Omar Al-Nuaimi, Assistant Undersecretary of Finance and Economy, said Qatar, like other countries in the region, is taking concrete steps to tackle climate change.

"In view of the imperative nature of the climate change challenge, we are committed to strengthening our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint," he said.

The country plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020 and 70% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels, he added.

Al-Nuaimi highlighted Qatar’s efforts to reduce its carbon footprint and unveiled a new policy framework to achieve this goal.

The Green Economy Plan, which is expected to be rolled out in the coming months, will focus on promoting renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable transportation.

Qatar has already taken several measures to improve its energy efficiency and promote sustainability, including the use of solar energy in government buildings and the expansion of the Metro network.

The country has also invested heavily in gas exploration and production, which accounts for a significant portion of its GDP.

"We are committed to ensuring that Qatar’s economic growth is sustainable and aligned with the global transition to a low-carbon economy," Al-Nuaimi said.

The Assistant Undersecretary of Finance and Economy said the government is working closely with the private sector and international partners to achieve its climate change goals.

"We believe that the public and private sectors must work together to achieve our climate change objectives," he said.

Al-Nuaimi said Qatar is also exploring opportunities to invest in green technologies and renewable energy projects abroad.

"We are open to partnerships and collaborations with other countries to share our expertise and learn from their experiences," he said.

The Assistant Undersecretary of Finance and Economy said Qatar is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and contributing to global efforts to tackle climate change.

"We are determined to play our part in mitigating the effects of climate change and protecting the planet for future generations," he said.

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**Weak US business investment, tepid profits cast shadow on economy**

US business investment contracted more sharply than previously estimated in the second quarter, weighed down by a sharp drop in capital spending, and profits slumped as the trade war with China, rising stock and iron prices, and weakened manufacturing and retailing dragged on.

The trade war, threatening the largest economic expansion on record, was weighing on companies’ spending and profits.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell said last week that growth continues to be modest and inflation remains soft.

Economists believe the US economy is poised to cool in the second half, with further pressure from the trade war.

"The early indicators show more downward pressure on profits and capital spending," said a research note from the Bank of China’s Research Institute released on Wednesday.

Consumer spending is being fuelled by a strong labour market, while industrial companies’ profits, she said.

But rising stock and iron prices, coupled with weakness in manufacturing and retailing, are weighing on profits.

"The subdued nature of this year’s conference is a reflection of the state of the local real estate market where home prices are down by at least a quarter since 2018 and new, low econo- mically growth, he said by doing “We’re not going to work it,” said a researcher who is the latest to tackle the question after it was raised in the 1980s.

"We understand the budget concerns many developers face in the current real estate climate – both in the local and international" said the analyst, adding that regional geopolitical tensions were hurting the market. "If you’re an investment country, you should stay clear of politics."
Titans of business and politics from the Bloomberg Global Business Forum, to address the question of what to do about it. The forum, which also met in New York, the majority of the CEO club stuck around for a discussion on climate change. In all, 77 countries committed to cutting greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. 10 countries pledged to raise climate action standards by 2020. More than 100 business leaders aligned themselves with the goals of the Paris climate accord, and 12 countries vowed to contribute more to the global effort to develop new technologies to adapt climate change.

Solomon said, “We’re working on it. The forum. Time is running out in the court of public opinion. Because time is running out on the planet. The world is at a turning point.”

They plan to work with governments, businesses, and individuals to bring about a radical shift in the way we think about climate change.

The UN pointed to some change that they will be held responsible for a response that underscored both the need for and the costs of action are playing out against the backdrop of a world in crisis. The world is at a turning point. The world is at a turning point.

Green investments are proving to be less of a risk and more of a bonanza. Solar and wind power costs have plunged so deeply that they now cost the cheapest and most profitable form of new electricity in two-thirds of the world. CEOs of corporations worldwide are seeing billions by cutting their plastic waste, using less, cleaner and cheaper energy and recycling.

3. What’s Trump’s argument?

The US President Donald Trump, who has called climate change a political hoax and vowed to pull America out of the Paris climate accord, made an unexpected appearance at the US summit. He stayed for 15 minutes and didn’t speak. Chinese President Xi Jinping didn’t attend the summit at all, leaving the leaders of the world’s two largest polluters visibly in the dark.

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5. Who’s agreeing with him?

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6. How much would it cost?

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7. What are the stakes?

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10. Is there a debate over climate change?

There is no debate over climate change. The world knows that it is happening and why it is happening. And there is no debate about what to do about it. The question is how to deal with it.

11. How has the debate shifted?

The debate has shifted from a focus on the costs of inaction to the benefits of action. It has moved from a debate about the need for action to the benefits of action.

12. Who’s agreeing with him?

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Investors have come to a financial lifeline for Huawei, helping it to resume growth, despite the giant telecommunications equipment maker being blacklisted by the US.
A recent post of details on Chi-
ne’s domestic bonds this year
may be quite rare, if not even
possible, under current market
conditions.

That’s because of a looming wall
of new issues by some ailing busi-
nesses, which comes to maturity:
China is $66 billion of offshore bor-
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A London Stock Exchange sign on glass in the atrium of its office in London. The FTSE 100 rose 0.3% to 7,352.06 points yesterday.

European stock markets climb on upbeat Trump trade comments

The European stock markets rose today after US President Donald Trump said talks toward a new agreement with Japan were “very close” to completion and that China could come sooner than expected, and he also reported steps toward a new agreement with Japan.

But US shares were under pressure from political upheaval in Washington. In an address to the United Nations, the US president said the United States was getting “close,” adding “many more miles” ahead despite concerns over the launch of an impeachment inquiry against the president.

The markets came just a day after Facebook moved against “abuse” of its platform at the UN summit, comments that had been made as the markets were coming stocks to all TSE.

Connor Campbell, analyst at Spread trade group, said “investors chose to buy into Trump’s trade optimism, but it’s not all that surprising.”

Trump also said Washington and Tokyo had taken a major step toward sealing a comprehensive new trade agreement, which will see up to 30 tariffs on 70% of US farm exports while the US would cut tariffs on some Japanese agricultural goods.

The Japanese also also “suggested the market is open to an ‘alternative’ trade deal,” possibly alluding to a bilateral pact with China. The US president had previously said he was “absolutely not” going to trade with China.

The FTSE 100, the blue-chip UK-wide index, is up 0.3% to 7,352.06 points and Frankfurt gaining 0.4% to 12,222.50 points at the close yesterday.

Wall Street, which had opened a touch lower, closed higher after recent gains on Friday as investors put the trade war on hold.

“Investors are weighing the impact of rising US-China trade tensions against the possibility of a trade deal,” said Mukul Grover, chief economist at Crédit Suisse. “The US market is making a significant move in anticipation of a trade deal with China.”

Investors are also closely watching the US-China trade negotiations, which are due to resume in Washington this week.

The S&P 500 was up 0.3% to 3,346.05 at the close, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 0.4% to 26,612.25.

In Japan, the Nikkei 225 was up 0.6% to 22,248.00, while the Topix rose 0.7% to 1,652.30.

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Lower oil prices lift Indian equities; Sensex soars 396 points

Drones, sanctions, contamination: Supply surprises oil left unflavored

Sanctioned OPEC oil production

Its leash lengthened, China’s yuan flirts with trade war role

Bond markets assess fallout as policy hawk Lautschlaeger resigns from ECB
Insurance, telecom and banking selling pressure weighs on QSE

**Bloomberg**

The Qatar Stock Exchange yesterday went through a roller-coaster ride with selling pressure from the region leading to a decline of 1.7% from its earlier levels, with banks, financials and telecom stocks weighing heavily.

The sell-off was attributed to the ongoing economic slowdown and the concerns over a potential US-China trade war.

The QSE Index fell 1.7% to 10,420.02 points, while the All Share Index dropped 2.4% as of 5.4% and traded down 2.4% as of 10.17am in London, extending a decline of about 5.6% for the week.

The banks and financial services sector saw a 19% shrinkage in trade volume to 2.53mn equities and 43% in transactions by 63% to 863. The transport and logistics sector’s trade volume to 6.66mn equities and 43% in transactions by 63% to 863.

Total trade volume rose 0.2% to 236. The banks and financial services sector saw a 19% shrinkage in trade volume to 2.53mn equities and 43% in transactions by 63% to 863.

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However, there was no change in the consumer goods sector’s trade volume to Qatari equities and 40% in transactions by 4% to 104.

The telecom sector’s trade volume fell 6% to 734, while the consumer goods sector’s trade volume fell 6% to 734.

Non-Qatari funds weakened net buying interest, but their decline in buying interest was recorded at 10% on the group’s unsecured bonds but warned investors could also get nothing.

The main factor driving down the QSE Index was the sell-off in banks, financials and telecom stocks, with the banks and financials sector registering a decline of 28.2% and the telecom sector falling by 16.1%.

The sell-off in the banks and financial services sector was attributed to the ongoing economic slowdown and the concerns over a potential US-China trade war.

On the plus side, the consumer goods sector was the only sector to register a gain, with the telecom sector falling by 16.1%.

The other sectors that registered a decline were the consumer goods (0.8%), the real estate (0.6%) and the industrials (0.7%).

The consumer goods sector saw a decline of 0.8% due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

The real estate sector saw a decline of 0.6% due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

The industrials sector saw a decline of 0.7% due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

However, the industrials sector saw a gain of 0.5% due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

A Qatari fund with an account on the QSE stated that it was selling in the banks and financial services sector due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

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However, the industrials sector saw a gain of 0.5% due to the weak performance of the Gulf institutions, which sold net profit booking of QR2.63mn against QR5.46mn on the previous day.

The overall trading volume to 99.42mn at 10.17am, with 19.31,322 points on the All Share Index, reflecting a decline of about 5.6% for the week.

The banks and financial services sector saw a 19% shrinkage in trade volume to 2.53mn equities and 43% in transactions by 63% to 863.

The transport and logistics sector’s trade volume to 6.66mn equities and 43% in transactions by 63% to 863.

Total trade volume rose 0.2% to 236.

The numbers are expected to be down 4%, compared with an earlier forecast of 1%, mainly driven by the increased buying interest from non-Qatari funds.

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