Turkey central bank bank cuts rates by 325 points

ECB cuts rates, revives QE to tackle the spreading weakness

US beats Saudi to become top oil exporter as shale boom

Trump delay: China tariff increase as trade talks approach

Oil prices down 2% on US-China trade talks, Opes talks

GULF TIMES

MINIMAL COST

BoJ planning ways to deepen negative rates

US core inflation firming, but Fed still seen cutting interest rates

GOLDEN TIMES

BLOOMBERG LONDON

COMMERCIAL BANK

MINIMAL COST

First, the decision, industrial-prod-

duction figures showed the third quarter off-

put would make balancing the

market "daunting" in 2020.

US output would make balancing the

market "daunting" in 2020.

US output would make balancing the

market "daunting" in 2020.

US output would make balancing the

market "daunting" in 2020.

US output would make balancing the

market "daunting" in 2020.
Turkey central bank cuts rates 325 points in second easing move

Central bank cuts 275 bps since May, following its first easing move in two months, and its latest step comes amid a gradual shift to easier monetary policy as a result of some of the worst economic conditions seen since the depths of the crisis, from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy statement. The “inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path,” the central bank said in a statement. The “inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path,” the central bank said in a statement.

We read this statement as a signal that the central bank is likely to be more accommodative compared to the last policy rate decision, and it is expected to hike rates by a small amount in the next policy rate decision. The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.

The central bank statement emphasized further price reductions in the Ece versus the US dollar from Ece/ dollar last week and in Ece/ euro this week. The central bank added that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path.

The decline in inflation and a shift towards the world's central banks to easier monetary policy has streamlined further interest rates for the central bank and paved the way for the Turkish central bank's first easing move since the depths of the crisis. The Turkish policy rate was cut from 24% seven weeks ago in its first policy rate decision to 16.5% today.

Central bank governor Murat Uysal, appointed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in early July after a pro-bank appointment was rejected by the previous government, announced further price reductions in the central bank's statement. The central bank governor said that the inflation outlook continues to be consistent with the projected disinflation path, and he added that inflation targets are expected to be met.
**BoJ planning ways to deepen negative rates at minimal cost**

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) is considering ways to deepen negative interest rates, according to officials familiar with the matter, as it presses on with an aggressive easing programme to support the economy. **Yoko Ohki**

The Tokyo-based central bank is weighing ideas such as tightening negative rate limits more and making them more forward-guiding, these officials said. The bank is also considering a longer-term horizon for its negative rate programme, they added.

Last month, the BoJ swung into full negative rate territory, lowering the negative rate limit on the 10-year government bond from minus 0.1% to minus 0.5% with immediate effect.

**The BoJ is likely to move in a direction of lengthening the horizon and intensifying the limits, one of the sources said.**

Some officials are also considering a backstop for the negative rate programme with a bigger scale of asset purchases, the sources added.

In recent weeks, the BoJ has been stepping up its easing measures amid concerns about its fast-ascending inflation rate and the risk of a deflationary bias in the economy. The central bank has repeatedly said it is ready to take further action if needed.

**The dilemma underscores the limits of expansionary monetary policy and underlines the need for structural reforms to boost productivity and drive up economic growth, a US-based economist said.**

As the BoJ grapples with the dilemma, it is also facing pressure to deviate from a market-based approach. One option under consideration is to adopt a policy of yield curve control, as the central bank used in 2016 to stabilise long-term rates when it was battling deflation.

The BoJ is weighing whether to keep the 10-year government bond rate at the zero level or allow it to rise, the sources said. This would be a departure from a market-based approach and would be seen as a more forward-guiding measure.

The central bank has been using a market-based approach since last year, when it lowered the negative rate limit to minus 0.1% from minus 0.2%.

Market conditions have been improving as the BoJ has gradually tightened policy, and the central bank has been able to keep the 10-year bond rate near zero.

**But as the BoJ balances its need to continue easing with concerns about the limits of its measures, it is considering options such as yield curve control to provide a more forward-guiding signal, the sources said.**

The BoJ could also consider a policy of open market operations, or a so-called forward guidance policy, which it used in 2016 to stabilise long-term rates.

The central bank could also consider a policy of yield curve control, which it used in 2016 to stabilise long-term rates when it was battling deflation.

The BoJ has been using a market-based approach since last year, when it lowered the negative rate limit to minus 0.1% from minus 0.2%.

Market conditions have been improving as the BoJ has gradually tightened policy, and the central bank has been able to keep the 10-year bond rate near zero.

**But as the BoJ balances its need to continue easing with concerns about the limits of its measures, it is considering options such as yield curve control to provide a more forward-guiding signal, the sources said.**
Hurdles mount for Hong Kong Exchange’s $36.6bn LSE bid

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.

The plan by Hong Kong Exchange & Clearing Ltd to take over London Stock Exchange Group Plc in a massive stock deal which was launched amid doubts over how shareholders and officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE and its advisor have wide-ranging concerns, including the possible influence of China on the HKEX, and the deal could face pushback from UK and US officials over security concerns, according to people familiar with the matter. LSE is also wary of a deal that is structured mostly in stock and expects the political climate to change.
European stock markets rose yesterday after the ECB unveiled a massive stimulus package and cut interest rates to a level never before seen at the close thanks to the prospect of cheaper money. London’s FTSE 100 was up 1.15% to 7,464.07 points, Paris’s CAC 40 gained 0.4% to 5,503.13 and Frankfurt’s DAX 30 rose 0.6% to 11,452.86 points.

But the ease, in the moments following the ECB’s announcement, fell more than a cent against the dollar, dropping below $1.10. However, stock markets on both sides of the Atlantic were higher. Stock market indexes rose in Tokyo, Hong Kong and London. Equity markets also faced some support amid signs of swing trade war tensions between China and the United States.

ECB President Donald Trump on Wednesday said he would delay imposing tariffs on auto and auto parts imports from Europe for 6 months, although he added the tariffs could return. Meanwhile, the ECB unveiled its latest stimulus measures, with bond purchases totaling €20 billion per month for the next 12 months, aimed at helping banks lend more.

The measures come as global growth has slowed and inflation has fallen, prompting the ECB to cut its benchmark interest rate to a record low of 0.25% and launch a series of new stimulus measures. The measures are expected to boost the European economy and support the euro.

The ECB’s measures include a new stimulus package of €500 billion, aimed at helping support the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The package includes a series of measures, including the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures also support the euro, which has strengthened against the dollar. The euro rose to $1.1250, up 0.5% against the dollar, and to 104.40 against the yen.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.

ECB President Mario Draghi said the measures were needed to support the euro zone’s economy, which is struggling to grow at a steady pace. He added that the ECB was prepared to do more if necessary, but that the current measures would be enough for now.

However, some analysts have criticized the measures, saying they may not have a significant impact on the euro zone’s economy. Others have praised the measures, saying they could help support the euro and boost growth.

The euro zone’s economy is struggling to grow at a steady pace, with some countries seeing little to no growth.

The ECB’s measures are aimed at supporting the euro zone’s struggling banks and the wider economy. The measures include the purchase of private bonds, to boost lending to businesses and households.

The measures were announced on Thursday, after the ECB’s Governing Council met to discuss the state of the euro zone’s economy. The ECB is expected to keep its interest rates at their current levels, but some analysts have said the ECB may be prepared to do more if necessary.
China’s yuan strongest in 3 weeks as Trump postpones tariffs

Bloomberg

The yuan rose to its strongest level in three weeks yesterday after US President Donald Trump postponed a deadline for tariffs on Chinese goods, with the currency rising 1.4% to 7.0162 per dollar, marking its firmer close since August 25.

Trump’s surprise delay on Tuesday helped to ease the US-China trade tensions, which had steepened as Trump’s administration threatened to raise duties to 30% and 75% on a range of Chinese products.

The yuan is one of the world’s biggest foreign-exchange markets, with China being the biggest importer of US goods and services.

The delay “shows Trump doesn’t want to increase tariffs before the trade talks take place,” said Song Tao, a senior analyst at Standard Chartered Bank in Hong Kong.

The yuan’s rally also bolstered sentiment in Asian stock markets, with the S&P/ASX 200 index rising 0.8% to 7,003.74, while the Nikkei 225 was up 0.8% to 23,174.33.

The delay, which was announced in a tweet late on Tuesday, came after Trump said he would be delaying a threatened 10% tariff on $75bn worth of Chinese goods, which was due to come into effect on September 1.

Trump said the move was related to “good news from the October meeting, which has jolted the global economy,” and that China had agreed to a “substantial” first-phase trade deal.

“Phase one” of the trade deal includes commitments from China to purchase an unspecified amount of US agricultural products, while China also agreed to implement Phase One of the agreement.

The delay “is a sign that the US is willing to engage in talks with China, and that their trade talks are still ongoing,” said Sudip Barlow, head of alternative strategies at HFR, the U.S.-based hedge fund research company.

The US-China trade talks have been ongoing since last year, with both sides looking to reach a deal that would address issues such as intellectual property, technology and agriculture.

The delay “suggests that the US and China are still trying to work out the details of their phase one trade deal,” said Barlow.

If successful, the index fund could become the first passive fund-of-funds in the world, and would be able to subscribe or redeem from the sub-strategy index funds.

The plan is to start trading in January, along with 30 of the top-rated hedge funds, as opposed to the usual 10 or 20 funds.

The index fund could overtake active management in the US and provide investors with a more affordable alternative to the hedge-fund industry.

If successful, the index fund could overtake active management in the US and provide investors with a more affordable alternative to the hedge-fund industry.

The plan is to start trading in January, along with 30 of the top-rated hedge funds, as opposed to the usual 10 or 20 funds.

The index fund could overtake active management in the US and provide investors with a more affordable alternative to the hedge-fund industry.

If successful, the index fund could overtake active management in the US and provide investors with a more affordable alternative to the hedge-fund industry.

The plan is to start trading in January, along with 30 of the top-rated hedge funds, as opposed to the usual 10 or 20 funds.

The index fund could overtake active management in the US and provide investors with a more affordable alternative to the hedge-fund industry.
Fed still seen cutting rates

US core inflation firming, but Fed still seen cutting rates

The CPI gained 0.3% in July. After climbing 2.2% in July. CPI increased 2.4%, the most since July 2018, for airline tickets, recreation and used cars and trucks. In the 12 months through August, the core PCE price index rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis.

Economists polled by Reuters had forecast the core PCE price index to increase 1.6% in August. But a decline in energy prices held back the increase in the overall CPI to 1.5% in August. The core PCE price index, which the Fed focuses on, was up 1.6% in August. The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.

The Fed’s measure of factory output ticked up in August. This measure faltered in July, with manufacturing hours in manufacturing falling to the lowest level since March 2016. Former Pacific Investment Management Co. chief Mohamed El-Erian said on Friday that the manufacturing sector may be in a recession.

The spread between three-month and 10-year Treasury yields widened in August, a measure that some investors believe is a recession indicator. A sustained pickup suggests companies may increase spending on non-residential structures, such as factories, to boost productivity.

Jobless claims (Green)

A significant tightening in market conditions can also exacerbate in housing markets that are already suffering. The Bond Market Association’s monthly survey showed conditions remain unfavorable. Average weekly hours (Green)

The Fed, which has a 2% inflation target, reiterated the US central bank would continue to act “as appropriate” to keep the expansion now in its 11th year on track.

The core PCE price index rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in July and has fallen short of the Fed’s target this year.

The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.

The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.

Jobless claims (Green)

A significant tightening in market conditions can also exacerbate in housing markets that are already suffering. The Bond Market Association’s monthly survey showed conditions remain unfavorable. Average weekly hours (Green)

The Fed, which has a 2% inflation target, reiterated the US central bank would continue to act “as appropriate” to keep the expansion now in its 11th year on track.

The core PCE price index rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in July and has fallen short of the Fed’s target this year.

The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.

Jobless claims (Green)

A significant tightening in market conditions can also exacerbate in housing markets that are already suffering. The Bond Market Association’s monthly survey showed conditions remain unfavorable. Average weekly hours (Green)

The Fed, which has a 2% inflation target, reiterated the US central bank would continue to act “as appropriate” to keep the expansion now in its 11th year on track.

The core PCE price index rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in July and has fallen short of the Fed’s target this year.

The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.

Jobless claims (Green)

A significant tightening in market conditions can also exacerbate in housing markets that are already suffering. The Bond Market Association’s monthly survey showed conditions remain unfavorable. Average weekly hours (Green)

The Fed, which has a 2% inflation target, reiterated the US central bank would continue to act “as appropriate” to keep the expansion now in its 11th year on track.

The core PCE price index rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in July and has fallen short of the Fed’s target this year.

The core PCE price index is at the Fed’s 2% target this year.