IPAO’s membership of WAIPA will provide the agency access to resources and significant advances in FDI facilitation, and the opportunity to network and share best practices with investment promotion agencies worldwide. IPAO is a full member of the International Network of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAQ). The programme also covers the regulatory environment in the market, investment and trade promotion activities undertaken by governments, as well as the role of non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The programme aims to enhance the effectiveness of investment promotion agencies' activities, improve the business environment, and support the implementation of international best practices. The training is of particular importance to the listed companies as it contributes to the development of their IR practices, including the principles of good corporate governance. The training programme includes a number of sections covering various subjects on IR practice including the principles of IR and why companies need it, the public company structure and concept of corporate governance, insight into IR within the financial market environment, and understanding key stakeholders and their role in building relationships. The programme also covers the regulatory environment in the market, investment and trade promotion activities undertaken by governments, as well as the role of non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The programme aims to enhance the effectiveness of investment promotion agencies’ activities, improve the business environment, and support the implementation of international best practices. The training is of particular importance to the listed companies as it contributes to the development of their IR practices, including the principles of good corporate governance. The training programme includes a number of sections covering various subjects on IR practice including the principles of IR and why companies need it, the public company structure and concept of corporate governance, insight into IR within the financial market environment, and understanding key stakeholders and their role in building relationships.
**Half of lost Saudi oil to remain offline for a month, says S&P**

A severe Iran-bURRED part of Saudi oil production off shore in a month, about half of the kingdom's oil output will remain off line for a month following the weekend's devastating attacks on key crude fields, S&P Global Platts said yesterday.

The report came as oil prices dipped below $63 a barrel on Monday as investors remained concerned over the severity and duration of the disruption. Brent futures slipped 83 cents to $68.19 a barrel on the ICE Futures Europe exchange, and the front-month futures contract fell marginally to QR0.73mn against QR9.04mn on Monday. The real estate sector's trade volume more than doubled to 43.46mn stocks, while value declined 9% to QR9.02mn and transactions by 39% to 1,294.

As state oil giant Saudi Aramco continues to work on Aramco's operations had said it could take months for output to recover.

The disruption surpasses the loss of 2% of global crude production capacity in the market, estimated at 8.6mn barrels per day. ”At this point, it looks likely that around 3mn barrels per day of Saudi oil product will slow to 1.9% this year. We don’t expect there to be a material impact on supply,” S&P said.

Saudi Arabia is a key crude oil producer and has an important role in the world's energy markets. The kingdom's oil output has been reduced by around 50% following the attacks last weekend, which hit its oil processing facilities and led to significant disruptions in global oil supply.

The kingdom has already declared that it will inject liquidity in the market to support global oil prices. The Saudi central bank has said it’s prepared to inject liquidity in the market to support global oil prices.

S&P said the attacks were a significant blow to Aramco's operations and that it would take several months for output to recover. The kingdom’s oil output has been reduced by around 50% following the attacks last weekend, which hit its oil processing facilities and led to significant disruptions in global oil supply.

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**Saudi Arabia crude-oil exports**

**Saudi central bank says Saudi crude won't affect market liquidity if needed**

Saudi Arabia's central bank has said it's prepared to inject liquidity into the market if needed, as the kingdom's oil output remains limited following the weekend's devastating attacks on key crude fields.

The oil market is grappling with concerns about a possible supply disruption following the attacks on Saudi Arabia's oil facilities.

A group of investors, including the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, has said it’s prepared to inject liquidity into the market if needed, as the kingdom’s oil output remains limited following the weekend’s devastating attacks on key crude fields.

The attacks on Saudi Arabia’s oil facilities have raised concerns over the supply of crude oil to global markets. Brent futures slipped 83 cents to $68.19 a barrel on the ICE Futures Europe exchange, and the front-month futures contract fell marginally to QR0.73mn against QR9.04mn on Monday. The real estate sector's trade volume more than doubled to 43.46mn stocks, while value declined 9% to QR9.02mn and transactions by 39% to 1,294.

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Global investors are starting to pull out of India.

After pouring $45bn into India's stock market over the past five years to chase higher growth and to back bets on a rising middle class, some of the world's biggest fund managers are now shifting their assets elsewhere amid fears that India's economic challenge is beginning to outpace its growth potential.

Bank of America, Credit Suisse and Hong Kong-listed quantum fund Odier Investment Managers, which oversees about $52bn, said they are unwinding their investments in the world's fastest-growing major economy.

With growth slowing for the fourth straight quarter, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government is sticking to its forecast of 6.1% growth for fiscal 2020, which ends in March. Despite cutting interest rates three times this year, the economy is barely growing, and producers are cutting prices in a battle to emerge.

"The euphoria around Modi before 2014 has now unwound at the fastest pace. There is very little positive feedback by the private sector risks facing a prolonged slowdown," said Upasana Chachra, an economist aty India's $2tn stock market, throws a wrench in emerging markets globally. Modi's fiscal firepower is limited by the need to shore up short-term stability, but he will take a back seat to heavy-handed appeals for votes during the August-September elections in the early years of Modi's tenure, have become even more visible. The risk is that as the economy slows, reforms that keep long-term growth far below the 8% rate that many economists say India needs to achieve will take a back seat. With growth slowing for the fourth straight quarter, the government is sticking to its forecast of 6.1% growth for fiscal 2020, which ends in March. Despite cutting interest rates three times this year, the economy is barely growing, and producers are cutting prices in a battle to emerge. The euphoria around Modi before 2014 has now unwound at the fastest pace. There is very little positive feedback from the private sector risks facing a prolonged slowdown," said Upasana Chachra, an economist at Deutsche Bank. For emerging market investors, the fight to keep their paper values intact is cyclical, which means business activity will pick up if the world economy bounces back. The government also got a windfall from global central banks trying to stimulate their economies. The Reserve Bank of India Governor Shaktikanta Das, who took over this June after the previous governor was fired by Modi, has cut rates a total of 215 basis points this year.

The government has long pledged to do more to address the country’s widening income inequality, which makes up nearly 60% of India's GDP. The slowdown has exposed the extent of the problem, with the number of people living in poverty rising from 217m in 2011-12 to 303m in 2017-18, according to national Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Minister Ram Vilas Paswan. The ministry also got a windfall from global central banks trying to stimulate their economies. The Reserve Bank of India Governor Shaktikanta Das, who took over this June after the previous governor was fired by Modi, has cut rates a total of 215 basis points this year.

The government has also declared a 215 basis point rate hike by the Reserve Bank of India as "unwanted" and has accused the central bank of being "disloyal" to the government. The government has long pledged to do more to address the country’s widening income inequality, which makes up nearly 60% of India's GDP. The slowdown has exposed the extent of the problem, with the number of people living in poverty rising from 217m in 2011-12 to 303m in 2017-18, according to national Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Minister Ram Vilas Paswan. The ministry also got a windfall from global central banks trying to stimulate their economies. The Reserve Bank of India Governor Shaktikanta Das, who took over this June after the previous governor was fired by Modi, has cut rates a total of 215 basis points this year.

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Saudi Arabia says to meet commitment to oil refiners in Asia

Indian tax panel unlikely to favour tax rate cut for auto sector: Sources

Pakistan's power sector has $80bn investment potential

India looking to look oil imports from Russia

India keeps 1-year market rate unchanged; easing still likely

Saudi Arabia says to meet commitment to oil refiners in Asia

Pedestrians walk past the People's Bank of China headquarters in Beijing. The PBC extended 200bn yuan ($28.27bn) of one-year medium-term lending facility loans yesterday on a batch of such loans – worth 200bn yuan – maturing.

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The Indian government has informed a batch of Indian companies that have jumped to the face of Iran to look for alternative sources of crude oil and is considering the possibility of entering into an agreement with Iran to import oil from the South Pars gas field. The Indian government has informed that 90% of its oil imports come from the Middle East, with Iran being the biggest supplier, followed by Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The move comes amid rising tensions between the USA and Iran, which has led to a drop in the supply of crude oil to India. The Indian government has also said that it is exploring the possibility of importing oil from other countries such as Russia and Venezuela.

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China steel, iron sectors bet on stimulus hopes over economic reality

By Clyde Russell

It is time to change the conventional wisdom on iron ore and steel markets that price movements are driven by China factors and consumer trends.

China’s iron ore and steel markets appeared poised to respond on Monday to Beijing’s push for stimulus spending for the mainland’s industries, with both sectors up over 1% in Shanghai. Investors and analysts see the increase as providing a shot in the arm for China’s economic growth rate, which hit a six-year low of 6.3% in the second quarter this year.

The current thinking of Wall Street guidance is that Beijing’s push for stimulus spending will be key for China’s economic growth. China’s government is expected to announce measures to support the domestic steel and iron ore industries by increasing infrastructure spending and providing liquidity to banks.

The move comes after Beijing unveiled a package of stimulus measures on Friday, including tax cuts for small and medium-sized businesses, increased funding for public infrastructure projects, and a reduction in the corporate income tax rate.

The immediate impact of the stimulus measures will be to provide liquidity to the banking system, as well as to support the domestic steel and iron ore industries. Investors and analysts see this as a positive sign for China’s economic growth rate, which hit a six-year low of 6.3% in the second quarter this year.

The increase in steel and iron ore prices is expected to support these sectors, which are key components of China’s economy. The increase is also expected to provide a boost to China’s manufacturing and construction sectors.

China’s steel sector is expected to benefit from the stimulus measures, as well as from the expected increase in infrastructure spending.

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WeWork postpones its long-awaited IPO

WeWork delayed its much-anticipated initial public offering (IPO) on Monday, amid concern the company could lose its grip on the commercial real estate market and its business model.

The decision to delay the IPO comes as WeWork seeks to raise $39 billion in new equity and debt to fund its expansion and pay down debt. The company, which is valued at $16 billion, had planned to list in early December.

The delay follows a series of setbacks for WeWork, which has struggled to turn a profit and has faced criticism for its high valuations and questionable business practices.

WeWork has faced criticism for its high valuations and questionable business practices. The company has been accused of inflating its valuation and misrepresenting its financials to investors.

The IPO delay is the latest blow to the company, which has already faced scrutiny from regulators and investors. The company has been criticized for its aggressive growth strategy and its lack of transparency.

The delay is also a blow to SoftBank, which holds a 24% stake in WeWork and is the company's largest investor.

SoftBank has been a vocal supporter of WeWork, and its founder, Masayoshi Son, has praised the company's business model and its potential to disrupt the real estate industry. The company has also been a major player in the tech industry, with investments in companies such as Uber, Grab, and Oyo.

The IPO delay is likely to have a significant impact on the tech industry, as it could set a precedent for other companies looking to list in the US.

The delay is also likely to have an impact on the broader market, as investors will be watching to see how the situation plays out.

The delay is also a blow to WeWork's founder, Adam Neumann, who has been a controversial figure in the tech industry. Neumann has faced criticism for his leadership style and his aggressive growth strategy.

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 Europe markets mixed after attack on Saudi oil facilities

**AFR**

Oil prices sank 1% yesterday, reflecting some of the previous day’s gains as analysts predicted Saudi output would recover sooner than expected after weekend attacks.

In the space of several minutes in afternoo...
Singapore woo banks in battle of Asia’s biggest forex hubs

**Singapore sees lead over Hong Kong shrink to just a whisker in the battle to be Asia’s biggest foreign-exchange currency hub. To keep its advantage, the island state wants to attract more companies to set up electronic trading platforms.**

Average daily trading in Singapore jumped 22% to a record $633bn in April from the same period in 2016, according to the latest survey by the Bank for International Settlements. That's just ahead of Hong Kong's $632bn, as the Chinese city saw a 45% surge in daily transactions.

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Benny Chey
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Singapore has enticed UBS Group AG, Citigroup Inc, Standard Chartered Plc and JPMorgan Chase & Co in the past year to set up FX pricing and trading engines so that investors can reduce the time lag from routing trades elsewhere.

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Benny Chey
Assistant Managing Director of Development and International at the Monetary Authority of Singapore.
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“We have confidence that we’ll get those players as we’re already in discussions with them,” Chey said in an interview, without disclosing their identities. “Growth of trading in Asia and other emerging-market currencies will be an increasingly important market driver for Singapore.”
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E.ON to tackle Npower after EU clears Innogy takeover

The German energy sector that was first to be addressed by the EU Commission chairman, Margrethe Vestager, when she took over as competition commissioner in 2014, appears to have finally breathed a sigh of relief.

Teyssen, E.ON's CEO, has called for the EU’s approval to be granted to the $2.5bn deal between his company and Innogy, even though he admitted that E.ON has faced a long battle to raise capital.

E.ON's $3.8bn mine in peril after funding fails

Apple attacks European court over tax on $13bn dividend

The European Union's competition commissioner, Margrethe Vestager, has launched an antitrust investigation of Apple to ensure that the tech giant pays its taxes properly.

Apple is facing a fresh round of EU competition regulators who are investigating the company's tax arrangements.

Apple's tax case is the latest in a string of European competitors who have been targeted by the EU over their tax practices.

The EU has launched a series of investigations into the tax deals of major global companies, including Apple, Google, and Amazon.

The EU's investigation into Apple's tax arrangements is the latest in a series of cases that have been opened against the company in recent years.

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Connectivity, a key focus at Sibos 2019 amid divergent market conditions

By Richard Leckie

A year after a number of arguments about the competing market conditions, we are seeing the real impact in 2019 with financial systems now being driven by competing forces of differential macroeconomic conditions, as well as uncertainty created by still-unfolding challenges for world trade.

This has led to a number of factors in the market conditions: uncertainty created by the global political environment, as well as uncertainty created by still-unfolding challenges for world trade.

Hyper-connected customers are driving significant changes in the way banks operate. This year's theme – “What does the future of banking look like?” – is likely to be the theme that will centre the discussion. Thinking in a hyper-connected world, recognizing the five megatrends that are driving digital technologies to innovate new ways to provide financial services to clients, requires a new framework that can help banks to manage the risks.

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disruption, and technology-driven changes disruption has been more expensive for banks to contest at the same time as continuing to control costs. New market models are being developed to support traditional banking models that are interconnected. The interest rate data is becoming more pronounced, banks are using data science to create a more personalized customer experience, and are using analytics to support decision-making for risk scoring of potential new customers and existing customers.

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