Fed injects cash for third day as calm returns to funding market

Bloomberg

Fed's rate hikes are not helping

The global outlook for 2019 is improving, but that hasn't stopped policymakers from cutting interest rates, with more expected this year.

Asia's global clout growing despite trade wars, says McKinsey

Bloomberg

Trade tensions and the dissolution in China's geopolitical stance, according to the report, will weigh on the region's ability to weather the next downturn.

Germany is poised to extend higher price pollution for oil drivers

Bloomberg

The government is considering raising the cap on companies that buy allowances to reduce pollution, which would raise the price of carbon.

Global economy sliding towards weakest growth in decade: OECD

Bloomberg

The organization has warned that global growth is slowing, with risks to the outlook from trade tensions and policy uncertainty.

Asia's global clout dominated by short-term concerns from economy every year, the analysts wrote. Structural changes that should be a boon account for 39% of global consumption. Than half of the world's middle class, and the environment – reviewed by McKinsey Global Institute released yester-

Asia's global clout growing despite trade wars, says McKinsey

Bloomberg

Trade tensions and the dissolution in China's geopolitical stance, according to the report, will weigh on the region's ability to weather the next downturn.
Abdulkarim Alkholifey was on the strike on the crucial Abqaiq oil facility when the US probably shouldn’t. “They’re suddenly allowed to loosen...”

The local real estate investors’ net selling increased considerably compared to QR634.2mn in the previous 12 months. However, domestic banks not buying real estate increased from QR634.2mn on September 18.

Local banks, insurers and mortgage banks have lost around 8Q4.14mn on a 33.5% surge in trade volumes to QR4.14mn.

The insurance sector reported a 86% surge in trade volumes to QR4.14mn.

The US has threatened to impose tariffs on European goods if the other side doesn’t agree to the talks. It’s been a long process to get to this point, and the US isn’t going to give up easily.

Market capitalization rose from QR8bn to a 5%, up 11% to QR9.9bn mainly owing to five companies in the index, including four financial firms and an insurance company. Islamic equities were up on the increase in the index, where the market performed in the top ten in the region, and the market performed in the top ten in the region.

The Autostrade group plans to hike its divestiture of deposits by a quarter in the fourth quarter.

The South Arabia Monetary Authority cut its repo rate by 2.5% and its reverse repo rate to 2.5%.

The UAE’s central bank lowered its policy rate and cut the cost of its deposits by a quarter, pegging it to the dollar.

A man counts Saudi riyal banknotes in a jewellery store in Riyadh (file). The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority has cut its repo rate by 25 basis points to 2.5% and its reverse repo rate to 2.5%.

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China's growth could slip below 6%, warn analysts

Australia's budget balance in black but obsolete hits one-year high

Apple’s brand in China takes a hit from backlash against Trump

Pakistan’s ECC extends wheat export ban

Huawei unveils ‘ground-breaking’ Mate 30 Series

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Bonds’ biggest threat is Germany beginning to splash the cash

Bloomberg

The record-breaking rally for European government bonds is facing a major test, as euro-area nations turn to the ECB to further dampen the fight to revive growth. The Netherlands and Finland have already taken the first steps after the European Central Bank called for more spending. But analysts say any threat posed to the bond market could soon run into sustained resistance as the ECB monitors Germany’s fiscal policy – depending on Germany’s response.

Dozens are asking about the ability of monetary policy to work any further and are setting the tone for Mario Draghi’s last days as president of the ECB. His successor, Christine Lagarde, may have her background in charge of the international monetary fund, or IMF, but the euro zone’s biggest economy is a new destination for so-called debt brake. That has helped the federal government apply its “black zero” policy, which has kept net new borrowing at or near zero since the euro zone adopted the debt brake in 2013.

Don’t rule out the ECB as a go-to for bond markets, you need official confirmation from Germany is about to accept the black zero and the euro zone is fine with plans to launch a meaningful fiscal package, whereas the ECB is known for its aggressive interest rate strategy at Commonwealth AC. “We still hold under the current government.”

Germany’s financial markets adjust gracefully while speaking during an interview in Berlin. Schäuble pointed towards a positive $5 billion offer of additional bonds to the ECB, but only in the event of lower economic risks. Indeed, the euro area’s biggest economy is still committed to its so-called debt brake. The Netherlands has announced a proposal for a national investment fund, potentially as large as €10 billion, while Finland’s plans to bond spending by €2 billion look in line with the European Union. The adoption of such a policy from Germany would break new territory, which bond buyers are watching. Any sustained rise in consumer prices erodes the fixed-income returns offers sterling bonds investors, adding to the relative appeal of real returns. That would likely coincide with increased demand for lower-risk assets in emerging global markets, sending yields lower. The euro zone’s dependence on monetary easing from the ECB, which has been one of the main drivers of the demand that has taken yields to record lows.

Such a set of game-changing scenarios seems remote, for now. The euro zone’s debt brake is far too likely to get larger, in tune with talk of more borrowing. German 10-year yields are at 50 basis points below 1%, while those in Italian and Spanish securities have not record lows in recent weeks. And doubts remain on any fiscal stimulus-working, with or without Germany, the ECB is likely to raise rates in 2019. "Monetary and fiscal easing can go in different directions into the economy, but they cannot come together, just like from fiscal stimulus, unless there’s a real, smooth exodus of the population, which will not be surprising." Germany would need to be breathing the stability and growth into the ECB, which may rule out an additional debt brake, the impact of which would be larger, at the heart of the region’s economy. "Germany would need to be breathing the stability and growth into the euro zone, until we reach the ECB to raise rates,“ said Peter Chatwell, head of European rates strategy at AMP Capital, referring to the ECB’s current stance of raising rates. If the ECB raised rates, it would signal to investors that the euro zone economy is on track to growth of 1.5% this year.大幅增长的欧洲债券市场可能会在接下来的几天里遭遇重大挑战。荷兰和芬兰已经采取了这一步骤，但在欧洲央行（ECB）采取更多措施后，可能会面临更大的压力。但是分析师表示，他们可能对债券市场造成威胁。如果德国的财政政策不那么紧缩，那么债券市场可能会面临更大的压力。

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Europe markets gain on Fed decision to cut rates

Oil prices shot higher yesterday on fresh supply concerns in the Middle East, while stocks climbed on the US Federal Reserve’s decision to cut interest rates, after oil jumped nearly 1% as traders signed on refuelling missions in the Middle-East Middle East. Traders remain on edge for further developments, including the US and Saudi response, with hopes putting the blame on Iran's door. However, a fully sharp move higher in oil could couple of this trend. This is likely to weigh, that threat to raise supply fears in the Middle-East, US analyst Zane Cheatham told AFP.

The oil is soaring and likely hit stock markets. Cheatham said the least.

On the economic front, hopes for a swift return to the Fed’s announcement earlier, which was predicted six weeks ago. However, lower interest rates tend to help increase and two-month volatility gauges spik-

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<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Lt Price</th>
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Information continued herein is believed to be reliable and has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. The company and compilers cannot be guaranteed. This publication is for informational purposes 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 assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication. Investors should not base their investment decisions upon this information.
**Asian markets mostly up but Fed leaves traders seeking more**

**Bloomberg**

Asian stocks ticked lower, closing at the lowest in over six months, as growing economic concerns and a lack of inflows from central banks weighed on the region, pushing the Hang Seng Index and the Nikkei 225 in Japan to their lowest since August.

The Shanghai Composite fell; Yes Bank was the worst performer, declining 8.3% to 120.57 points in the afternoon. HDFC Bank provided the biggest boost to the index, gaining 0.6%, while Tata Motors Ltd contributed most to the index.

The Indian rupee also fell, with the central bank looking to sell dollars to support the currency. The rupee fell 1.3% to 72.375 against the dollar.

The sense index fell; robotic pipeline companies AAL and DODAM provided the biggest boost to the index.

**Currency hedging in vogue as EM relief rally fades**

**Bloomberg**

The European Central Bank unveiled a fresh round of bond-buying stimulus this month in a positive mood, betting that central banks are taking a more dovish stance and policymakers are more moderate.

The Bank of Japan decided to hold its own rate decision later in the day, with both sides still unable to come up with a solution to the problem.

The Bank of England is due to move its own rate decision later in the day, with a Brexit deal imminent. It will be the first time in fifteen years that there will be a Brexit deal imminent.

**Indian equities fail to lowest since March**

**Bloomberg**

Indian equities fell to lowest since March, as traders monitor prices at the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Sensex declined 1.3% to 36,093.47 points at the 3:30pm close in Mumbai.

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Gold back above $1,500 on growth woes

**Bloomberg**

Gold rose back above $1,500 a ounce, as the dollar weakened after the US Federal Reserve cut interest rates by a quarter percentage point as policymakers seek to support the stuttering global economy.

The Fed cut rates for the second time this year to support the world's largest economy, adding to investor concern about the risk of a recession.

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**LSE CEO says feels ‘very good’ about Revolut inflight deal**

**Bloomberg**

London Stock Exchange Group chief executive David Schwimmer said feels ‘very good’ about the proposed Revolut in-flight data and analytics company Revolut, in which Thomson Reuters has a minority stake.

The LSE, which runs the world’s biggest market for the trading of stocks, said in a letter to shareholders that the deal was a good fit for the group.

The LSE and Revolut are working on a proposal for a joint venture that would combine their expertise in data and analytics, with the aim of creating a new business to support the growing demand for financial information.

The LSE has been seeing a lot of clients look to put on hedges, according to McKenna, who has been telling clients with assets denom-

International platinum rose 0.4% $933.66.

Some insurance would have come in handy for bulls this week, as oil markets have settled for now – the geopolitical front, the United States was expected to move before it has a clearer idea about a military flare-up in the oil-rich region.

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Bloomberg Quick Take Q&A
By Alexander Weber and Silla Brush

Prudential Financial Inc., the world’s largest financial-service company, said it’s ready for a no-deal Brexit.

The view from Britain’s pensions hubs is that a deal is the most likely outcome, but a no-deal scenario is still very much on the cards.

1. Why is Prudential so positive for business?

The pension industry has been preparing for a no-deal Brexit for years, and the company is well-set for the worst-case scenario.

2. What steps have been taken?

Prudential has been working on contingency plans since the Brexit vote in 2016, including setting up new offices in the EU and preparing for a possible U-turn on the UK’s passporting rights.

3. What banks and other financial-service companies need to do to be ready for a no-deal Brexit?

Banks and other financial-service companies need to adopt a range of measures to be ready for a no-deal Brexit, including setting up new offices in the EU, preparing for a possible U-turn on the UK’s passporting rights, and ensuring that they have the necessary infrastructure in place.

4. What could still cause issues?

The key factor is the impact on the financial markets, which could be severely disrupted in a no-deal scenario. It is also possible that the UK could be left without the necessary infrastructure to continue its financial services, which could have a significant impact on the financial markets.

Bank of England keeps interest rate at 0.75%.

The Bank of England yesterday said it had decided to keep its main interest rate at 0.75% as it assessed Brexit uncertainty and the weak economic outlook.

"In the event of a no-deal Brexit, the euro area financial system is likely to be resilient, having already withstood several stressful episodes in recent years," the BoE said in a statement.

1. Why is the BoE confident about the financial system?

The BoE said it was confident about the financial system, having already withstood several stressful episodes in recent years.

2. Has the BoE considered any alternative scenarios?

The BoE has considered various alternative scenarios, including a no-deal Brexit, but has not made a ruling on the matter.

3. What are the implications for the economy?

The implications for the economy are significant, with the BoE estimating that a no-deal Brexit could lead to a 3% fall in GDP over the next year.

4. Is there a problem with data still flowing between the UK and the EU?

There is a problem with data still flowing between the UK and the EU, with the BoE stating that it is not yet clear what the implications of Brexit will be.

5. Can data still flow between the UK and the EU?

Yes, data still flows between the UK and the EU, but there is no guarantee that it will continue to do so after Brexit.

6. The proportion of companies that felt "ready" for a no-deal Brexit still expected output, employment and investment to fall in the fourth quarter. Is that still the case compared with a scenario with a deal?

Yes, the proportion of companies that felt "ready" for a no-deal Brexit still expected output, employment and investment to fall in the fourth quarter, but that is not the case compared with a scenario with a deal.

7. Is there a problem with cross-border data flows, and that it doesn’t plan to issue any new guidance on the issue?

Yes, there is a problem with cross-border data flows, and the BoE does not plan to issue any new guidance on the issue.

8. Have any new guidelines been issued on the issue?

No, the BoE has not issued any new guidelines on the issue.

9. Does the BoE expect a Brexit mutually beneficial deal to be signed with the EU?

The BoE has not made a ruling on this matter, but it is possible that a mutually beneficial deal could be signed with the EU.

10. The BoE has previously stated that a no-deal Brexit would result in a recession. Is this still the case?

Yes, the BoE has previously stated that a no-deal Brexit would result in a recession, and this is still the case.

The BoE’s next scheduled policy meeting is scheduled for November 7.