Qatar participates in GCC meetings of ministerial committees on trade and industry

UAE reports net profit of QR207mn on revenues of QR1.6bn

Woqod 9-month net profit jumps 61% to QR96mn
Bloomberg QuickTake Q&A

Why stagflation is back on some traders’ radars

1. **What is stagflation?**

Stagflation is sometimes called the worst of both worlds because it combines high inflation and a weak economy. It describes a situation where an economy is characterized by high inflation and low growth, with wages and prices both rising rapidly. It’s often associated with a period of time when the economy is stagnating or experiencing a recession.

2. **What happens if it happens?**

The term “stagflation” was coined during the 1970s to describe a period of high inflation and high unemployment. It led to a sharp decline in living standards, as people’s purchasing power was eroded by rising prices.

3. **What does it mean?**

Stagflation is a severe economic condition that occurs when a country experiences both inflation and recession simultaneously. It can be caused by a variety of factors, including high government spending, low productivity, and low consumer demand.

China signs huge LNG deals with US supplier Venture Global

China is one of the world’s biggest importers of LNG, and its energy demands are expected to grow in the coming years. Recently, China has signed a large deal with Venture Global, a US-based LNG supplier, to provide LNG to China for 10 years. The deal is worth billions of dollars and is expected to boost China’s energy security.

This is a significant development for the US, as it is one of the world’s largest LNG producers. The deal is also expected to help China reduce its dependence on Russian LNG, which has been a major source of energy for the country.

China eyes coal price intervention to curb cost spikes

China is one of the world’s largest coal producers and consumers. However, the price of coal has been rising sharply in recent years, putting pressure on industry costs and the overall economy. To address this, China is considering taking measures to intervene in the coal market, including setting price limits or providing subsidies to coal producers.

China’s efforts to control coal prices are part of its broader strategy to tackle inflation. The government has been implementing a range of measures to control inflation, including increasing the supply of goods and services and implementing stricter monetary policies.

RBI expects festival season to bolster urban demand

RBI expects a strong festival season to boost urban demand in India. Festival season is a key period for retail sales in the country, and it is expected that the demand for goods and services will rise significantly during this period.

Malaysia's credit crunch targets high-risk events in supply deals

Malaysia has introduced a credit crunch for high-risk events in supply deals. The credit crunch is designed to protect the country from the risks associated with high-risk events, such as natural disasters or geopolitical events. The credit crunch is expected to reduce the likelihood of default and improve the creditworthiness of companies involved in supply deals.
Energy crisis seen wake-up call for more investment

Bahrain and Lebanon

The current energy crisis is a wake-up call for the need to boost more in the sector to avoid economic crises, a National Oil Company official said after the Abu Dhabi-based energy conference on Wednesday.

The official said that the world is facing the most severe energy crisis to date, and has been hit hard by the price of oil, with local fuel prices soaring to record highs and the trade deficit ballooning to the highest in at least two years.

Oil prices have spiked in the past few weeks, with Brent crude reaching $100 per barrel on Tuesday. The US oil benchmark, West Texas Intermediate, has risen above $90 per barrel.

The official said that the country has been taking steps to reduce its dependence on oil, but the crisis has highlighted the need for more investment in the sector.

He added that the crisis has also highlighted the need for more investment in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to reduce the country’s reliance on fossil fuels.

He said that the government was working on a plan to diversify the energy mix, with a focus on renewable energy.

The official also said that the government was working on a plan to increase the country’s energy efficiency, with a focus on reducing energy consumption in the residential and commercial sectors.

The official said that the crisis has also highlighted the need for more investment in the country’s infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, to improve transportation efficiency.

The official added that the government was working on a plan to improve the country’s electricity grid, with a focus on increasing the capacity of the grid and reducing losses.

He said that the government was also working on a plan to improve the country’s water infrastructure, with a focus on increasing the efficiency of water use and reducing losses.

The official added that the government was working on a plan to improve the country’s telecommunications infrastructure, with a focus on increasing the speed and reliability of internet services.

The official said that the government was also working on a plan to improve the country’s education system, with a focus on increasing the quality of education and reducing dropout rates.

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Supply Crunch Inflation Gives Central Banks an Unfixable Problem

**Bundesbank Chief Weidmann Quits Early with One Last Inflation Warning**

The European Central Bank remembers the inflation-targeting era fondly. After all, it means central bankers had a clear path forward with a clear endpoint in sight: lower prices. That’s not the case anymore. Weidmann fears that the ECB is targeting inflation too low to support growth, and that the ECB is taking risks by trying to target inflation too high to support growth.

**Port Gridlock Stretches Supply Lines Thin for Global Economies**

Supply chains are stretched thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies. Port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies. Port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies. Port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies. Port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies. Port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies as port gridlock stretches supply lines thin for global economies.

**UK Rate Sets Forces Investors to Ponder Life After BoE Support**

The Bank of England is expected to raise interest rates to 0.75% in February, and the government is considering further cuts to the UK’s budget deficit. The government is also considering further cuts to the UK’s budget deficit. The government is also considering further cuts to the UK’s budget deficit. The government is also considering further cuts to the UK’s budget deficit. The government is also considering further cuts to the UK’s budget deficit.

**Bloomberg**

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Asian bourses mostly rise on more earnings joy as Fed mulls taper

London copper market is in a historic flash squeeze

Hong Kong

Most Asian markets were higher on Wednesday, indicating a global rally fuelled by strong earnings, while markets took a turn on challenges from the Fed. However, as a group, the region was wary of being asked to weigh in on recent developments in Washington.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei 225 fell 0.5% to 28,559.21, after the Federal Reserve’s decision to taper its bond-buying program. The market, which had pared earlier gains, slipped amid heavy selling. However, the Shanghai Composite Index ended 0.3% higher at 3,588.85, while the Hang Seng Index was unchanged at 25,512.55.

The Fed, in a move aimed at reducing its balance sheet, is expected to announce in early December that it will start reducing its asset purchases. The decision was welcomed by investors, who see it as a positive sign of economic recovery.

In India, the Sensex was up 0.5% to 55,126.50, led by gains in Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services, and Reliance Industries. The Nifty, on the other hand, was little changed at 16,927.00.

In Australia, the S&P/ASX 200 was up 0.1% to 6,568.50, with gains in materials and energy stocks. The market was also supported by the Federal Reserve’s decision to taper its bond purchases.

In Europe, the blue-chip Stoxx 600 index was up 0.5% to 441.89, with gains in financial and materials stocks.

In the US, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 0.3% to 35,504.07, with gains in technology and industrial stocks. The S&P 500 was up 0.3% to 4,661.92, with gains in technology and healthcare stocks.

London copper market is in a historic flash squeeze

The London copper market remains in a historic flash squeeze, with prices rising sharply due to a supply tightness situation. The LME copper price rose to a new high of $11,250 per tonne, up 10% in less than a week.

The market is facing a shortage of physical metal, with stock levels remaining low. The LME copper official grade warehouse is estimated to be around 40,000 tonnes, down from 100,000 tonnes a year ago.

The tight market has driven up prices, with the three-month LME copper contract rising to $11,250 per tonne, up 10% in less than a week. The exchange has imposed restrictions on trades, including limits on daily price movements.

 Analysts say the shortage is due to a combination of factors, including a sharp increase in demand from China and a reduction in smelter production in the US.

The tight market has also led to a shortage of physical metal, with stock levels remaining low. The LME copper official grade warehouse is estimated to be around 40,000 tonnes, down from 100,000 tonnes a year ago.

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Qatar Chamber joins GCC consultative meeting in Bahrain

The 14th annual Arab Episcopal study - a global survey of over 200 people in the religious community - has found that 95% of Qataris feel that their overall quality of life has improved over the years.

The survey, conducted by the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry (QCCI) in collaboration with the Gulf and Arab Episcopal Network (GANE), aimed to assess the impact of the Gulf crisis on the religious community in the Gulf region.

The report found that the religious community in Qatar has experienced a significant improvement in their quality of life, with 95% of respondents reporting an improvement in their overall quality of life.

The survey also found that the majority of respondents (83%) believe that the Gulf crisis has had a positive impact on their quality of life, with 90% of respondents reporting an improvement in their overall quality of life.

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Airlines hit turbulence on spiralling jet fuel price

By Fred John

Fuel costs are a significant cost and highly variable expense for airlines worldwide, accounting for about 30% of their total operating costs. In 2021, the average price of jet fuel was $89.75 per barrel, up from $62.40 per barrel in 2020. According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), jet fuel prices have risen sharply in recent months, driven by supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions, and rising demand for oil.

One of the main factors contributing to this rise is the continuing pandemic, which has led to increased travel demand and higher fuel prices. In addition, the impact of climate change, with its associated increase in fuel efficiency, has also contributed to increased costs.

The rise in fuel costs has put pressure on airlines, with some companies reporting losses. The increase in fuel prices has also led to a rise in the cost of cargo transportation, with many companies seeing their fuel costs rise by more than 50% in some cases.

In conclusion, the rise in fuel costs is a major concern for airlines worldwide, and it is important that companies continue to monitor the market closely to ensure they can effectively manage their costs.

Boeing forecasts 20-year Middle East commercial jet and services market valued at more than $1.4tn

By Fred John

Middle East airlines and services are set to grow significantly over the next two decades, according to a new report by Boeing. The report, titled "Boeing Middle East Commercial Market Outlook 2021," forecasts that the region's commercial jet and services market will be worth $1.4tn by 2040, up from $750bn in 2019.

The report highlights the importance of the Middle East as a key aviation market, with the region expected to see strong growth in both passenger and cargo traffic. The report also notes that the Middle East is poised to become a major hub for aviation and is expected to see significant growth in the number of new aircraft delivered to the region over the coming decades.

The report recommends that airlines and services providers in the Middle East should focus on investing in new aircraft and services to meet the growing demand for travel and cargo transport. The report also highlights the need for airlines to invest in new technology and services to improve the passenger experience and increase efficiency.

Thai Airways parent seeks to raise $535mn

By Bangkok

Thai Airways International Plc (THAI) said on Friday it has filed a draft proposal with the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission to raise up to $535mn through a rights issue.

The rights issue, which represents about 49% of the total shares of Thai Airways, will be offered to existing shareholders at a price of 7 baht per share, the airline said in a statement.

Thai Airways, which filed for bankruptcy protection in 2019, has been struggling to return to profitability due to a combination of factors, including competition from low-cost carriers, a decrease in travel demand, and the pandemic.

Singapore welcomes more travellers under quarantine-free programme

By Seo Jun

Singapore welcomed on Wednesday the first travellers under an expanded quarantine-free programme, moving to lift a strict two-weeks hotel quarantine for short-term visitors, in a bid to boost the beleaguered tourism sector.

The expansion is a major milestone in Singapore's efforts to attract more foreign visitors, particularly from countries with low infection rates, as the country seeks to rekindle its battered tourism industry.

Under the new programme, eligible travellers will be able to enter Singapore without having to go through the mandatory hotel quarantine period, provided they meet certain conditions. These include a negative COVID-19 test result taken within 72 hours before departure, and having a stay-in arrangements approved by the Singapore government.

The move is seen as a significant step forward in the country's efforts to revive its tourism industry, which has been hit hard by the pandemic. It follows a series of measures introduced by the government to boost travel, including the launch of the "Travel Bubble" programme last year.