MoU sets up German SME association’s headquarters in Qatar, first in the GCC

By Peter Blagoev

The MoU was signed by H.E. Sheikh Mohamed bin Hamad bin Saud Al-Abdallah Al-Thani, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Qatar and the President of SME Development Council (SMEC); and Dr. Thomas Pütz, Head of SME Consulting and Head of the Dusseldorf Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The meeting was held at the SMEC headquarters in Dusseldorf.

Innovation Cafe concludes Qatar’s 1st ‘E-commerce Hackathon’

Qatar economy remains one of strongest in CEEMEA: HSBC

Qatar, which remains one of the strongest and most dynamic emerging markets in the world, is the country of destination for the 1st ‘E-commerce Hackathon’, a first in Qatar organized by Breakfast Café. The staging of the 3-day hackathon was aimed at empowering innovation and co-creating solutions to address challenges, and enhancing the business environment for SMEs. The hackathon was supported by Qatar Science & Technology Park (QSTP), Qatar Development Bank (QDB), and Fawwara, the hackathon gathered entrepreneurs, innovators, and creative minds from Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, and Turkey.

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How AI is aiming at the bad math of drug development

By Rob King

A drug rapidly takes more than a decade to develop at a cost of about $1.7 billion. That, in the case of $85 billion of annual expenditure on research, development, and eight at least 50 years, making a drug that takes years and billions of dollars to develop is a dead-end proposition. The problem is that drug resistance, which is a major factor in the failure of new drugs, is not the only issue. The bad math of drug development is also at play. The problem is that drug resistance, which is a major factor in the failure of new drugs, is not the only issue. The bad math of drug development is also at play.

1. Why is drug development hard?

Drug development is hard because there are many factors that can influence the success of a drug. One of the main factors is the human body. The human body is a complex system of organs and tissues that work together to maintain homeostasis. The human body is also susceptible to a wide range of diseases and conditions, many of which can be treated with drugs. However, the human body is also able to fight off infections and diseases with its own immune system. This makes it difficult to design drugs that are effective in the human body.

2. How does AI change the game?

AI can be used to improve the drug discovery process by helping to identify potential drug targets and predict how a drug will work in the human body. AI can also be used to design new drugs that are more effective and less likely to cause side effects.

3. Why does AI have an advantage in drug development?

AI has several advantages over traditional drug development methods. AI can process vast amounts of data quickly and accurately, which is important in the drug discovery process. AI can also learn from past data and use that information to make predictions about new drugs.

4. How can AI be used in drug development?

AI can be used in several ways in the drug development process. AI can be used to identify potential drug targets and predict how a drug will work in the human body. AI can also be used to design new drugs that are more effective and less likely to cause side effects.

5. How does AI work?

AI works by using algorithms to analyze data and make predictions. AI can be used to identify potential drug targets and predict how a drug will work in the human body. AI can also be used to design new drugs that are more effective and less likely to cause side effects.

6. How successful have AI-driven drugs been?

AI-driven drugs have been successful in several cases. The first AI-driven drug, called Keytruda, was approved by the FDA in 2014 for the treatment of melanoma. Keytruda has been successful in several cases, and it has been approved by the FDA for several other indications, including nonsmall cell lung cancer and head and neck cancer.

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Commercial Bank introduces

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First of its kind in QATAR
Asian markets fall again as investors assess virus threat to global recovery

Asian stock markets fell again on Wednesday after last week’s gains were wiped out by news of a fresh wave of infections in China and elsewhere. The benchmark S&P 500 index fell 0.8% and the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 0.7%. The eurozone’s Stoxx 600 index fell 1.1%.

Investors have been monitoring the virus closely as it threatens to disrupt global supply chains and crimp business activity. The virus first emerged in China late last year and has since spread to more than 100 countries, prompting governments to impose lockdowns and travel restrictions.

“China’s resurgence of cases as it has started to ease its lockdown measures is a concern,” said David O’Neill, chief economist at the UK’s National Institute of Economic and Social Research. “It could cause delays in the recovery of other economies as businesses struggle to reopen.”

In Japan, the Nikkei 225 index, the country’s main stock market, fell 0.7% to 26,423.43 points. Hong Kong’s Hang Seng index declined 0.7% to 24,214.37 points and Taiwan’s TAIEX index fell 0.6% to 10,746.96 points.

Shorter-tenor Indian bonds to bear brunt of hawkish RBI bets

Short-term interest rates in India have been rising in recent weeks, with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) tightening policy in response to inflation pressures and concerns about the uncertainty created by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The RBI, India’s central bank, raised its key policy rate by 25 basis points (bps) in June and another 25 bps in August, bringing the total increase to 50 bps since April. The bank has also signaled that it may raise rates further to combat inflation, which has been rising at a pace that is observed to be above the headline rate.

“Inflation pressures are still significant and the RBI may continue to hike rates in the near future,” said Priya Misra, chief economist at Daiwa Capital Markets. “We expect the bank to raise rates by another 25 bps in the December policy meeting.”

Nissan touts ‘pioneer’ status with new EV targets

Nissan Motor Co., Japan’s third-largest automaker, said it will spend ¥3.5 trillion over five years to develop electric vehicles, including battery-powered cars, with the aim of making it the world’s third-largest EV maker by 2026.

The company, which is struggling to recover from the 2011 tsunami and tsunami, said it had set a goal of producing 3 million EVs a year by 2030. It also said it would invest ¥1.5 trillion in research and development over the next five years.

“Electric vehicles are becoming more popular than ever,” said Hiroshi Kitadaka, head of Nissan’s electric-vehicle division. “We are determined to be a pioneer in this field.”

Nissan’s Electric Vehicle 2030 Strategy, unveiled Wednesday, aims to increase the number of electric and hybrid vehicles sold by 2030 to 1 million units a year, up from 48,000 in 2018. The company said it would spend ¥2 trillion on EV-related projects over the next five years.

The strategy includes plans to develop and produce new EV models, including a compact SUV, a minivan, and a midsize sedan. It also includes plans to increase the number of charging stations and to develop new battery technologies.

Nissan also said it would invest ¥1.5 trillion in research and development over the next five years, with a focus on improving battery efficiency and reducing costs.

The company said it would work with other carmakers to develop new EV technologies, including batteries and charging systems, and would continue to invest in its own research and development efforts.

“Nissan is committed to being a leader in the EV market,” Kitadaka said. “We are confident that our strategy will position us for success.”

The company’s stock price rose 4.4% in morning trading in Tokyo. Nissan’s EV strategy has been a key focus for the company in recent months as it seeks to recover from the fallout of the coronavirus pandemic and the ongoing global economic downturn.
ECB tries to soothe on 3-decade high prices as Omicron lurches

The European Central Bank (ECB) has said it needs to be more proactive in managing inflation risks, as the Omicron variant of the coronavirus could further disrupt supply chains and raise prices. ECB President Christine Lagarde has said that the bank will consider whether to change its communication strategy, as it aims to ensure transparency and credibility in handling inflation.

The ECB's policy statement, issued on Thursday, said the bank would remain patient in its approach to monetary policy, but that it would be ready to take action if necessary. The statement also acknowledged the risks posed by the variant, noting that it could have a significant impact on the economy.

"We are closely monitoring the situation and will act appropriately if necessary," Lagarde said.

The ECB has been monitoring inflation closely since it began to rise earlier this year, and its policymakers have been discussing whether to change their approach to monetary policy. The bank has already increased its bond-buying programme to help keep rates low and support the economy.

"The Omicron variant poses risks to the economic recovery and to the achievement of the ECB's inflation target," Lagarde said. "We will continue to monitor the situation closely and stand ready to act if necessary."
QSE sees 78% of traded scrips makes gains

By Fahad Al Fardan

The Gulf Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed more than 11,000 scrips make price gains, a day after test traders for the first time tested the new Trading System and showed the market a glimpse of the new and improved platform. Some of the key gains were reflected in the industrial and real estate sectors.

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Qatar bourse to delist Al Khaliji from Dec 1

All regulatory agencies present in Qatar were delighted and comforted to show Al Khaliji Bank’s stockholders the entire因其长期的业绩不景气而被市场所冷落。今年5月，QSE的蓝筹股收益率指数上涨了10%，而GSE的收益率指数上涨了20%。

The venture capital and sovereign wealth fund sector saw some gains, with some stocks making significant price gains. However, there were also some losses in the real estate sector, with some stocks experiencing a decline in price.

Qatar will delist the Qatar Exchange (QE) from December 1. The move comes as the bank’s stockholders have been losing confidence in the bank’s operations, with some investors expressing concerns about its financial stability.

On December 1, the QE will be delisted from the Qatar Exchange, effective immediately. The bank’s stockholders have been losing confidence in the bank’s operations, with some investors expressing concerns about its financial stability.

The QE had previously listed on the Qatar Exchange since 2002, but its stockholders have been losing confidence in the bank’s operations, with some investors expressing concerns about its financial stability.

The decision to delist the QE comes as the bank’s stockholders have been losing confidence in the bank’s operations, with some investors expressing concerns about its financial stability.

QSE is a private company that operates the Qatar Exchange, the official stock exchange of Qatar. The QE is the only stock exchange in Qatar and is regulated by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA).

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