Qatar Airways will launch new service to Luanda, Angola, from March 2020

Lusaka is the national airline’s first gateway to the African nation

Qatar Airways will launch new service to Luanda, Angola, from March 2020, the airline confirmed yesterday.

The new route will be operated by a Boeing 787 Dreamliner aircraft, with 22 seats in business class and 232 in economy. The national carrier recently launched services to the up-and-coming destination.

Qatar Airways chief executive officer Akbar Al Baker said: “We are excited to be launching a second gateway to Angola with the addition of Luanda. The national carrier of Angola, Angolan Ivoire, is the national airline’s first gateway to the African nation. Luanda is the national airline’s first gateway to the African nation.”

Qatar Airways serves 170 destinations in 149 countries and territories around the world, offering a network of more than 25,000 weekly flights and has won the “World’s Best Airline” by the World Airline Awards a record 19 times, as well as the “Pinnacle of Excellence” in the airline industry, five times.

The Lean-Startup Programme is one of the most successful programmes of its kind in the Mena region. By leveraging the “lean-startup” methodology, the programme aims to help entrepreneurs turn their business ideas into reality. The Lean-Startup Programme is a programme designed to bring the lean into the startup culture. The Lean-Startup Programme is a programme designed to bring the lean into the startup culture.

Al-Sayed leads QFZA delegation to China trade fair in Xiamen

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Johannesburg
S&P to S Africa: Beware what massive cost overruns at two partial-outs to remain solvent as it confronts 450bn rand ($30.5bn) of debt and interview on Friday. “That would be a concern about haircuts. Eskom’s debt holders on any reorganization and distribution units under a state holding company – an option which makes it highly complex. “Recovering investment-grade credit rating the country could lose its last remaining investment-grade credit rating the country could lose its last remaining

 tel. 071-9124241

By SouthVic Personal

One of South Africa’s largest companies has come under fire for its handling of an audit report released last month, according to S&P Global Ratings.

African Enterprise Management Partners (AEMP) is a South African company that specialises in managing investment funds in Africa. The company manages a range of investment funds across different asset classes, including equities, fixed income, and real estate.

AEMP has been named in a report by S&P Global Ratings, which has downgraded the company’s credit rating to junk status. The report has raised concerns about the company’s ability to meet its financial obligations and its overall financial stability.

S&P Global Ratings said that the downgrade reflected the company’s “weak financial position and limited access to the capital markets.” The report highlighted the company’s high level of debt and its reliance on external funding sources.

AEMP has issued a statement responding to the downgrade, saying that it takes credit rating actions “very seriously” and that it will “work closely with S&P Global Ratings to address their concerns.”

The company said that it has “significant” cash reserves and that it is “well-financed” to meet its obligations.

However, the downgrade has raised concerns about the company’s future and its ability to continue operating as a going concern. Investors and creditors may become more risk-averse and less willing to lend money to the company, which could lead to higher funding costs and reduced access to capital markets.

The downgrade also has implications for other companies in the same industry, as investors may consider AEMP’s performance as a benchmark for the overall industry. If AEMP’s credit rating is downgraded, it is possible that other companies in the industry could also face similar pressure.

Overall, the downgrade underscores the importance of maintaining strong financial positions and managing debt levels carefully. Companies need to be able to meet their financial obligations and access capital markets to maintain their competitiveness and growth potential.

Rebecca South

By Alejandra Cardona

The Qatar Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed strong demand, particularly with the trading venue recording 55,969 new accounts from foreign originators and 22,819 new accounts from overseas investors. There were also 22 new accounts from the local originators. The total foreign originators’ accounts came in at 68,388, with 32,220 new overseas investors’ accounts. The total local originators’ accounts were 32,133.

The foreign originators’ accounts came in at 1,357, while the overseas investors’ accounts came in at 1,339. The total local originators’ accounts were 1,339.

A company logo is seen on an Emirates maintenance truck door in Soweto, South Africa. Eskom, which supplies about 95% of South Africa’s power, has struggled with debt and turned to the government for relief after its attempts to sell assets were met with resistance.

The country has been under pressure from rating agencies to reduce its debt, which is the highest in the world. Eskom’s debt has risen in recent years due to investments in new infrastructure and the cost of fuel.

As the country faces a potential default, the government has been under pressure to take action, and there have been calls for Eskom to be broken up into smaller, more manageable entities. The government has so far resisted these proposals, arguing that it needs the entity to continue serving the country’s electricity needs.

However, Eskom’s recent financial performance has been poor, with the company posting losses in the past year. The company has been forced to rely on government injections to stay afloat, and there are concerns about its ability to service its debt.

One of the main challenges facing Eskom is the cost of fuel, which has been high due to global prices. The company has also been criticized for its high levels of debt, which have led to concerns about its ability to meet its financial obligations.

The government has taken steps to address these challenges, including the introduction of a new tariff system and the announcement of a plan to sell some of Eskom’s assets. However, these efforts have not been enough to address the underlying issues, and Eskom remains under pressure to make changes.

Moreover, international credit rating agencies have downgraded Eskom’s credit rating, which has led to higher funding costs and reduced access to capital markets. The company’s credit rating is currently junk status, which means it is at risk of defaulting on its debt.

Eskom’s situation is a lesson for other countries with high levels of debt and credit rating problems. The challenges facing the company are not unique to South Africa, and other countries may need to take similar steps to address their own financial challenges.

Overall, the situation facing Eskom is a reminder of the importance of managing debt and credit rating risks. The government and other stakeholders need to work together to address these challenges and ensure that the country’s energy sector remains viable and sustainable.
Behind the noise of another tumultuous week in UK politics, the nation’s economy quietly paid one of its worst prices for growing politics chaos. “The economy is rusting up quite visibly,” Governor of the Bank of England Mark Carney said.

The UK economy quietly had one of its worst weeks this year. London's FTSE 100 index fell 1.8% on Tuesday, the currency slipped below $1.20 for the first time since 2017, and inflation expectations for the coming year crumbled. A Bank of England survey on Friday showed that inflation expectations for the coming year stand at 2.5%, with half of Britons saying that Brexit would push up inflation is currently just over 2%.

The reaction from financial professionals is evident. Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

**Baffled by Brexit? How to follow the latest twists**

By Flavia Krause-Jackson

More than three years after Britain voted to leave the EU, the Brexit debate has reached a crisis point. The UK’s economy has been hit by a series of shocks, including the global pandemic, trade war, and the political turmoil surrounding Brexit. In this article, we will try to make sense of the current situation and explain how to follow the latest twists.

1. **How can you keep track of the Brexit news?**

It's certainly looking that way, but not in a serious manner. Johnson has made it clear that he will try to pass a Brexit bill to prevent a no-deal Brexit in Parliament. If he fails, he will request an extension. If he fails again, he will have to call a general election.

2. **What is a no-deal Brexit?**

A no-deal Brexit means that the UK will leave the EU on October 31 without a trade deal. It would lead to a possible economic recession, increased job losses, and a possible political crisis.

3. **What are the main options for preventing a no-deal Brexit?**

There are several options, including extending the negotiating period, holding another referendum, or applying for a second withdrawal. Each option has its own pros and cons.

4. **Can Brexit be called off?**

The UK’s current Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has said that he will not dissolve Parliament to hold a no-deal Brexit. However, it is possible that a court could rule that the government is preventing a no-deal Brexit.

5. **What does the future hold for the UK and the EU?**

The future is uncertain. The EU has called for the UK to accept the backstop arrangements, but the UK has rejected them. The only way to resolve the Brexit impasse is through a second referendum or a political crisis.

6. **What are the main questions about Brexit?**

There are many questions, but the most important ones are: will the UK have an election? Will the UK have an extension? Will the UK leave the EU by October 31?

7. **What are the main concerns about Brexit?**

The main concerns are: the impact on the economy, the impact on the environment, the impact on the people, and the impact on the EU.

8. **What are the main benefits of Brexit?**

The main benefits are: the UK can have more control over its own affairs, the UK can have more control over its own trade, and the UK can have more control over its own immigration.

9. **What are the main obstacles to Brexit?**

The main obstacles are: the European Union, the UK's own political system, and the UK's own economy.

10. **What are the main risks of Brexit?**

The main risks are: the impact on the economy, the impact on the environment, the impact on the people, and the impact on the EU.

Despite all that, the UK's future is far from certain. The UK's economy is struggling, with the彩economy's problems will deepen. Retail figures for June show a sharp drop, and the economic slowdown is likely to continue. The UK's economy will be facing a recession.
While leading representatives of the new government have been at the Ambrosetti Forum, as Conte is still writing his new manifesto (or as he calls it, “re-drafting” his budget), some observers have suggested that the coalition is unlikely to have the support of the Democratic Party, which has said it would only give the government the votes it needs to pass its policies.

A possible reason for this is that the populist coalition of Five Star and Brothers of Italy has never had much support in Italy itself. In fact, in recent weeks, it has been the object of ridicule and derision. The coalition’s program is full of promises that are unrealistic or impossible to achieve, and its members are often seen as duplicitous and opportunistic.

But despite these challenges, the populist coalition is likely to remain in power for some time. This is because it has a broad base of support among the electorate, and it is unlikely that any other party will be able to form a government that can command a majority in the Italian parliament.

As for the economy, it is likely that the populist coalition will continue to pursue policies that are aimed at reducing the country’s debt and cutting costs. This may include measures to limit public spending, increase taxes, and privatize state-owned enterprises.

However, it is also possible that the populist coalition will face challenges in implementing its policies due to the resistance of other political parties and interest groups. In any case, the Italian economy will continue to be affected by the ongoing global pandemic, and the country will need to find ways to adapt to the changing circumstances.
China's August exports unexpectedly shrink as US shipments slump

China ships equipment for $1.7bn energy project in Pakistan

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Facebook is eyeing engineers at New York banks in hiring spree

**Bloomberg**

With Wall Street, Facebook is courting for your job next year.
The California-based social media giant plans to hire, for its New York City office, among its more than 1,600 engineers, 10,000 people, largely by poaching each other from the financial sector. Goldman Sachs said it plans to raid Wall Street and banks. Facebook's plans finally begin the hiring campaign from tech luminaries.

This city has been a major target for the company, which is looking to recruit more engineering candidates as the creator of Poland's tech giant Facebook has started a hiring spree in years. Goldman said it plans to raid rivals in technology and finance.

Facebook plans finally begin the hiring campaign from tech luminaries.

The increase came after the company was seen as struggling to find a way to attract and retain top talent. In June, Facebook said it was laying off 1,000 employees, or about 4% of its workforce, as it cut costs and refocused on its core business.

The hiring spree comes as Facebook faces increasing scrutiny over its use of user data and its role in spreading misinformation. The company has been under pressure to do more to address these issues, and to improve its relationship with users.

Facebook said it plans to hire more than 1,000 engineers in the coming months, with a focus on improving the user experience of its billion-plus users.

The company said it would be hiring in areas such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and user research.

Facebook is also reportedly looking to hire engineers from other technology companies, such as Apple and Google.

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Billionaire expects an export U-turn throws up investor red flag: Analysts

Deutsche Bank cutting dozens of jobs in fixed income trading

The headquarter of Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt. Deutsche Bank is cutting dozens of traders and supports its global strategy to cut costs, amid weak performance in capital markets, in the year's third quarter, the bank said Monday, September 9, 2019.

The German lender, which has 75,000 employees, said it would cut up to 12,000 jobs in the fixed income, currency and commodities (FICC) division, which is responsible for its globally recognized corporate and institutional banking business.

The bank joins a global trend of job cuts as banks are adapting to a more challenging global economy, with interest rates at multi-decade lows and regulators demanding higher capital buffers.

Deutsche Bank has been cutting jobs for years, but the latest round is its biggest yet, according to people familiar with the matter.

The bank's FICC division, which includes foreign exchange, fixed-income trading and commodities, has been struggling in recent years due to the flattening of yield curves and weaker demand for derivative products.

The division's losses have prompted the bank to take a number of cost-cutting measures, including a reduction in its FICC trading headcount, which is now in its third year.

The bank said it would reduce its FICC workforce by 12,000, or about 20%, by the end of 2020, and that it would try to relocate as many employees as possible to its European and Asian businesses.

The bank's announcement comes as other major banks, including JPMorgan Chase & Co., Morgan Stanley and Citi, have announced similar plans to cut staff in their fixed-income divisions.

The cuts are part of Deutsche Bank's broader strategy to reduce costs and improve its profitability, which has been hurt by low interest rates and a lack of growth in its core businesses.

The bank's strategy is expected to face challenges in the coming years, as regulators continue to demand higher capital buffers and as economic growth slows in key markets.

The bank's FICC division has been hit hard by the flattening of yield curves and weaker demand for derivative products, leading to a decline in revenue and profits.

Deutsche Bank's announcement comes amid a broader trend of job cuts in the financial industry, as banks struggle to adapt to a more challenging global economy and regulatory environment.

The bank's FICC division has been struggling in recent years, with revenues down and profits in the red for the past few years.

The bank has been trying to turn around its FICC division by reducing costs and improving its performance, but has struggled to make progress.

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Current commercial banks’ public sector time and savings deposits in local currency increased to QR124.19bn in July 2019.