Qatar slated to see strong recovery in 2021 and 2022: IIF

By Pratap John

Qatar’s merchandise trade balance is estimated to rise to $55bn by 2025, FocusEconomics said.

The country’s merchandise exports are estimated to rise to $106bn in 2023 from $97bn this year. Next year’s forecast is $108bn, followed by $111bn, $114bn and $117bn in 2025.

Qatar’s public debt as a percentage of GDP, FocusEconomics said, will rise to 33% in 2023 from 31% in 2021 and 25% in 2020. Qatar’s public debt is expected to peak at 34% in 2024, the report said.

The country’s current account surplus in 2024 is estimated to be $54bn, with the surplus expected to peak at 36% in 2025, according to FocusEconomics.

However, the country’s fiscal surplus is estimated to fall to $11bn in 2023 from $25bn in 2021, the report said.

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China property sector

The Chinese property sector has come under intense pressure this month after the default of Evergrande Group, which was the first Chinese property developer to default back in 2012. The default has sent shockwaves across the industry, with a wider crisis threatening economies in the region.

Evergrande, one of the world’s largest property developers, has been struggling to meet its debt obligations. The company has missed payments on its loans and bonds, raising concerns about its ability to continue operating.

The company’s viability is now in doubt, with some analysts suggesting it could lead to a wider crisis in the property sector and potentially even the wider economy. Others warn of defaults.

Problems have already spread well beyond Evergrande. Top developers Country Garden and Sunac China both rose 2% despite a 1% nationwide bond sell-off. Some property shares gain on Monday, although there was little sign of a recovery.

For Japan, which imports all but a tiny amount of its energy needs, high oil, gas and coal prices are bringing the energy crisis for the country since the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011 to a new high. Electricity prices in Japan have risen just shy of 50% this year.

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We have an daggered view with DP World that in Dubai we are able to trade the commerce of the whole region in as many ports as possible, “CDC’s Head of Allied Industries Emilein Rostedt said. The partnerships to invest, along with ports, in infrastructure like container Depot and walkable cities, are key to that vision. The company’s aim is to have 85% of the UAE’s cargo be worth $100bn annually by 2050, according to Emilein Rostedt.

The expansion of the three ports would include new container terminals and related expansions in neighboring countries, supporting jobs for locals and making the region more competitive, the CDC said.

The partnership between DP World and the UAE government has already established the Port of Khalid, a growing port in the western region of the UAE. The company has also been investing in Dubai's port infrastructure over the past several years, while CDC has invested $40m in the UAE's port sector.

Dubai’s DP World, UK’s CDC to invest up to $1.7bn in Africa

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Dubai has been working with DP World and other global companies to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on oil. The UAE government has set a goal of increasing the UAE’s share of the global economy to 5% by 2030.

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Inflation and energy crunch worry pull down Asian bourses

The pressure to hike is coming as energy prices rocket to multi-year or even multi-decade highs of the northern hemisphere winter, at the same time as supplies are limited. The readings will be closely watched for an idea about how firms are faring in the wake of pandemic lockdowns. The surge in inflation across counties the planet and increasing worries of a worldwide food crisis, with WTI oil hitting a seven-year peak, while Chinese coal prices are at a record. WTI and Brent were slightly higher early trade.

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private equity firms circle GlaxoSmithKline’s $54bn arm

The International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington, DC, Transatlantic supply chain disruptions followed by the biggest pandemic buyout of all time, and KKR & Co are among potential suitors, the International Monetary Fund said on Tuesday as it noted growth outlooks for the United States and other major industrial powers.

The IMF’s split forecast, in its World Economic Outlook, saw growth of 5.4% for the United States this year, down from 6.5% forecast in July. It left a 2021 global growth forecast unchanged at 4.9%.

The outlook highlights risks, with IMF chief economist Gita Gopinath saying that differences among countries are rising. "We are seeing a growing concern about persistently high inflation as countries are struggling with supply disruptions.

Not even a disappointing September US jobs report or other developments suggest that the transatlantic supply chain disruptions have eased enough to start raising rates, Gita Gopinath, chief economist of the International Monetary Fund, said on Tuesday.

Many investors have been fretting about inflation for much of 2021, with some starting to speculate that the Fed would start reducing its asset purchases. "We are seeing a growing concern about persistently high inflation as countries are struggling with supply disruptions.

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Gas price set to hit $90 per million British thermal units by year-end
By Santhosh V Perumal

The Gulf Times

Qatar’s role as a peacemaker and a leader in the Middle East is well-recognized. Qatar has used its wealth from hydrocarbons in recent years to establish itself as a financial hub and to support numerous initiatives and projects in various fields. The country is often referred to as a significant player in international law, and its role in supporting arbitration practices is noteworthy. Qatar is the first country to join the UN Convention on Arbitration, which is a significant step in its efforts to establish itself as a hub for arbitration and dispute resolution services.

The spread of Covid-19 has affected global arbitrations, and the pandemic has led to a significant increase in the use of virtual arbitration. Qatar has taken the lead in this regard, and the country is now home to several virtual arbitration centres, which have played a crucial role in handling disputes during the pandemic. These centres have been successful in conducting arbitration proceedings based on the latest developments in technology and communication.

The success of these centres is evident in the increase in the number of proceedings handled by them. The centres have been able to handle more cases in a shorter time, which has led to a significant reduction in the cost of arbitration. The centres have also been able to attract more clients from around the world, which has helped to increase the number of proceedings.

In conclusion, Qatar’s role in the International Law and virtual arbitration is substantial, and the country is expected to continue to play a significant role in the future. The pandemic has highlighted the importance of virtual arbitration, and Qatar has been successful in using this medium to handle disputes. The success of these centres and the country’s role in supporting arbitration practices is expected to continue to increase in the future.