PMI for July of 51.2 in July rose slightly from the previous month’s level of 49.2 in June, after adjusting for seasonality, marking a significant turnaround in growth from the previous month’s level of 49.2 in June, and indicative of improved performance (PMI above 50 indicates improvement in activity).

A reading of 51.2 in July is well above the 50-level, the threshold level for expansion against the previous month’s 49.2 reading, marking a significant turnaround in business activity in the non-energy private sector economy according to official data published today by Markit.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.

The panel covers the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors, and reflects the structure of the non-energy economy according to official data.
China surprises with fastest export growth since March

Reuters

China surprised economists last week when it reported a recovery in exports in May that sent global growth optimism soaring, as the world’s second-largest economy appeared to be toughing out the worst impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

The world’s largest exporter surprised economists and traders who were bracing for slower growth in China’s vital exports sector as the economic recovery continues.

Analysts had expected a 2% drop after China’s May exports sank 22.7% from a year earlier. The rebound was viewed as a positive sign that the world’s second-largest economy is recovering, but more work needs to be done to ensure balance and stability.

The growth in May exports was the first positive surprise in the global economy since the pandemic outbreak. The data also showed that the economy is on track to return to growth in the second quarter, which had been expected to be down 2% for the year.

In May, exports rose 1.4% from a year earlier, while imports fell 13.8%. The trade surplus widened to $14.6 billion, compared to a deficit of $13.5 billion in April.

China’s exports rebounded as global demand picked up, with the United States and Europe accounting for a significant portion of the gains. The United States was the biggest buyer, followed by Japan and the European Union.

The rebound in exports was driven by a surge in demand for medical supplies and other goods needed to battle the pandemic. China’s manufacturers were able to ramp up production quickly and ship the goods to countries around the world.

China’s exports also benefited from a weaker yuan, which makes its products more attractive to foreign buyers. The currency has been in a steady decline since the start of the year, as the coronavirus pandemic hit the global economy and sparked concerns about a global recession.

Despite the positive news, China’s trade surplus remains a concern for some economists, who warn that it could exacerbate tensions with the United States and other trading partners.

Analysts say China’s exports could continue to grow in the coming months, but that the economy remains vulnerable to changes in the global trade environment. The ongoing US-China trade war and the coronavirus pandemic could both pose risks to the global economy.

China’s exports are expected to grow at a slower pace in the second quarter, as the global economy continues to recover. However, the country’s trade surplus is expected to narrow as imports continue to rise.

China’s trade surplus narrowed to $9.8 billion in the first five months of the year, compared to a surplus of $29.6 billion in the same period last year. The surplus is expected to remain in the $10 billion range for the rest of the year, as China’s exports continue to grow at a faster pace than imports.

The trade surplus is a concern for China’s government, which is trying to boost domestic demand to support economic growth. The government has announced several measures to刺激 spending, including tax cuts and increased government spending.

China’s trade surplus narrowed to $9.8 billion in the first five months of the year, compared to a surplus of $29.6 billion in the same period last year. The surplus is expected to remain in the $10 billion range for the rest of the year, as China’s exports continue to grow at a faster pace than imports.

The trade surplus is a concern for China’s government, which is trying to boost domestic demand to support economic growth. The government has announced several measures to stimulate spending, including tax cuts and increased government spending.

China’s trade surplus narrowed to $9.8 billion in the first five months of the year, compared to a surplus of $29.6 billion in the same period last year. The surplus is expected to remain in the $10 billion range for the rest of the year, as China’s exports continue to grow at a faster pace than imports.

The trade surplus is a concern for China’s government, which is trying to boost domestic demand to support economic growth. The government has announced several measures to stimulate spending, including tax cuts and increased government spending.

China’s trade surplus narrowed to $9.8 billion in the first five months of the year, compared to a surplus of $29.6 billion in the same period last year. The surplus is expected to remain in the $10 billion range for the rest of the year, as China’s exports continue to grow at a faster pace than imports.

The trade surplus is a concern for China’s government, which is trying to boost domestic demand to support economic growth. The government has announced several measures to stimulate spending, including tax cuts and increased government spending.
**Bloomberg**

Indian stocks climbed the most in more than two months after 30 new stock funds reached a four-month high, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

The increase in foreign capital seen in recent weeks is helping to support the rupee against the dollar, said Prakash Pandey, the head of research at Fairwealth Securities Ltd. “We were also extremely oversold,” he said.

Separately, the finance ministry is considering measures to provide relief to investors after this week’s bond sale, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

**Asian stocks climb but tensions linger**

Asian markets rose yesterday, although investors are still cautious amid the ongoing US-China trade dispute.

**Shady Japan bond sale practice**

Japanese corporate debt sales are facing a rise again as falling yields make it harder for underwriters to sell bonds.

**Unsold Bonds Are Back**

Japanese corporate-debt deals that didn’t sell out jumped in July.

**Fund investors in India keep faith in stocks despite market rout**

Investors in Indian equity mutual funds are still show faith in the market despite its recent downturn, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

**Strong relief on report higher levy on foreign investors may go**

Indian equities surged on report higher levy on foreign investors may go.
There’s an in-house candidate to succeed John Flint as chief executive officer of HSBC, who is expected to hold the top job for the interim, say sources discussing what had gone wrong.

Chief financial officer Steven Stevenson is seen as the dominant force in the 154-year-old bank’s executive suite, say current and former HSBC officials.

Stevenson, 58, has held the position since January 2019 after joining from Royal Bank of Scotland in Scotland as head of their investment bank.

Stevenson, established as himself as the dominant force in the bank’s executive suite, say current and former HSBC officials.

Stevenson’s straight-talking approach and relationship with chairman Mark Tucker, who took over from Flint after just a month or so.

When Flint left suddenly last month after he was named temporary CEO, Stevenson didn’t come across as the man who would step up to the ladder. “I’ve got a huge job to do,” he said.

Flint, who presided over a more than $20 billion (Dh71 billion) lawsuit in the U.S. and an assault on his reputation by the British regulator, said he was told by HSBC to step down.

“The CFO found he had gone deaf in the day a marketplace giant — say Amazon — would suddenly announce they are going to enter the market. "Many states borrowed their bill from California," he said.

More states add cryptocurrency twist to marketplace sales tax laws

Olson marketplaces allow or allow a marketplace to use the tax collection service as a marketplace facilitator in states that use the cryptocurrency provision in their marketplace facilitator law. The majority in the Supreme Court’s June 2018 ruling in South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc. struck down a physical presence standard, known as the “tangible personal property standard,” which required out-of-state retailers to collect sales tax on sales to in-state shoppers.

The ruling allows a state to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators, if the marketplace facilitator offers the service to marketplace facilitators in the state.

Since the ruling, dozens of states have claimed the state has the ability to impose the sales tax.

Richard Olson, director of the Multistate Tax Commission’s National Tax program, has been among those who have been fleshing out the new sales tax rules.

Olson has repeatedly said that the “tangible personal property standard” is not going to be used to limit the ability of states to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators. But he has also said that the “tangible personal property standard” is not going to be used to limit the ability of states to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators.

Despite glitches, sales tax on marketplace facilitates in states that use the cryptocurrency provision continues to evolve. According to Mark Nelson, president of the Multistate Tax Commission, the sales tax on marketplace facilitates in states that use the cryptocurrency provision continues to evolve.

More US states add cryptocurrency twist to marketplace sales tax laws

Olson marketplaces allow or allow a marketplace to use the tax collection service as a marketplace facilitator in states that use the cryptocurrency provision in their marketplace facilitator law. The majority in the Supreme Court’s June 2018 ruling in South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc. struck down a physical presence standard, known as the “tangible personal property standard,” which required out-of-state retailers to collect sales tax on sales to in-state shoppers.

The ruling allows a state to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators, if the marketplace facilitator offers the service to marketplace facilitators in the state.

Since the ruling, dozens of states have claimed the state has the ability to impose the sales tax.

Richard Olson, director of the Multistate Tax Commission’s National Tax program, has been among those who have been fleshing out the new sales tax rules.

Olson has repeatedly said that the “tangible personal property standard” is not going to be used to limit the ability of states to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators. But he has also said that the “tangible personal property standard” is not going to be used to limit the ability of states to impose a sales tax on marketplace facilitators.

Despite glitches, sales tax on marketplace facilitates in states that use the cryptocurrency provision continues to evolve. According to Mark Nelson, president of the Multistate Tax Commission, the sales tax on marketplace facilitates in states that use the cryptocurrency provision continues to evolve.
### Global stock prices rise as investors hunt for bargains

Global stock prices rose on Thursday as investors hunted for bargains, helped by signs of a softening of the rhetoric around trade, and a willingness on the part of both parties to kick back the current confrontation.

The rebound seen late Wednesday when they “were able to climb out of a deep hole,” as Charles Schwab analyst Pelosi said.

“US stocks are nicely higher at the hands of yesterday’s decisive late-day recovery, with stronger-than-expected Chinese export data helping some elevated trade fears and some stabilisation in the yuan price in global bond yields also adding sentiment,” said SS&C TELIGIS Capital Markets managing director Eimer RyanODEV.

“Time to relearn the mantra: trade war is over,” said Healy.

For this rebound to gain further momentum we would need to see evidence of a softening of the rhetoric around trade, and a willingness on the part of both parties to kick back the current confrontation,” said Eimer RyanODEV.

Gold has resumed its advance across trading floors, and safe haven assets such as bonds, gold and the yen remained in demand.

Gold has improved this week as investors scrambled to find somewhere safer to put their cash, rising above $1,500 an ounce. Spot gold was last at $1,496 an ounce, down from as much as $1,510 on Wednesday.

Bullish up again since May.

Oil prices slowed strongly on Tuesday after changing in recent days, after a weak start and buoyed by the previous day’s jump in capital markets.

But global markets remain wary, with investors struggling to make up their minds on the matter,” said Craig Erlam, senior market analyst at Oanda trading group.

“On the one hand, the trade war is a major concern for the global economy, and it’s cutting rates around the world in a bid to keep the global economy on track,” said Eimer RyanODEV September 11.

But global market conditions show that the yen is rising as even a small improvement in the Chinese position.

Beijing does not want “a very sharp, sudden move weaker that could result in a big jump in capital outflow” said Julian Evans-Pritchard, senior China economist at Capital Economics.

“Beijing is trying to deliberately manage the process and engineering a gradual depreciation” he said.

Multiple rounds of US-FT tariff talks between the United States and China have hammered trade and raised concerns for the health of the global economy.

Negotiators are set to reconvene in Washington in early September for another round of talks after last week’s discussion in Shanghai, but hopes for an agreement are slim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500</td>
<td>3,659.00</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones</td>
<td>27,550.00</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasdaq Composite</td>
<td>7,869.00</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSE 100</td>
<td>7,027.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France CAC 40</td>
<td>5,340.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany DAX 30</td>
<td>12,800.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Nikkei 225</td>
<td>22,550.00</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORLD INDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DJIA</td>
<td>3,659.00</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500</td>
<td>27,550.00</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasdaq Composite</td>
<td>7,869.00</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSE 100</td>
<td>7,027.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France CAC 40</td>
<td>5,340.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany DAX 30</td>
<td>12,800.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Nikkei 225</td>
<td>22,550.00</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TFE 500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Inc</td>
<td>3,659.00</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>4,989,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Corp</td>
<td>27,550.00</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
<td>16,572,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon.com Inc</td>
<td>7,869.00</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
<td>10,938,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tesla, Inc.</td>
<td>7,027.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,587,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabet Inc</td>
<td>5,340.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1,583,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HONK KONG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alibaba Group Holding Ltd</td>
<td>155.10</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>7,940,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China移舟 Group</td>
<td>155.10</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1,926,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tencent Holdings Ltd</td>
<td>4,893.00</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>3,236,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD.com Inc</td>
<td>8,322.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>3,432,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meituan-Dianping</td>
<td>4,220.00</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>1,332,409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INDIAN Stock Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICICI Bank Ltd</td>
<td>331.45</td>
<td>+22.90</td>
<td>17,123,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Unilever Ltd</td>
<td>680.20</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra &amp; Mahindra Ltd</td>
<td>426.45</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>2,636,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### JAPAN Stock Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KDDI Corp</td>
<td>331.45</td>
<td>+22.90</td>
<td>17,123,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftBank Group Corp</td>
<td>680.20</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony Corp</td>
<td>426.45</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>2,636,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TSE 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>% Chg</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abenobashi Muji Co Ltd</td>
<td>331.45</td>
<td>+22.90</td>
<td>17,123,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda Motor Co Ltd</td>
<td>680.20</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyota Motor Corp</td>
<td>426.45</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>2,636,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information contained herein is believed to be reliable and has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. The accuracy, completeness and correctness cannot be guaranteed. This publication is for general information only and is not intended as an offer or solicitation for a purchase or sale of any of the financial instruments mentioned. Gulf Times and Doha Bank are not responsible for any losses or damages that may or will be incurred on the basis of the content of this data.
ADB, Pakistan sign $500mn loan to improve trade competitiveness in country

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Pakistan signed a $500 million loan agreement on Friday to support the country’s efforts to improve its competitiveness in trade.

ADB President Takehiko Nakao and Pakistan Finance Minister Hammad Azhar witnessed the loan signing ceremony in Islamabad.

The Trade and Competitiveness Programme is designed to help Pakistan improve its trade and competitiveness, support policy reforms and project financing, and enhance its trade and competitiveness.

“Trade is an important pillar in Pakistan’s economy,” ADB Vice-President Shixin Chen said.

“The government aims to put Pakistan’s economy on the path of sustainable and balanced growth and increase per capita income. The ADB’s support will help improve the country’s competitiveness and resilience against external shocks,” Chen said.

“The Trade and Competitiveness Programme will help improve Pakistan’s competitiveness, enhance export performance and improve economic growth by facilitating improved trade competitiveness, an official statement said.

ADB’s support comes as the government has now committed to a range of structural reforms to the country’s trade and investment policies and is committed to providing wide-ranging support for the country’s economic reform programme.

“ADB has a 53-year history of strong partnership with Pakistan,” ADB Country Director Xiaohong Yang said.

“Moving forward, ADB is committed to providing wide-ranging support to strengthen Pakistan’s economy and reduce the risk of external economic shocks. “What is important for Pakistan is to ensure stability and sustainable economic growth. ADB’s support would not only strengthen the foreign exchange reserves but will also provide fiscal space to the government and boost economic activities in the country.”

He reiterated the ADB’s strong commitment to further strengthen and expand its partnership with the country while adding that the global lending would support reforms to improve trade competitiveness and assist in a defense against external shocks.

“For the country’s economic reform programme, we need a wide range of support that will help us improve the trade environment, bettering the foreign exchange reserves and reducing the risk of external shocks,” Yang said.

“ADB is pleased to support Pakistan’s efforts to improve its competitiveness and resilience against external shocks. “We are committed to providing all possible facilities to investors in the country,” he added.

Imran vows to provide all possible facilities to investors

Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan has reiterated the government’s commitment to provide all possible facilities to investors and the business community in the country.

“Talking to global vice-chairman of American company Procter and Gamble Jon Moellor in Islamabad on Friday, the prime minister said that Pakistan’s large consumer market comprised 200 million people, which was a big market for investors and the business community in the country.

Moellor briefed the prime minister about the company’s future projects in Pakistan, which would be further expanded.

Moellor reiterated the prime minister’s statement that Pakistan was performing its role in the social sector besides carrying out business activities in the country, and that the government was committed to providing all possible facilities to investors in the country.

He also discussed future projects of his company in Pakistan, which would be further expanded.

Moellor reiterated the prime minister’s statement that Pakistan was performing its role in the social sector besides carrying out business activities in the country, and that the government was committed to providing all possible facilities to investors in the country.

He also discussed future projects of his company in Pakistan, which would be further expanded.

Moellor reiterated the prime minister’s statement that Pakistan was performing its role in the social sector besides carrying out business activities in the country, and that the government was committed to providing all possible facilities to investors in the country.

He also discussed future projects of his company in Pakistan, which would be further expanded.

Moellor reiterated the prime minister’s statement that Pakistan was performing its role in the social sector besides carrying out business activities in the country, and that the government was committed to providing all possible facilities to investors in the country.
CORPORATE RESULTS

Aviva first-half operating profit up 1%; reviews Asia business

Britain's second-largest insurer Aviva reported a 1% rise in its first-half operating profit today, helped by a strong performance in its general insurance and annuities division across its Asian operations.

The insurer said its first-half operating profit rose to £1.44bn ($1.89bn) from £1.42bn a year earlier, with its life division seeing stronger animal insurance sales and a cost-cutting drive. But its motor business struggled amid challenges in the market for car premiums.

Aviva has scheduled for October 17 a hearing related to the company's appeal against the decision to slap the UK insurer with a $323.9mn (£251mn) fine for price-fixing.

Aviva's announcement of an 8% hike in its dividend for the year is the latest example of how some insurers are reluctant to follow in the footsteps of banks by hoarding cash to maintain their balance sheets.

Aviva has increased its first-half dividend by 8% to 30.5p per share, and announced an interim dividend of 22.6p per share, with the payout representing an increase of 8% on the second-half dividend paid in 2018.

Aviva is one of more than 20 insurers that have increased their dividends this year, after the UK government's announcement in November that it would cap dividend payments for the next three years, and raise the amount that the industry can reinvest in its businesses.

Aviva has increased its first-half dividend by 8% to 30.5p per share, and announced an interim dividend of 22.6p per share, with the payout representing an increase of 8% on the second-half dividend paid in 2018.

Aviva is one of more than 20 insurers that have increased their dividends this year, after the UK government's announcement in November that it would cap dividend payments for the next three years, and raise the amount that the industry can reinvest in its businesses.

Aviva has increased its first-half dividend by 8% to 30.5p per share, and announced an interim dividend of 22.6p per share, with the payout representing an increase of 8% on the second-half dividend paid in 2018.

Aviva is one of more than 20 insurers that have increased their dividends this year, after the UK government's announcement in November that it would cap dividend payments for the next three years, and raise the amount that the industry can reinvest in its businesses.

Aviva has increased its first-half dividend by 8% to 30.5p per share, and announced an interim dividend of 22.6p per share, with the payout representing an increase of 8% on the second-half dividend paid in 2018.

Aviva is one of more than 20 insurers that have increased their dividends this year, after the UK government's announcement in November that it would cap dividend payments for the next three years, and raise the amount that the industry can reinvest in its businesses.

Aviva has increased its first-half dividend by 8% to 30.5p per share, and announced an interim dividend of 22.6p per share, with the payout representing an increase of 8% on the second-half dividend paid in 2018.

Aviva is one of more than 20 insurers that have increased their dividends this year, after the UK government's announcement in November that it would cap dividend payments for the next three years, and raise the amount that the industry can reinvest in its businesses.
Weekly jobless claims fall; labour market strong

By Pratap John

Global air freight demand has declined for the eighth consecutive month as trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war.

The Air Transport Association (ATA) recorded a 3.1% drop in freight tonnage and business uncertainty across the region — for the eight month in a row.

Revenue available per available货运 tonne-kilometre (RASK) was down 3.1% in the prior month on a 2018 base.

As trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war. This was the fifth consecutive month of negative year-over-year growth.

Air freight market capitalisation at QR54.24bn, says QNBFS report

QNB market capitalisation at QR54.24bn is lower than the QR56.09bn recorded on Friday, August 9, 2019. The QR54.24bn results were a price drop in the trading value of several companies.

Global air freight demand has declined for the eighth consecutive month as trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war.

The Air Transport Association (ATA) recorded a 3.1% drop in freight tonnage and business uncertainty across the region — for the eight month in a row.

Revenue available per available货运 tonne-kilometre (RASK) was down 3.1% in the prior month on a 2018 base.

As trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war. This was the fifth consecutive month of negative year-over-year growth.

Air freight market capitalisation at QR54.24bn, says QNBFS report

QNB market capitalisation at QR54.24bn is lower than the QR56.09bn recorded on Friday, August 9, 2019. The QR54.24bn results were a price drop in the trading value of several companies.

Global air freight demand has declined for the eighth consecutive month as trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war.

The Air Transport Association (ATA) recorded a 3.1% drop in freight tonnage and business uncertainty across the region — for the eight month in a row.

Revenue available per available货运 tonne-kilometre (RASK) was down 3.1% in the prior month on a 2018 base.

As trade tensions between the US and China — and business uncertainty across the region — darkened amid the escalation of the trade war. This was the fifth consecutive month of negative year-over-year growth.

Air freight market capitalisation at QR54.24bn, says QNBFS report

QNB market capitalisation at QR54.24bn is lower than the QR56.09bn recorded on Friday, August 9, 2019. The QR54.24bn results were a price drop in the trading value of several companies.