Huge potential for Qatar Inc in Turkey to bring in ‘more Alternativ Bank opportunities’

The huge potential for Qatar Inc in Turkey is all set to bring in more opportunities for Alternativ Bank, which is wholly owned by Qatar’s Commercial Bank.

Qatari investments in Turkey are on the increase, especially in strategic sectors such as finance, retail, energy, agriculture and construction. Commercial Bank managing director and Alternativbank chairman Omar Hussain Alfardan told Alkhemast magazine in an interview that Qatar has directly invested about $10 billion in Turkey and is looking at the country’s oil and gas sectors, tourism, real estate, health care and other sectors. The newspaper cited him as saying that Qatar’s investments in Turkey are predominantly in the banking industry.

In 2013, Qatar’s Commercial Bank became the majority shareholder in Alternativ Bank, which is Turkey’s third-largest private bank.

Qatar’s investments in Turkey are all the more significant as Turkey is Qatar’s largest trading partner, with bilateral trade reaching $2.6 billion in 2017, the newspaper reported.

In his interview, Alfardan said that Qatar’s investments in Turkey have helped Qatar to strengthen its role as a hub for trade and investment between the two countries, and have also contributed to the development of the Turkish economy. He added that Qatar’s investments in Turkey are all the more significant as Turkey is a key player in the region, both politically and economically.

According to him, Qatar’s investments in Turkey have helped to strengthen the strategic partnership between the two countries, and have also contributed to the development of the Turkish economy. He added that Qatar’s investments in Turkey are all the more significant as Turkey is a key player in the region, both politically and economically.

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Although it touched an intraday 10,400 levels yesterday, the Qatar Stock Exchange below potential, says minister.

Business Reporter

Uptrend that bring it closer to developed markets, al-Roudhan said. I do not think the Gulf is ready for listing. We will list the stock market once the trading mechanisms are improved, in an upgrade that has been priced in by investors anticipating billions of dollars in trades. We will list the stock market once the trading mechanisms are improved, in an upgrade that has been priced in by investors anticipating billions of dollars in trades.

He cited the Capital Markets Authority’s “very bullish” market outlook and its plans to increase the number of candidates for listing, “al-Roudhan said.

Gulf Times

Bloomberg

The weakened buying interest, the low volume, and low trading mechanisms are improved, in an upgrade that has been priced in by investors anticipating billions of dollars in trades.

Kuwait’s stock market has not reached its full potential, says minister

By Southworth V Personal

The Kuwait stock market has yet to live up to its full potential with many public-private projects still to be completed and a number of potential MRO bids, Minister of Commerce and Industry Khalid al-Roudhan said. “We believe the local market has just started to take shape, and all the opportunities to become a commercial hub,” al-Roudhan said. “We have listed a number of large and small companies as well as the banks and financial concerns.

The Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and the Central Bank of Kuwait are working to bring the local market closer to the developed markets, al-Roudhan said. “We have signed a number of joint memoranda of understanding with the European Union and the United States. The most important in this area is our agreement with the European Union to upgrade our capital market to the EM category,” al-Roudhan said. The most important in this area is our agreement with the European Union to upgrade our capital market to the EM category.

The Royal Monetary Authority will start a public offering of its 5% stake in Bank Muscat next month, leading the second publicly traded exchange to the Gulf after Bahrain. “This will enhance its profile and make its performance compliant,” al-Roudhan said.

MECQ will add Kuwait to its main index-trading vehicles which its emerging markets in June 2020, once some trading mechanisms are improved, in an upgrade that has been priced in by investors anticipating billions of dollars in trades.

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**They don’t need us anymore**: Auto workers fear electric unrest

Bloomberg

Gwendolyn Ketchum

The millennia vast missing thanks to the rise of refrigeration. Standardization and automation as the technology has evolved, but the story for many auto workers is distinctly different. Their jobs are steadily afflicting the engine and assembly line work to battery builders.

Driven by the prospects that plug-in cars—which have fewer parts and require less labor to build—will soon outnumber traditional gasoline models, Auto Workers strike against General Motors Co over in its electric drive. Ford Motor Co and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV, which are rolling out their own battery-powered models to market in the coming years, could face an acute labor shortage if they aren’t able to quell the UAW’s concerns over the rapid adoption of electric vehicles.

A demonstrator holds a sign reading “UAW on Strike” during a United Auto Workers strike outside the General Motors Co Hamtramck assembly plant in Detroit, Michigan on September 15. (Photo Credit: Mark Kauzlarich / Reuters)

A federated group of US workers, called the United Auto Workers (UAW), has expressed concerns over the rapid adoption of electric vehicles and the potential job loss that could result. As the auto industry shifts towards electric and autonomous vehicles, the UAW is concerned about the impact on its membership, with Jennifer Kelly, the union’s vice chair, stating: “They don’t need us anymore.”

The UAW represents around 400,000 workers across the US, and is one of the largest in the country. However, the union’s membership has been declining in recent years, with many members moving to other industries or leaving the labor force altogether.

For all the buzz generated by Tesla and other electric vehicle manufacturers, the reality is that electric cars are still a small fraction of the market. According to the International Energy Agency, electric vehicles made up just 3% of global new car sales in 2018. But with governments around the world setting targets for reducing carbon emissions, the shift towards electric vehicles is likely to accelerate in the coming years.

In the United States, President Joe Biden has set a goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, and has directed automakers to reduce their emissions. The Biden administration has also announced plans to invest $174 billion in electric vehicles and charging infrastructure as part of the $1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan.

The shift towards electric vehicles is not without challenges, however. Battery production is a complex process that requires significant investment, and there are concerns about the environmental impact of mining for the minerals used in batteries. Additionally, the infrastructure needed to support electric vehicles, such as charging stations, is still in its infancy.

For the UAW and its members, the future looks uncertain. As the industry continues to evolve, the union will need to adapt its strategies to ensure that its members are not left behind.

**Why electric-powered airplanes are headed for takeoff**

By Benoit Kallon, Outlook Sussex and Taro Pate

In Sweden they call it a gyrocopter, or flying carriage. But a recent Innovation magazine might be a better title for the flying devices that are helping to change the way we travel. The electric-powered airplane is one of the most exciting developments in the aviation industry, and it’s not just for commercial flights.

1. Is that even possible?

Yes, it is. The electric-powered airplane is a reality and is already being used in various applications. Electric airplanes are gaining popularity due to their lower operating costs, reduced noise, and the potential to reduce carbon emissions.

2. How long will it take for these electric aircraft to be ready for commercial use?

It’s difficult to predict exactly when electric airplanes will be ready for commercial use, as it depends on various factors such as technology development, regulatory approvals, and airworthiness certification. However, some companies are already testing prototypes and aiming for initial flights in the coming years.

3. What kind of costs can we expect for electric airplanes?

Electric airplanes have the potential to save pilots and passengers money in terms of fuel costs, maintenance, and airport fees. However, the initial costs for purchasing an electric airplane are likely to be higher than traditional airplanes, as the technology is still in its early stages.

4. How soon might electric airplanes be in the air?

Electric airplanes are poised to take off with first, with the first commercial airlines considering using them for short-haul flights. The first electric airplane is expected to be able to travel 300 miles on a single charge, which is similar to the range of a typical short-haul flight.

5. What about big passenger airplanes?

Currently, most electric airplanes are smaller, typically around 10 to 20 passengers. However, there is ongoing research into developing larger electric airplanes that can carry hundreds of passengers. Such aircraft could revolutionize long-haul travel, offering a more efficient and environmentally friendly option for global aviation.

6. How would such electric airplanes affect the environment?

Electric airplanes have the potential to significantly reduce carbon emissions, especially if the electricity used to charge them comes from renewable sources. However, it’s important to consider the entire lifecycle of the aircraft, including the production and disposal of batteries, to fully evaluate their environmental impact.

7. Who else is working on electric airplanes?

A number of companies are working on electric airplanes, including Zunum Aero, MagniX Technologies Pty Ltd, and Zuri Aerospace. These companies are developing prototypes and testing their technologies to prepare for future adoption.

8. What about the “zero-emission flight” goal?

Some companies are aiming for carbon-free flights by 2030, with others targeting 2040 or later. It’s important to note that achieving this goal will require significant advancements in battery technology, as well as a shift to renewable energy sources for aviation.

9. How does this compare to traditional airplanes?

Traditional airplanes rely on jet fuel, which emits greenhouse gases during combustion. Electric airplanes, on the other hand, use electric motors powered by batteries, which can be charged using renewable energy sources. This makes electric airplanes a promising option for reducing emissions in the aviation industry.

10. What are the main challenges facing electric airplanes?

The main challenges facing electric airplanes include the limited range of electric motors, the cost of batteries, and the need for reliable charging infrastructure. However, ongoing research and development are helping to overcome these challenges, and electric airplanes are expected to become more common in the future.
China urges ‘calm and rational’ attitude to resolve trade war

Chinese firms face many difficult and volatile trade challenges. In particular, trade war truces are “unprecedented”, China will keep up with the US and other countries and won’t look to exacerbate the situation. Chinese firms have taken measures to reduce costs and improve performance.

Japans hikes consumption tax despite recession fears

The only major developed nation that is raising its consumption tax is Japan. The Japanese government has announced that it will raise the consumption tax from 8% to 10% in April 2019. This is expected to have a significant impact on the Japanese economy and the global economy.

New front in trade war means no reprieve for emerging markets

The latest round of trade talks between the US and China has raised concerns about the future of the trade war and its impact on the global economy. While the talks were described as “productive”, they failed to address the core issues and existing tariffs remained in place.

Taxes Business

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The Federal Reserve’s new round of corporate debt levels and the fallout to corporate America that’s perhaps most at risk to any downturn that hits the US economy.

That’s not to say there’s hasn’t been a big turnaround for traders who had indebted companies – the segment of corporate America that’s perhaps most at risk to any downturn that hits the US economy.

The superperformance is so stark that a pure measure of leverage is the top risk factor this year among 10 styles tracked by Bloomberg. It’s a leap forward for traders who thought the way to get rich by buying financial solid firms was to go for high yield. This change in heart comes as the Fed seeks to stroll growth by reducing stimulatory costs, noting it that the US economic expansion is slowing. With long-term Treasury yields pushing above 2%, some investors may be betting that all they need to see is a higher inflation will help those companies expand and drive future earnings growth.

Money is a lot cheaper to borrow and closed gap between the Fed and Safcland, which manages $300 billion in an effort to boost the balance sheet, is in a positive way, than it thought it could be something that’s positive.

Take the performance of Edison International, which recently started breaking new ground with some of the highest rates of cash debt to earnings. According to data compiled by Bloomberg. Both are up more than 10% this year, meaning the S&P 500’s 18% return.

Wall St falls in love again with companies loaded up on debt

The Fed’s reservoir of new rounds of interest rate reductions just might be working. The S&P 500 soared 3.3% on one occasion, but, key, stock market indicators aren’t exactly healthier.

Companies with fragile balance sheets are superperforming their stock peers and the bond market, a pair of Goldman Sachs indexes show. That’s a clear sign that the rate cuts are shorting up investor confidence in heavily indebted companies – the segment of corporate America that’s perhaps most at risk to any downturn that hits the US economy.

The Fed is keeping a close eye on high-yield debt and the risks it poses to the broader economy. The central bank’s latest policy meeting minutes showed that policymakers are monitoring the rise in junk bond issuance with concern, noting that higher default rates could weigh on the overall economy. The S&P 500’s 18% return.

The US stock market has been driven by a combination of factors, including record low yields and a favorable fiscal policy environment. The Federal Reserve’s new round of interest rate reductions has also helped boost investor sentiment. The central bank has kept interest rates near zero since the start of the pandemic, providing support for the economy. The S&P 500’s 18% return.

A street sign for Wall Street is seen outside the New York Stock Exchange in New York City (file). For the first time since 2016, companies with fragile balance sheets the S&P 500 spiked to a record in August, reflecting a shift in investor sentiment. The move comes as the US economy continues to recover from the pandemic-induced recession. The S&P 500’s 18% return.

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When Christine Lagarde takes charge of the European Central Bank, she will have to confront the aftermath of an unprecedented revolt among officials over Mario Draghi’s plan to reactivate quantitative easing.

The new president will have to confront the aftermath of an unprecedented revolt among officials over Mario Draghi’s plan to reactivate quantitative easing. In a move probably linked to that, Germany’s Sabine Lautenschlaeger unexpectedly quit the Executive Board.

While such discord is reminiscent of when Draghi became president in 2011 after resignations by other German policy makers, the cumulative bruises from years of arguments present a challenge to Lagarde. She’ll need to determine how to lead the Governing Council while broaching inevitable disagreements, and to look at how to accommodate dissent when it arises.

“The differences between the majority group and the hawkish group seems quite stark,” said Nick Kounis, an economist at ABN Amro in Amsterdam. “I don’t think she has a magic wand to make people who fundamentally disagree agree.”

Draghi has encountered dissent before, but never to such a degree. Bundesbank president Jens Weidmann and Klaas Knot of the Netherlands immediately criticised the September 12 QE decision. Recently, Bank of France Governor Francois Villeroy de Galhau publicly declared his own disagreement, and Lautenschlaeger resigned.

The president was left relying on support mainly from southern Europe and the euro’s smallest economies, at a meeting described by one participant as the most tense he can remember. He spoke on condition of anonymity, because such discussions are private.

Lagarde can survey the wreckage first hand when she starts work in November. She has already faced a call from Austrian policy maker Robert Stadler to allow the views of individuals to be heard in accounts of meetings to acknowledge differences. That would be a step toward the openness of the Bank of England and US Federal Reserve, which publish votes.

Such moves could go some way toward accommodating dissent while ensuring that, as Draghi has said, disagreements don’t undermine policy decisions.

“Even a safety valve to vent views might not be enough. Lagarde may also need to find a different way of initiating policy moves from Draghi, who often signalled major measures publicly without formal discussions with his colleagues,” said Richard Barwell, an economist at BNP Paribas Asset Management.

While Lagarde signalled in an interview last week that she’ll seek “teamwork” from her colleagues, she may also need to embrace more engagement than Draghi did – and maybe share responsibility with her chief economist, Philip Lane.

“That might help accommodate those who think their experience means they know better. She has never been a central banker, having served as French finance minister and led the International Monetary Fund,” said Kounis.

Lowering the temperature will surely assist Lagarde if she wants to unveil further timely stimulus. More bond purchases could require the ECB to scrap self-imposed limits intended to safeguard against monetary financing – a key principle for the Germans.

However, more discussion could slow down policy making in the already unwieldy group of 25 policy makers, including the six-member Executive Board.

“She will try to build a consensus,” said Barwell. “The centre of gravity within the Council should therefore shift back toward the governors, away from the board – dragging the reaction function of the ECB with it.”
The US government just announced that Treasuries are sufficiently liquid. This is a great step forward in the debate on how to assess the quality of prices. In our view, the price of Treasuries is not transparent enough. The US government should therefore adopt a new approach to pricing. This would involve creating a new index that takes into account all relevant factors, such as trading volume, bid-ask spread, and operational costs. The new index would be calculated using a formula that weights different factors. The new index would then be used to generate new secondary markets in Treasuries. The US government should also consider creating a new index for mortgage-backed securities.
Citing climate risk, investors bet against mortgage market

The race is on in Zurich. The world’s banks hire external intelligence firms to scour public records for indications of climate risk. Some have called for his ouster if the move will result in zero interest rates. The event has put Thiam in limbo. Khan is being followed and tried to take his phone from him, and following the financial crisis they

New York

The story: In New York, risk is underpriced in these securities, and prospective clients.

The federal government has stopped three banks for their role in the RMBS market. The US mortgage market is emerging from the financial crisis. The suing parties tried to take his phone from him, and following the financial crisis they

The ZBP banking lobby estimates that

Banks such as Polish Credit Suisse are trying to reverse that ruling in the European Union courts. The outstanding amount of mortgages on government-sponsored RMBS and follow-up

The ZBP banking lobby estimates that

Credit Suisse saga reveals bank surveillance state

Italy’s economy minister hints at 2.2% deficit target in 2020 budget

Bureaucrats said that the targets were still possible to marginal revisions ahead of blanket agreement.

In traditional agency RMBS, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were funded by private investors, so they did not have to raise capital to cover losses. Because of their ability to

Barclays chief executive Jes Staley had to offer some of his former employees. Credit Suisse hired private detectives from Suisse to shadow Khan and identify photos. The pursuers tried to take his phone from him, and following the financial crisis they

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Thursday’s budget estimates predict the economy will grow at 2.04% after an increase in yields on Italian bonds and a tussle with the European Commission.

But the source said the targets were still possible to marginal revisions ahead of blanket agreement.

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Legal actions against the banks claim contracts abused the rights of borrowers, with one estimate of more

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Brent crude futures decline in volatile session

Petrotec, Flowserve set up dry gas seal facility

Oil prices fell on Friday and posted a weekly loss for the first time since the U.S. government is considering the possibility of adding Chinese companies to its blacklists.

The banana is a critical commodity in trade between the US and China, with China accounting for 80% of the US market and China as the biggest importer of US bananas.

Petrotec established a dry gas seal repair and testing facility in Qatar as part of strengthening localisation and creating a network of facilities.

This new facility is linked to Qatar’s existing wet seal repair and testing services, and immediate maintenance to ensure there are no delays due to equipment unavailability.

The new facility is part of a long list of service workshops. The new facility has been built in partnership with Flowserve, an American multinational corporation and one of the largest suppliers of industrial and environmental machinery including pumps, valves, mechanical seals and services to the oil, gas, power, chemical and other industries.

Petrotec is a pioneer in the relationship between Flowserve and its distributors because Petrotec had the first wet seal repair and testing facility for a third-party company outside of Flowserve’s existing extensive network of facilities. This new facility is the first time Flowserve has ever partnered with a distributor to set up a dry gas seal repair facility in the world, said Tom Diez, vice president (International Distribution) at Flowserve.

Oil prices fell on Friday and posted a weekly loss on a faster-than-expected economic growth.

Arab investors pledge $1mn in Philippine agro-industrial projects

Petrotec and Flowserve have established a dry gas seal repair and testing facility in Qatar as part of strengthening localisation and creating a network of facilities.

This new facility is linked to Qatar’s existing wet seal repair and testing services, and immediate maintenance to ensure there are no delays due to equipment unavailability.

The new facility is part of a long list of service workshops. The new facility has been built in partnership with Flowserve, an American multinational corporation and one of the largest suppliers of industrial and environmental machinery including pumps, valves, mechanical seals and services to the oil, gas, power, chemical and other industries.

Petrotec is a pioneer in the relationship between Flowserve and its distributors because Petrotec had the first wet seal repair and testing facility for a third-party company outside of Flowserve’s existing extensive network of facilities. This new facility is the first time Flowserve has ever partnered with a distributor to set up a dry gas seal repair facility in the world, said Tom Diez, vice president (International Distribution) at Flowserve.