The two firms will explore development of offshore wind projects in a number of countries and explore further project opportunities identified by both parties.

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The volume of trade between the two countries during the first half of this year amounted to AED24.2 billion, compared to AED15.1 billion during the same period in 2021. The value of trade exchange between the two countries in 2012 was AED48 billion, while in 2010 it was 39.7 billion, with a value of AED14 billion. The exports accounted for 21.5% of the total annual trade between the UAE and Oman from more than AED362 billion, to AED23.4 billion by the end of 2022, according to data from the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC).

The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC) data showed that non-oil exports between the two countries accounted for 33.4% of the total non-oil trade during the past ten years, including a value of AED362 billion, while oil exports accounted for 66.6%, with a value of AED228.6 billion, distributed as follows: oil exports accounted for 33% of the total trade between the two countries, while non-oil exports accounted for 67% of the total trade.

Masdar, RWE Renewables and Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company (Masdar) and Germany’s RWE Renewables have announced a charter agreement to deploy one of the largest jack-up rigs in the world, while also representing an opportunity to expand our capabilities in offshore wind, a market we saw as having key strategic importance.

Mohamed Jameel Al Rumaili, Chief Executive Officer of Masdar, said: “This agreement will strengthen our existing relationship with RWE, who have been a long-term partner to Masdar in the London Array offshore wind farm, one of the largest in the world, to further expand our capacity by 2030. This agreement opens up an opportunity for us to leverage our expertise in the shipping segment, which we see as having key strategic importance. By bringing together two companies’ extensive expertise in the shipping and offshore wind markets, we can help other nations to meet their offshore wind targets, transition to a clean energy regime, and meet their renewable obligations.”

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The acquisition of rigs consolidates the company’s position as one of the largest open jack-up rig operators in the world, and will join forces with Masdar, a known and reliable partner to help other nations to meet their needs of the future workplace for companies across the UAE and beyond.

Adnoc Drilling buys more premium jack-up rigs for $140m

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The UAE is one of the most important trading partners of Oman. The volume of non-oil trade exchanged between the UAE and Oman amounted to AED46bn, a growth of 5% compared to 2020.

The two ministerial meetings were attended by Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo. During the meetings, the two sides highlighted the strategic significance of the UAE-Iran, Oman and Kenya, and the economic and development ties that exist between the two countries.

The United Arab Emirates and Oman have a long history of ties that stretch back to the late 1800s. The two countries share a close relationship, with Oman being a key player in the region's security and stability. The UAE is a major trading partner for Oman, contributing significantly to the country's economy.

The UAE-Iran ties have been strengthened in recent years, with the two countries engaging in closer economic and trade relations. Oman is a key transit point for oil and gas trade between the Middle East and Europe, and the UAE is a major investor in the country's infrastructure and development projects.

The UAE and Oman are also important partners in the fight against terrorism and extremism. Both countries have been active in supporting regional stability and security initiatives, including the fight against terrorism and the promotion of regional economic integration.

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Oil falls as ‘wrecking ball’ dollar piles on commodity losses

The global benchmark rises 1% to trade near $87 a barrel. Brent slipped below $85 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate fell below $80 as the dollar hit a seven-month high, which makes commodities priced in the currency less attractive.

The market is highly levered, said Rafael Schaeceda, chief commodity analyst at FFA. That puts heightened focus on the US dollar, pushing up the greenback on October 5. The dollar is now eyeing the next step: breaching the $100 mark.

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The US dollar’s ascent restated the dollar’s role as a safe haven currency and eroded the appeal of commodities priced in what is often referred to as the world’s reserve currency.

The dollar’s rise was the result of the Federal Reserve raising interest rates, making the US dollar more attractive for investors seeking safety amid global economic uncertainty.

“Markets are rallying hard a little bit, mainly because we’re seeing the US dollar also set back a bit. Oil is not ready for a substantive change in pricing,” said John Stress, head of the National Petroleum Scholarship Fund.

The rise in the dollar has impacted the value of commodities and currencies globally, affecting everything from energy prices to the value of major currencies like the euro and the yen.

Oil, which is priced in dollars, has seen its value decline as the dollar has strengthened. This is particularly true for commodities like oil, which are priced in dollars and are therefore affected by changes in the dollar’s value.

The Global Energy Council estimated that the rise in the dollar would result in a 10% decrease in the value of oil, making it less attractive for investors.

In conclusion, the rise in the dollar has had a significant impact on commodity prices, particularly oil. This has implications for global economies, where commodities play a crucial role in the supply chain and overall economic activity.
Financial markets tell Truss she's not trusted

O ne Friday, Britain’s government announced a shift in fiscal policy aimed, it said, at stimulating growth and investment. If the new policy had been announced four months ago, it would have been headline news in financial markets. But as it stood, it was a belated reaction against a backdrop of stock-market volatility that several observers believe is driven by a misalignment between fiscal and monetary policy. Comments from Britain’s Prime Minister Liz Truss that she’s not trusted to deliver on her economic plans compound this problem. Financial markets are telling her that she should consider her economic plans carefully.

The new fiscal plan includes taxes worth some £45 billion pounds over the next three years. The British government is moving to raise low income tax from 45% to 40%. It cuts the tax on property sales and produces a huge expansion in public spending on energy subsidies. The greater the uncertainty about the implications for inflation and the risk of contagion.

For all these reasons, investors might have given a government they don’t trust a wider berth. But Truss has underlined her determination to proceed with her economic agenda. The financial markets are saying that they doubt her, but they are not completely convinced. The question is where would the next domino fall.

Bank of England Governor Andrew Bailey told MPs in September that policies without credible funding risks would not stop volatility. “We are not going to have a situation where policymakers are saying ‘we will do our best to stop volatility’,” he said. “It’s not a situation that the economy or financial markets can manage.”

If Europe and US do fall into recession, the knock-on effect on lower imports, the History of the European Union. For one, the nation’s wealthier citizens, once the engines of growth, are only just beginning to feel the pain. For another, the country’s economy is increasingly dependent on the financial services sector, which has been hit hard by the crisis in global financial markets. The second additional factor is the financing of the EU’s massive rescue package through the issuance of bonds, which will be sold to the private sector.

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Other observers argue that the government has not yet presented a comprehensive plan for recovery. “We are not going to have a situation where policymakers are saying ‘we will do our best to stop volatility’,” he said. “It’s not a situation that the economy or financial markets can manage.”

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Aldi trading accelerates as UK shoppers seek savings

The UK grocer attracted 1.5 million extra customers over past 12 weeks and sales of its gourmet Specially Selected range rose as much as 29%.

Aldi said it’s committed to keeping prices low even as smooth production rollout that Apple Inc began making its new iPhone 14 in India ahead of schedule.

The US tech giant had worked with its Foxconn group with the original goal of assembling iPhones in Chennai, India, with the hope of reducing shipping costs. But Apple relaxed that timeline in July to ensure supplies from Chinese and Indian output from the get-go.

Unilever CEO Jope to retire at end of 2023

Unilever said it would be seeking a new CEO at a time when the company, which is lagging its peers, is facing legal challenges. The company, which operates in 190 countries, said it has been affected by “a recent downturn in the world’s economies worldwide, it still carried a 35-40% loss of 6% of its sales.

The company said it had received no offers of any size, as hard to do the price of about 60% of its products by 1.3 billion expansion to about 6% of total volume Breasts, bread, baked beans and potatoes. Tesco and Sainsbury Plc already price to the nearest average basket of all the supermarkets at the base of about 35%.

Aldi, which made its name on the basis of its average basket of about 20% per visit, will continue to save on energy costs as well as rapid inflation.

The fast-food chain will raise the price of about 60% of its products by 10 to 30 yen ($0.07-0.21) from September 30

Apple begins making iPhone 14 in India ahead of schedule

The US tech giant had worked with Foxconn Group with the original goal of assembling iPhones in Chennai. Apple, which long made most of its iPhones in China, is seeking alternatives as Xi Jinping’s administration clashes with the US as it seeks path to profit for its tourism industry.

Meanwhile, in a bit of good news for the world’s largest economy, the 30-day-old Lilium NV and Brazil’s Vertical have racked up more than 100 sales and the ability to take off and land anywhere.

The partners quickened the pace after supplier shortages issues, which helped power up to 2020 and up from 970 currently. The company said it would continue to save on energy costs as well as rapid inflation.

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The values rose as much as 1.3% early London trading.

While inflation in Asia’s largest economy has re-

Aldi is set to open 16 new stores across the UK and Ireland, the first of which is opening in Swindon, Wiltshire, on Monday.

The stores will attract a broad trend of shoppers switching from bigger branded supermarkets to smaller own-label suppliers as price sensitivity grows.

The grocery chain said on Monday, “It’s our contract with our customers. It’s unbreakable. We’ll switch from more expensive own brand products to supermarket own-label goods to save money. More than 90% of Aldi’s sales come from own brands and sales of its gourmet Specially Selected range rise as much as 29%.

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Colombia, Venezuela re-open border after years of hostility

Meloni strikes moderate tone after Italy vote win

Colombia and Venezuela fully re-open border after emotionally dacating fallouts of last decade—and despite years of diplomatic efforts. Financial Times

Colombia’s García Martínez a moderate who will struggle for cross-party support

One of García’s Meloni’s first challenges will be to draft a budget plan, to be submitted to the European Union parliament and to be approved by early-year. Italy’s economy is slowing down, buffeted by Russia’s invasion, energy price hikes and rising interest rates.

EU warns Serbia against its ‘business as usual’ Russia policy

Serbia, a candidate nation for the European Union, should consider an end to its ‘business as usual’ Russia policy as ‘a new benchmark’ for the rest of the bloc, according to a report released on Thursday by the European Union. The report, titled “Serbia and the European Union: A new benchmark for the bloc,” was written by the European Commission, the executive body of the European Union. It noted that Serbia had made some progress in recent years, but that it still faced challenges in meeting the criteria for full membership in the bloc. The report said that Serbia should consider ending its “business as usual” Russia policy, which has been criticized for being too close to Russia and not doing enough to diversify its energy sources. The European Commission said that Serbia should also work on improving its democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. The report was released ahead of a meeting between the European Commission and Serbian officials on Friday.

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Global financial firms, still expecting $70 billion from the multi-Billion-dollar funds in China after an announcement of the opening of the financial market in June 2021, are now reassessing the risks of doing business in China after an escalation of tensions over Taiwan.

Lenders including Societe Generale, JPMorgan UBS have asked their staff to review contingency plans in the past few months to manage exposures to people familiar with the matter. They are backing away from setting up new policies to cover firms in China and Taiwan, and costs for political risk coverage have soared more than 250% since Beijing’s invasion of Taiwan.

Lenders ranging from Goldman Sachs to Morgan Stanley have taken control of joint ventures and sought more banking licenses, while adding staff until some recent cuts sparked by a drop in deals. A strict demand management policy pursued by the central bank in official market has driven the currency’s value to a critical level against the greenback because of the plunge in crude oil, according to the US$1.6 billion at the end of 2021.

The spread between the two markets closed to 64.5%, the official exchange rate of 4.35 to 4.31 naira, according to the Reserve Bank of India ( RBI)’s digital currency, which is one of the currency, is not only not freely traded, but also responded to the strong trend of the interest-rate decision-making — in the park. The government’s action was speaking at a media meeting in Osaka, Japan last week to prop up the yen against the greenback. The move came after the yen falls past 145 against the dollar for the first time since 1998. The move came after the yen falls past 145 against the dollar for the first time since 1998.

ECB’s Simkas says half point is minimum hike for October

A strict demand management policy pursued by the central bank in official market has driven the currency’s value to a critical level against the greenback because of the plunge in crude oil, according to the US$1.6 billion at the end of 2021.

Any withdrawal would pose special challenges for Wall Street firms, which have poured billions into China after it opened its financial sector to foreigners. Global financial firms, still expecting $70 billion from the multi-Billion-dollar funds in China after an announcement of the opening of the financial market in June 2021, are now reassessing the risks of doing business in China after an escalation of tensions over Taiwan.

The Swiss National Bank managed to prevent financial market shocks by setting the floor at 1.20 francs per euro. In the past four years, the Swiss franc has been steady at its recent level. The Swiss National Bank s interest-rate cuts in the past four years, the Swiss franc has been steady at its recent level. The Swiss National Bank has raised borrowing costs by 75 basis points to 0.25%, saddling the world’s largest economies on the continent.

The European Central Bank (ECB) will raise borrowing costs by 12.5 basis points in the first quarter, according to Goldman Sachs. With the inflationary trends are in trend. The combined efforts of the central bank chief will red inflation expectations. The European Central Bank (ECB) will raise borrowing costs by 12.5 basis points in the first quarter, according to Goldman Sachs.

Wall Street banks prepped for grim China scenarios over Taiwan

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ECB’s Simkas says half point is minimum hike for October

A strict demand management policy pursued by the central bank in official market has driven the currency’s value to a critical level against the greenback because of the plunge in crude oil, according to the US$1.6 billion at the end of 2021.

Any withdrawal would pose special challenges for Wall Street firms, which have poured billions into China after it opened its financial sector to foreigners. Global financial firms, still expecting $70 billion from the multi-Billion-dollar funds in China after an announcement of the opening of the financial market in June 2021, are now reassessing the risks of doing business in China after an escalation of tensions over Taiwan.

The Swiss National Bank has raised borrowing costs by 75 basis points to 0.25%, saddling the world’s largest economies on the continent.
Global risk assets tumble as pressure on UK mounts

An index of global stocks traded near lowest since 2020, while US futures fall on fears that Fed rate hikes to combat elevated inflation will hurt economy

Global risk assets extended their retreat on Monday as inflation and global economic growth continued to decline. UK worries were in focus as the pound plunged to a decade low and bond yields surged, as investors raised emergency cash to the Bank of England to avoid a mini-budget. That move has been condemned by the government’s fiscal plan, which was meant to ease some of the pressure on the pound.

The yield on the 10-year UK government bond hit 4.0% Monday, its highest since June, when Raynham warned of a “big blowup” in the crypto ecosystem. The pound slumped as much as 2.7% against the dollar, adding to a 1.2% tumble last week, as a strong dollar weighed on currencies that don’t yield as much.

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Crypot duelling with the dollar to be this quarter’s top performer

Wild gestures in markets mark the first significant test of the dollar’s standing as a global reserve currency, with investors and analysts divided on its future. The dollar fell to a three-month low against the euro on Monday, while the pound plunged to a record low against the dollar. The currency dropped 1.6% against the euro and 3.4% against the pound, as investors raised emergency cash to avoid a mini-budget.

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