Qatar investments in Turkey stand at $22bn in 2019

By Peter Alapis Business Reporter

Qatar’s investments in Turkey stood at $22bn last year, an official of the Turkish Chambers and Community of Commerce (TTO) stated during the “Qatar-Turkey Business Forum” hosted by Qatar Chamber.

According to TTO’s data, Qatar’s investments in Turkey reached €17.6bn. This president also said during the event, which he attended with Qatar Chamber chairman Sheikh Khalid bin Jabor Al-Attiyah.

Partly, this was due to Turkey’s railroad incentive in the list of conditions imposing Qatar’s investments in 2017. It triggered one of the largest deals in the energy sector, with Qatar’s $10bn investment in Turkey.

While Turkish companies are involved in many projects related to the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Istanbul and other cities, such as the Istanbul International Airport and Ataköy Thermal Plant.

Speaking at the event, Turkish companies said that Qatar-Turkey relations are also “strategic” and “deep”. The mood between both countries is “diverse” and “diplomatic”, Al-Attiyah said.

Qatar Chamber chairman Sheikh Khalid bin Jabor Al-Attiyah.

According to Sheikh Khalid, the forum will provide an opportunity for the business communities of both countries, and the promotion of businesses will also add to Qatar and Turkey. The forum will also give both sides an opportunity to explore investment in all fields and industries.

As Al-Attiyah said, Qatar and Turkey have a “positive and favorable” relationship.

Baker Hughes announces major LNG turbomachinery order from QP for NFE project

By Peter Alapis Business Reporter

Baker Hughes, a GE company, today announced an order with Qatar Petroleum (QP) and Qatargas Operations Company Limited to supply LNG turbomachinery for the North Field South (NFS) Project. The project is expected to provide an additional 750 billion cubic feet of LNG per year from the North Field field in Qatar.

The order represents one of the largest LNG projects ever to be announced in the industry.

According to Baker Hughes, the order will help to increase Qatar’s LNG production capacity by 2022.

The project is expected to provide an additional 750 billion cubic feet of LNG per year from the North Field field in Qatar.

The order represents one of the largest LNG projects ever to be announced in the industry.
Turkey sees modest growth this year despite pandemic

Economic growth forecast to jump to 6.8% next year; annual inflation expected to decline to 10.3% this year

Turkey’s economy is set to grow by 0.3% this year, as the country continues to recover from the pandemic-induced recession, according to the latest projections. However, inflation is expected to remain high, with annual inflation expected to reach 10.3% this year, down from 15.7% in 2020.

Turkish Finance Minister Berat Albayrak said during a press conference last week that the government is confident in achieving its economic targets for 2021. “We are focused on maintaining macroeconomic stability and continue to implement policies that will support growth,” he said.

Albayrak also noted that Turkey has been successful in managing the pandemic, with a strong vaccination rollout and effective public health measures.

IMF urges more social spending in Middle East and Central Asia

Governments in the Middle East and Central Asia need to step up social spending and support health-care systems, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said in a report presented in September.

The report notes that governments in the region have been hit hard by the pandemic, with a sharp decline in oil prices and tourism revenues. It calls for increased social spending on health and education, as well as support for vulnerable groups.

“Governments need to be more proactive in addressing social needs, especially in sectors that have been hit hard by the pandemic, such as education and health,” said IMF economist Andrew Friedley.

Caments to the Middle East and Central Asia report was presented at the 2021 World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings in Washington, D.C. The report is part of the IMF’s annual Country Reports on the Middle East and Central Asia.
China’s too-big-to-fail real estate pulls back from the brink

By Michael Forsyth

China’s real estate sector has been on the upswing for years, with developers pouring billions of dollars into new projects. However, the recent turbulence in the industry is leading to concerns about overcapacity and the potential for a downturn.

According to data from the China Real Estate Index System, home prices in major cities like Shanghai and Beijing have fallen by more than 10% in recent months. The government has taken steps to stabilize the market, including tightening lending standards and implementing new regulations.

The impact of the real estate sector is significant. China’s real estate industry accounts for about 10% of the country’s GDP, and it provides employment for millions of people. The industry’s growth has also driven the development of related sectors, such as construction and home furnishings.

Despite these challenges, the industry remains resilient. Developers are adapting to the new market conditions by focusing on quality and innovation, and the government is providing support to help stabilize the market. As the industry adjusts, we can expect to see continued growth in the long term.

Spotlight on Commodities

Markets remain lower on dollar strength; silver takes hardest hit

By Terence Zinyah

The recent strength of the US dollar has had a significant impact on commodity markets. Silver, in particular, has taken a hit as the greenback’s appreciation has made the metal more expensive for foreign investors.

Silver prices have dropped by more than 20% since the start of the year, with some analysts predicting further declines. The metal is used in a variety of industries, including electronics, jewelry, and photography, and its price is closely tied to the performance of these sectors.

Despite the challenges, silver has some attractive long-term prospects. As the global economy continues to recover, demand for silver could increase, driving prices higher. Investors looking for diversification and hedging against inflation may consider adding silver to their portfolios.
Asia bourses fall as investors struggle to extend rally

China home prices seen to rise faster this year

Bullion

Gold

The reasons for the continued fall of gold prices were many and varied, including a strengthening US dollar, rising bond yields, and expectations of higher interest rates from the Federal Reserve. These factors led to a moderation in the demand for gold as a hedge against inflation and a safe-haven asset.

Sensex ends flat; rupee weakens

Sensex ended flat as rupee weakened.

Sensex ended flat at 53,900

India's benchmark equity index ended the session 53,900, after gaining 0.6% in the morning, on regional cues and ahead of key macroeconomic data due later in the day.

The Sensex, which is heavily weighted towards technology, informational technology, financial, banking and consumer discretionary companies, ended the day at 53,900.

Carry-trade laggards may become winners in era of low volatility

The carry-trade laggards may become winners in an era of low volatility.

When the yield curve is steep, carry trades tend to work particularly well. But when it is flatter, as it has been recently, carry trades tend to underperform.

By contrast, a stock market in a trailing sector may become a winner in low volatility.

Retail traders love Korea market where shorts aren't allowed

Retail traders love Korea market where shorts aren't allowed.

South Korean government has created a tool to keep the retail investor from short selling. The tool, known as the "short selling ban," is designed to stabilize the stock market and prevent a speculative sell-off.

The ban, which was implemented in 2020, has proven to be effective. Since its introduction, the ban has helped to stabilize the stock market and prevent a speculative sell-off.

The ban has also been praised by investors, who say it has helped to stabilize the market and prevent a speculative sell-off.

The ban has also been praised by investors, who say it has helped to stabilize the market and prevent a speculative sell-off.
Wall Street’s IPO enemies ready one-two punch

There have only been two direct listings on the New York Stock Exchange this year, according to data compiled by S&P Global Market Intelligence. As a result, there’s been a resurgence of interest in the direct listing model, which bypasses underwriters and creates a chance for companies to raise capital without the traditional IPO process. But for some investors, the direct listing strategy is a two-edged sword. They argue that it’s not truly an alternative to the IPO process and that it might not be the best option for all companies looking to raise capital.

“A direct listing is like a first date,” said Sarah Smith, an equity strategist at FBR Capital Markets. “It’s great for someone you’ve just met, but it’s not necessarily the best way to attract a potential partner in the future.”

Smith said that the direct listing model is not without its risks. For example, companies that choose to list directly may not have the same level of visibility as those that go through the traditional IPO process. Additionally, the lack of underwriters means that companies may not have as much support in the market.

“There’s a lot of volatility in the market right now, so direct listings could be risky,” Smith said. “Companies need to be careful about how they approach this strategy.”

But despite these concerns, Smith said that direct listings could be a viable option for companies that are looking to raise capital in a hurry. “If a company has a strong balance sheet and a solid track record, it might be able to get away with a direct listing,” she said. “But if there’s any doubt about the company’s financial health, it might be better off going through the traditional IPO process.”

In the end, Smith said that companies need to weigh the pros and cons of each strategy before making a decision. “It’s all about finding the right balance,” she said. “If a company is able to find the right balance, it can use either the traditional IPO process or the direct listing model to raise capital.”

The key is for companies to be transparent with investors and to make sure that they understand the risks and rewards of each strategy. “Companies need to be upfront about the risks before they decide to go through with a direct listing,” Smith said. “They need to be clear about what they’re hoping to achieve and how they plan to do it.”

In this way, direct listings can be a powerful tool for companies that are looking to raise capital quickly and efficiently. But it’s important to remember that there are risks involved, and companies need to be careful about how they approach this strategy.
Europe markets slip after recent surge; all eyes on Trump-Biden debate

Reuters, AFP

E uropean stocks dropped yesterday after solid gains in the previous session, with banks and insurance sector sliding as concerns over extended lockdowns in the wake of a spike in coronavirus cases weighed. The news came after a slight rise in US stocks due to the ongoing stimulus negotiations between Biden and fellow Democrat House Speaker Pelosi.

Europe's FTSE 100 lost 1.0% on Wednesday, with key sectors such as banks and oil producers falling. The Stoxx 600 index was down 1.2% as of 0930 GMT, extending its losses from the previous session, while the MSCI World Index was off 0.7%.

The pan-European Stoxx 600 index declined 0.9% with oil producers suffering losses after OPEC+ members failed to reach a deal on production levels for next year. Oil prices remained volatile as investors wait for more clarity on the global economic outlook.

Global stock markets were mixed, with the S&P 500 index rising 0.3% in early trade, buoyed by the optimism around the US stimulus proposal. However, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was lower, down 0.5%.

In Japan, the Nikkei 225 lost 1.5% as investors showed caution amid reports of new lockdown measures in some regions. The yen appreciated against the dollar, while the euro fell slightly against the greenback.

The dollar was trading slightly lower against major currencies, with the euro gaining 0.4% to $1.1745. The yen was up 0.2% at 108.78 per dollar.

In commodity markets, crude oil prices were mixed, with the Brent crude futures rising 1.4% to $56.46 per barrel. Gold prices dropped, with the precious metal losing 0.4% to $1,850.70 per ounce.

Investors are keeping a close eye on the US-China trade tensions, which could affect global growth prospects.

**BBA**

**WORLD INDICES**

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Pandemic spurs Africa mobile telcos to ramp up banking bid

**Senegal is on verge of unprecedented growth from oil and gas, says president**

**Journalist**

Senegal is expected to achieve an unprecedented growth of 10.7% in 2023, thanks to the development of new offshore oil fields. President Macky Sall said: "We are determined to make sure that Senegal becomes a major player in the global oil and gas market." He added that the country has a significant potential for hydrocarbon production, which is expected to reach 10 million barrels per day by 2025.

In addition to oil and gas, Senegal also has a growing petrochemical industry, with plans to increase production capacity to 20 million tons per year by 2030. The country is also investing heavily in renewable energy, with a target of generating 70% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030.

Senegal's president also announced plans to attract more foreign direct investment to the country, saying that the government would create a special economic zone for the oil and gas sector. He added that the country would provide tax incentives and other incentives to foreign investors, including a 10-year tax holiday for new projects.

Senegal's economy is expected to continue to grow at a rate of 5% per year, according to the International Monetary Fund. The country has made significant progress in recent years, with GDP growing at an average rate of 4% per year since 2017. However, challenges remain, including high poverty rates and a lack of diversification in the economy.

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**About the Author**

Macky Sall is a well-known Senegalese politician who served as the country's president from 2012 to 2023. He is known for his commitment to economic development and social justice.

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- The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the publisher or the government of Senegal.
- The information provided in this article is subject to change without notice.

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**Citation**

Lagarde's peace at risk as ECB splits over virus response: Sources

European Central Bank policymakers are increasingly divided over how to handle the economic recovery as the Covid-19 pandemic continues to affect economies worldwide, with some ECB officials calling for more stimulus measures. Lagarde has been under pressure to act, but the bank's governing council is divided over the best approach.

The debate centres on how to provide support to sectors most affected by the pandemic, including tourism and hospitality. Some officials have called for further monetary easing measures, such as lowering interest rates or increasing bond purchases, while others argue that fiscal policy should take precedence.

In a sign of the growing tension, Lagarde has repeatedly emphasized the importance of coordination between monetary and fiscal policy, but the divide is widening. Some members of the governing council have privately expressed concerns about the potential for a prolonged economic downturn, while others believe that the recovery is already underway.

The situation is particularly delicate for Lagarde, who is also managing the bank's response to the financial crisis. The debate over the best course of action is likely to continue as the pandemic continues to evolve and the economic outlook remains uncertain.

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Air France leads tax pushback in climate vs recovery fight

As European Union leaders grapple with the economic fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic, the aviation industry is pushing back against proposals to tax jet fuel.

The European Commission has proposed a tax on jet fuel as part of its efforts to combat climate change. The proposal would tax aviation fuel at a rate of €44 per metric ton of CO2 emissions.

Air France, one of the European carriers, has been a vocal critic of the proposal, arguing that it would be unfair to place a burden on airlines that are already struggling to recover from the pandemic.

The airline has threatened to take legal action if the proposal is implemented, arguing that it would be a violation of EU law.

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German consumer prices fall in Sept after sales tax cut

German consumer prices fell in September after the government introduced a temporary sales tax cut.

The tax cut was introduced as part of the government's stimulus package to help the economy recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. The cut was expected to boost consumer spending and拉动经济.

However, the cut had a limited effect on prices. The consumer price index fell by 0.3% in September compared to the previous month.

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German economy shrinks at annual rate in Q3

The German economy contracted at an annual rate of 0.3% in the third quarter of the year, according to preliminary data from the Federal Statistical Office.

The contraction was driven by a decline in industrial production and a decline in exports. The government had hoped that the tax cut would boost consumer spending and support the economy.

The contraction is likely to increase pressure on the government to introduce further stimulus measures to support the economy.

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ITA adds air traffic outlook as crisis drags on

ITA Airways, the former Alitalia, has added its forecast for the global air traffic outlook to its annual report.

The airline expects a slow recovery in air traffic as the pandemic continues to affect economies worldwide. It expects a gradual increase in passenger traffic in the second half of the year, but the recovery is likely to be slow and uncertain.

The airline has already taken steps to reduce its costs, including mothballing some of its fleet and axing some routes. It has also increased its focus on cost reduction measures.

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Germany's debts cost histórico historic low despite record borrowing: Sources

Germany's debt costs have reached a historic low despite record borrowing to fund its pandemic response.

The country's debt yields have fallen sharply in recent months, reflecting the strong demand for German government bonds. The low yields have allowed the government to borrow at historically low rates.

The low yields have also allowed the government to repay its existing debt at historically low rates. The government has even been able to refinance some of its existing debt at negative yields.

The low yields reflect the strong demand for German government bonds, which are seen as a safe haven in times of uncertainty. The low yields are also a sign of the strong confidence in the German economy.

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More data and analysis can be found in the full articles linked above.
Ex-IMF head Rato acquitted over Bankia IPO, prompting calls for legal changes

IMF's exit may prompt probes of 30 other cases

Ex-IMF head Rodrigo Rato was acquitted over the Bankia IPO, clearing the way for him to return to politics in Spain. Rato, who resigned from the Fund in May 2011 and has always denied any wrongdoing, is now open to being asked to return to his old job of minister for finance in Spain, a step that would also clear the way for Bankia's credit card debtors to be paid off by the government.

The ruling, which can be appealed, was immediately prompted to seek a new role outside Spain by some of his critics, who believe he should step down as minister for finance in Spain, a step that would also clear the way for Bankia's credit card debtors to be paid off by the government.

Apple incites coalition to challenge Apple Store fees

Bloomberg

Tec"os/as credited for the iPhone 3G, the company has been able to produce 100,000 units per week, and has already sold more than 100,000 units. The company has also sold more than 100,000 units of the iPhone 3G in the United States, and has already sold more than 100,000 units.

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Proper marketing strategy stands companies in good stead

By Paul Al-Mamary

- What is marketing and what strategy for a company is better?

- Corporate reputation and corporate governance are two key factors that make up the market capitalization of the company, according to a recent study by the World Economic Forum.

- Focus: The future is here — a strategic approach to marketing

How a company’s marketing and sales strategy is critical to its success. The study found that companies with strong marketing strategies tend to have higher sales and profits, as well as a stronger brand image. Additionally, a strong marketing strategy can help a company stand out in a crowded market and attract potential customers. Most importantly, a strong marketing strategy can help a company increase its revenue and drive growth. Therefore, it is essential for companies to have a clear understanding of their target market and to create a strategy that will appeal to their customers. This can be achieved by researching the market, understanding the needs of customers, and tailoring the message to meet these needs. By implementing a strong marketing strategy, a company can effectively communicate its value proposition and differentiate itself from its competitors. This can lead to increased sales and profits, as well as a stronger brand image. However, it is important to note that a strong marketing strategy cannot be achieved overnight. It requires ongoing effort and investment, as well as a willingness to adapt and change as the market evolves.