Qatar’s FDI in stock market valued at $28.62bn in 2020, says UNCTAD

Oman’s new FDI in stock market valued at $28.62bn in 2020

Qatar’s foreign direct investment (FDI) in the US market valued at $28.62bn in 2020, according to the US Department of Commerce (USDOC). The USDOC measures foreign direct investment (FDI) as the stock of investments made by non-residents in US business enterprises. It is defined as the net acquisition of assets minus disposals, and includes the purchase or acquisition of a majority interest in a US business. The FDI in stock market valued at $28.62bn in 2020 is the highest in the history of Qatar’s FDI in the US market.

FDI in stock market is a crucial part of Qatar’s economic strategy. It is a key component of Qatar’s diversified economic strategy, which aims to enhance Qatar’s position as a global financial hub. The FDI in stock market is expected to contribute to Qatar’s economic growth and diversification, and to enhance the country’s role as a regional financial hub.

Qatar’s FDI in stock market is expected to continue to grow in the coming years, driven by the country’s strong economic performance and its strategic vision to become a global financial hub. The FDI in stock market is expected to provide strong returns to investors, and to contribute to Qatar’s economic growth and diversification.

FDI in stock market is a key component of Qatar’s economic strategy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. The FDI in stock market is expected to contribute to Qatar’s economic growth and diversification, and to enhance the country’s position as a global financial hub.
Saudia Arabia's budget deficit narrows in second quarter

PNC rebrands wealth businesses as lenders vie for rich clients

Invitation to the Extra-Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

Greeting,

The Board of Directors of Masraf Al Rayan has the honour to invite all shareholders to the Extra-Ordinary General Assembly Meeting that will be held virtually through ‘ZOOM’ platform on Wednesday, 8 September 2021 at 5.30 p.m. in Dukhan Balroom, Doha Sheraton Hotel. In case the required quorum is not reached in the first meeting, a second meeting will be held on Tuesday, 28 September 2021 at the same time and setting.

All Bin Ahmed Al Kuwari
Chairman & Managing Director
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China’s economic risks build in second half

China bonds see worst rout in a year as data cating and basin tending

Asian markets rise but Fed taper delta, tempert gains

Makoto

China’s benchmark bond yields soared above the 5% level on rising inflation concerns, as China’s financial markets were bracing for a second half of economic growth that could see a slowdown in the second half of the year from the unprecedented stimulus measures taken in the first half. The yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond rose above 3.5%, hitting the highest level since November 2010, as expectations of tighter monetary policy and higher inflation pressures weighed on bond prices.

China’s central bank is said to be preparing to hike interest rates and tighten credit conditions, following a series of measures taken in recent months to cool down overheated property markets and curb rising prices. The pressure on bond yields is expected to continue as the government seeks to manage expectations and prevent a sharp correction in the bond market.

Inflation in China has been rising, with consumer prices increasing at a rate of 3.4% in July, the highest level in more than three years. This has fueled concerns that the central bank may be forced to act to control inflation, which could have a negative impact on economic growth.

Meanwhile, Chinese authorities have been warning about the risks of a property bubble, with some cities reporting a sharp rise in property prices. This has led to speculation that the central bank may start tapering its easy monetary policy stance, which could lead to a rise in bond yields.

Chinese bonds are particularly sensitive to interest rate changes, as the country has a high proportion of retail investors who are more susceptible to changes in bond yields. This could lead to sharp corrections in the bond market if the central bank decides to tighten monetary policy.

In addition, China’s economic prospects are also being clouded by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to disrupt supply chains and disrupt trade flows. This could lead to slower economic growth and higher inflation in the coming months.

Overall, the outlook for China’s bond market is cloudy, with the risk of higher interest rates and rising inflation being the main concerns. Investors are advised to be cautious and to diversify their portfolios to manage these risks.
**Flash crash shows why it’s tough to be bullish on gold right now**

**Bloomberg**

Gold’s slide to the lowest since 2009 was a tough blow for bulls who had seen the metal as a hedge against inflation. While Monday’s flash crash was a reminder of technical issues that can affect trading, the signal is the latest in a series of recent events that have raised questions about the future of gold.

Whether rising prices are sustainable or profits just another recovery, traders are taking a hard look at the possibility of a pullback. The metal’s recent performance has been bolstered by concerns about global growth and inflation fears, as well as worries about the US Federal Reserve’s policy stance.

The biggest risk to gold’s rally may be the prospect of a downturn in global growth, which could dampen demand for the metal as an inflation hedge. The Federal Reserve’s decision to taper its asset purchases in late 2021 also raised the possibility of a sell-off in riskier assets, which could push gold lower.

**Asset managers find greenwashing ‘blind spots’ in EU rules**

**Bloomberg**

A report released last year found that banks, insurers, and other financial institutions are failing to adequately address the risks posed by climate change. The report warned that the financial sector is at risk of being left behind in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The report concluded that while many financial institutions have made progress in addressing climate risks, there is still a significant lack of understanding and implementation of the EU’s new climate-related disclosure rules.

The report highlighted the need for financial institutions to improve their climate risk management practices, including the development of new tools and processes to identify and manage climate risks. It also called for increased transparency and accountability in the financial sector to ensure that institutions are taking the necessary steps to address climate risks.

The EU’s new climate-related disclosure rules are aimed at improving the ability of financial institutions to identify and manage climate risks. The rules require financial institutions to disclose information on their exposure to climate-related risks, including the risks to their assets and liabilities, as well as the risks to their business models.

The report also called for increased collaboration between financial institutions and regulators to ensure that the rules are being implemented effectively. It recommended that regulators develop guidance and oversight mechanisms to ensure that financial institutions are taking the necessary steps to address climate risks.

**Yellen urges bipartisan approach to increase the debt ceiling**

**Bloomberg**

Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said Wednesday that a bipartisan approach is needed to raise the US debt ceiling, rather than the “narrow political process” that has prevailed in recent years. She noted that the “narrow approach” has resulted in the government defaulting on its obligations, which could have serious consequences for the economy.

Yellen said that raising the debt ceiling is necessary to avoid default, but that a bipartisan approach is needed to ensure that the country can meet its financial obligations. She noted that a “narrow approach” has led to default, which could have severe consequences for the economy.

Yellen also stressed the need for a “bipartisan approach” to address the long-term fiscal challenges facing the US, including the rising cost of Medicare and Social Security. She said that a bipartisan approach is needed to ensure that the country can meet its financial obligations in the long run.

**Amazon.com lures advertisers from Facebook after Apple privacy shift**

**Bloomberg**

Amazon.com Inc. lures millions of Facebook Inc. advertisers with a new tool aimed at helping brands track how their advertising is performing. The tool allows advertisers to measure the impact of their campaigns on Amazon, a move that could be a boon for the e-commerce giant.

The tool, which is being rolled out to a select group of advertisers, allows brands to track how their ads are performing on Amazon, a move that could be a boon for the e-commerce giant. The tool helps brands track how their advertising is performing on Amazon, a move that could be a boon for the e-commerce giant.

The tool helps brands track how their advertising is performing on Amazon, a move that could be a boon for the e-commerce giant. The tool helps brands track how their advertising is performing on Amazon, a move that could be a boon for the e-commerce giant.
Oman bourse settles at 10,941 points despite negative sentiment

By Southern Finance

Business Report

The Omani bourse ended the trading session on Saturday on the positive side, with a gain of 14.7 points or 0.14% to close at 10,941.96 points. The benchmark Muscat Index (MIX) also gained 14.7 points or 0.14% to close at 10,941.96 points.

Foreign investor's net buying stood at SR115.6 million or 5.5% compared to SR22.7 million in the previous session. Foreign investor's net selling was SR2.2 million or 0.1% compared to SR21.5 million in the previous session. The market's net buying stood at SR113.4 million or 5.4% compared to SR19.2 million in the previous session.

The benchmark index of the stock exchange concluded the week at 10,941 points, with a gain of 10.8 points or 0.1% compared to 10,830.2 points in the previous session. The benchmark index of the stock exchange ended the session at 10,941 points, with a gain of 10.8 points or 0.1% compared to 10,830.2 points in the previous session.

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