

Ankara rules out compliance with US sanctions on Iran

Voanews, 24.07.2018



Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu on Tuesday ruled out his country's compliance with U.S. sanctions on Iran, a move that threatens to exacerbate tensions between the NATO allies.

“We have told them we will not join these sanctions,” said Cavusoglu, referring to a meeting last Friday with senior U.S. officials in Ankara. “While we are explaining why we will not obey these sanctions, we have also expressed that we do not find these U.S. sanctions appropriate.”

Ankara strongly opposes U.S. President Donald Trump's decision to impose sanctions after pulling out of an international agreement with Iran on its nuclear energy program. Stringent sanctions are to start taking effect at the end of August, with measures against Iranian energy exports beginning in November. Energy-hungry Turkey is heavily dependent on its Iranian neighbor for oil and natural gas, while Turkish businesses are eyeing Iran as an increasingly important market. On Friday, Marshall Billingslea, assistant secretary of the Treasury for terrorist financing, visited Ankara to meet with Turkish officials and business representatives. Billingslea described the talks as “positive” and acknowledged the difficulties faced by Turkish companies, but warned, “The Treasury sanctions will be enforced very, very aggressively and very comprehensively.”

Washington says no to any waivers for countries trading with Iran, which puts it on a collision course with Ankara. “We've seen this in the past. Turkey will not comply with U.S. sanctions. It will not stop importing Iranian gas and oil,” said Sinan Ulgen, head of the Istanbul-based Edam research institution. “Maybe the Turkish banks will be more careful because of what happened to Halkbank, but that's about it.” Earlier this year, a New York court convicted a senior executive of the Turkish state-controlled Halkbank for violations of previous U.S. sanctions on Iran. Analysts suggest the conviction will result in Turkish banks being reluctant to offer services to Turkish companies operating in the Islamic Republic. The Halkbank conviction also provides Washington powerful leverage over Ankara. “The Halkbank case is still open. The Treasury still has to decide on what kind of fine to impose,” said analyst Atilla Yesilada of GlobalSource Partners. “I hear it will receive some kind of fine, from \$1 billion to \$10 or 11 billion. I think what kind of opinion is formed about [Turkish President Recep Tayyip] Erdogan and whether he can be won back to the Western camp will affect the size of that fine.”

US sanctions 2 Turkish officials over detention of US pastor

CNN, 01.08.2018



The US Treasury Department is sanctioning NATO ally Turkey's ministers of justice and interior in response to the detention of American pastor Andrew Brunson, White House press secretary Sarah Sanders said Wednesday.

"We've seen no evidence that Pastor Brunson has done anything wrong," Sanders said, calling Brunson's detention "unfair and unjust." Trump and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan have discussed Brunson's imprisonment "on several occasions," said Sanders.

The two ministers will have any assets and properties under US jurisdiction blocked and US persons will be prohibited from engaging in financial transactions with the ministers. The US Treasury announced that the US is sanctioning the two Turkish officials, Minister of Justice Abdulhamit Gul and Minister of Interior Suleyman Soylu, for their role in Brunson's arrest and detention. The statement said, "These officials serve as leaders of Turkish government organizations responsible for implementing Turkey's serious human rights abuses, and are being targeted pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13818, 'Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption,' which builds upon Treasury's Global Magnitsky Act authorities. "Pastor Brunson's unjust detention and continued prosecution by Turkish officials is simply unacceptable," Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin said. "President Trump has made it abundantly clear that the United States expects Turkey to release him immediately."

Turkey's Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu responded on Twitter, saying, "the effort by the US to impose sanctions on our two ministers will not go unanswered. We cannot solve our problems until the US administration understands that it cannot get its unlawful demands with this method." The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs also put out a strong response, stating, "we vehemently protest the sanctions decision announced by the US Treasury Department. ... A reciprocal response will be given without delay to this aggressive attitude which serves no purpose." The ministry also called on the US to step back from what it called a "wrongful decision." Secretary of State Mike Pompeo is expected to meet with Cavusoglu on Friday in Singapore and US European Commander General Curtis M. Scaparrotti is in Ankara this week for meetings with his Turkish counterparts. "The Turkish government refused to release Pastor Brunson after numerous conversations between President Trump and President Erdogan, and my conversations with Foreign Minister Cavusoglu. President Trump concluded that these sanctions are the appropriate action," Pompeo said Wednesday.

The “unjust detention” must end, State Department spokesperson Heather Nauert added. “Turkey knows our position well. This has gone on far too long,” she said. Brunson was arrested in 2016 during the Turkish government’s crackdown following an attempted coup. In March, he was formally charged with espionage and having links to terrorist organizations. If convicted, he faces up to 35 years in prison. He maintains his innocence. Last week, he was released to house arrest and ordered to wear an electronic monitoring device. Following his move to house arrest, Trump and Vice President Mike Pence threatened to impose “large sanctions” if Turkey did not return Brunson to the US. “The United States will impose large sanctions on Turkey for their long time detainment of Pastor Andrew Brunson, a great Christian, family man and wonderful human being,” Trump tweeted. “He is suffering greatly,” Trump added. “This innocent man of faith should be released immediately!” A senior US official told CNN last week that Erdogan and Trump had agreed to a deal that would see Israel release an imprisoned Turkish national in exchange for Turkey freeing Brunson. But on Sunday, Erdogan denied any such deal and warned that Turkey would not be bullied into releasing Brunson by Trump.

Turkish Central Bank sharply increases inflation forecast

Hurriyet Daily News, 31.07.2018



Turkey’s Central Bank sharply raised its 2018 inflation forecast to 13.4 percent from 8.4 percent previously, governor Murat Çetinkaya said on July 31.

Speaking at the bank’s quarterly inflation briefing, Çetinkaya also said the bank was lifting its 2019 year-end inflation forecast to 9.3 percent from the 6.5 percent announced in the previous report in April. The revisions follow a leap in consumer price inflation to a 14-year high of 15.39 percent in June.

It has helped drive the lira beyond 4.9 to the dollar in recent weeks, despite interest rate hikes of 500 basis points since April. The lira, which has lost around a fifth of its value this year, stood at 4.9150 per dolar at noon. Data from the second quarter suggested economic activity was decelerating and had started rebalancing, Çetinkaya said. However, inflation will show a limited increase in the third quarter, he said, adding that a tight monetary policy stance would be maintained for a long time.

Turkish economy needs stable growth: Business body head

Anadolu Agency, 01.08.2018



The Turkish economy needs to show a balanced growth performance with a healthy slowdown, according to the head of the Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSIAD) on Wednesday.

Speaking at Anadolu Agency's Finance Desk, Erol Bilecik said one of the most crucial issues of the private sector is to minimize costs, and now a new structure of economic management is in place under the presidential system offering opportunities. "Rapid decision making will be the most important side of the new presidential system."

"One of the important features of simplification [of bureaucracy] is speed, which brings efficiency and lower costs." Following the June 24 general elections, Turkey officially switched to a new presidential system of government. The Cabinet reshuffle saw economy-related ministries cut to nearly half; the new economy management model has three pillars -- production, finance, trade -- with a focus on growth and clarity. Bilecik said all players in the ecosystem should express their opinions and discuss the issues adequately during the decision-making process. "This is one of the essential expectations of the business world," he said. "Because consultations that are held after decisions have been made do not cause anything but a waste of time." Bilecik said volatility of exchange rates is affecting the Turkish business world while higher interest rates are also causing a loss of appetite for investments. "Far ahead of these two, the biggest problem of the business circle is inflation as it reduces predictability," he said, noting that the rise in consumer prices has exceeded reasonable levels. Bilecik also said the Turkish economy overheated last year and witnessed a period in which the inflation rate rose significantly.

"We need to start a soft landing, because sudden brakes will definitely cause troubles," he said. "We need a healthy slowdown and more stable economic growth." According to the country's statistical authority, the Turkish economy grew 7.4 percent last year while it expanded 3.2 percent in 2016. From January to March this year, the economy also recorded a high growth with 7.4 percent. Bilecik said the numbers alone make everyone feel good and the contribution of the growth can be seen in the employment side. "However, looking at macroeconomic stability with this 7.4 percent growth, there is a process falling back in various parameters," he said. Consumer prices in Turkey increased by 15.39 percent in June compared to the same month last year while the annual inflation rate was 10.35 percent this January. The average U.S. dollar/Turkish lira rate this January to July was 4.20 while one dollar traded for 3.65 liras on average last year.

The exchange rate hit its all time high by reaching over 4.90 last month. Currently, the one-week repo rate -- Turkish Central Bank's policy rate -- is at 17.75 percent. In June, the bank raised the policy rate by 1.25 percentage points from 16.50 percent, but it kept the interest rates constant at its sixth Monetary Policy Committee meeting last week. Bilecik also noted that there is a need for well-designed economic program for the coming period and the country can feel better with the introduction of new program this month instead of waiting for September, if possible. About the meeting between Turkish business people and Treasury and Finance Minister Berat Albayrak last month, Bilecik said: "It was quite critical to hear from him that the communication with business circle will be his priority. "Mr. Albayrak said that he will soon announce a new economic program which is already highly expected. We are pleased to see the minister prepared well although he had a very short time since he started his new duty. "It is time to realize the speeches, that is the main point, and from now on we will track the process."

Four Turkish political parties protest US sanctions

Hurriyet Daily News, 02.08.2018



Four Turkish political parties protested on August 2 against U.S. sanctions on two ministers "in the strongest way".

"We say 'no' to the U.S. threats with common solidarity and determination of our nation," said the AKP, the main opposition Republican People's Party (CHP), the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) and the Good (IYI) Party in a joint statement. It added that it was the right of the executive body, or presidency, to give the necessary response to the U.S. based on the principle of international reciprocity.

Earlier, Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu said the "U.S. attempt to impose sanctions on our two ministers will not go unanswered." One of the ministers targeted for sanctions, Justice Minister Abdulhamit Gül, said on his Twitter account that he does not own any property or have money outside Turkey. Previously, White House spokesperson Sarah Sanders said the U.S. would impose sanctions on Turkey's ministers of justice and interior for not releasing American Pastor Andrew Craig Brunson, who faces terrorism charges in Turkey. Sanders said the U.S. would block the properties, if any, of the two ministers. In a written statement published August 1, the U.S. Treasury Department said Gül and Minister of Interior Süleyman Soylu "played leading roles in the organizations responsible for the arrest and detention of Pastor Andrew Brunson". According to U.S. law, those mentioned on the sanctions list will have any of their assets and properties under U.S. jurisdiction blocked and American businesses and individuals will be prohibited from engaging in financial transactions with them.

Turkish Lira skids past 5 to the dollar on US sanctions news

Hurriyet Daily News, 02.08.2018



The Turkish Lira slid to a record low beyond 5 to the dollar and stocks fell on Aug. 2, after the United States imposed sanctions on two Turkish ministers over the trial of a U.S. pastor accused of backing terrorism.

The lira first touched 5 to the dollar on Aug. 1, when the White House announced sanctions against Justice Minister Abdulhamit Gül and Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu over Turkey's detention of Andrew Brunson. The United States has blamed both for being involved in Brunson's arrest and detention. Brunson, an evangelical Christian pastor from North Carolina, has lived in Turkey.

He is charged with supporting the group Ankara blames for orchestrating an attempted coup in 2016. He denies the charges, but faces up to 35 years in jail. The lira hit a record low of 5.0630 to the dollar early on Aug. 2. The currency has lost a fifth of its value this year, battered by rising inflation and concerns over the Central Bank's independence in the face of repeated calls by Erdoğan for lower interest rates. Istanbul's main share index, the BIST 100, fell 2 percent on Aug. 2, with banking stocks among the decliners. Diplomatic disagreements with the United States, a NATO ally and a major trading partner, have long weighed on investor sentiment and the latest move by Washington added to the tension.

High inflation, interest rates hurt businesses

Hurriyet Daily News, 01.08.2018



A number of problems have been hindering businesses to raise their competitiveness and to take new investment decisions in Turkey, including a weaker Turkish Lira, rising inflation rates and high interest rates.

Hosted by Anadolu Agency's Finance Desk on Aug. 1, TÜS AD) Erol Bilecik also said a smooth landing is needed in the Turkish economy. There are two big problems before businesspeople, according to him. "One of them is the weakening trend in the Turkish Lira and another is a rising trend in interest rates," Bilecik said.

However, high inflation is the top problem for Turkey's businesses, he noted. "We have faced a significantly high inflation rate, which should not exist in a big economy like Turkey. The inflation rate hit 15.3 percent. The higher the inflation rate is, the lower the country's predictability is. Our financial costs have been rising," Bilecik said, adding that this composition hurt companies' competitiveness. Bilecik recalled that one of the first statements by Berat Albayrak after he had become the treasury and finance minister was about the fight against inflation. "This is a good approach," he added. The TÜS AD chair also noted the inflation rate should be reduced to 5 percent in the medium term. According to Bilecik, the rising foreign exchange rates have been destroying business. "The dollar-lira parity at 4.00 was a psychological threshold. Now, the parity has almost hit 5.00. We are seeing these levels high, with which Turkish businesses are not ready to handle," Bilecik said. He also noted that the economy faced some overheating last year, urging a smooth landing.

"With the beginning of this year, we have started to see some signals that have shown a cool-down. We have found this positive. Turkey needs to start a smooth landing process in the economy. Of course, an emergency brake will lead to some other hurdles. We need to achieve a healthier and more-balanced economic growth. A good economic plan should be developed to run this process," Bilecik said, referring to the Treasury and Finance Ministry "The announcement of a new economic plan in August, even before September, will create a good vibe in the economy," he added. Bilecik also praised Albayrak's strong emphasis on a closer communication with the business world and his preparation on economic matters. "During our meeting with the minister, he emphasized he would build a strong communication line with businesspeople. This is very good. He also noted that the new economic program would be announced soon. This is quite good as well. Now, it is time to act," Bilecik said, adding that three structural reforms must be prioritized by the new economic administration. These are a comprehensive tax reform, a detailed budget reform and a labor reform, he summarized, while also noting that the independence of key institutions must be maintained as well.

India, Germany sign pact for financial, technical collaboration in area of urban development

Money Control, 01.08.2018



India and Germany today signed an agreement on financial and technical cooperation, with a focus on sustainable urban development and renewable energy.

The agreement was signed between German Ambassador to India Martin Ney and Joint Secretary, (Department of Economic Affairs), Finance Ministry, Sameer Kumar Khare. In December last year, Germany had pledged nearly Rs 8,500 crore (1,055 million Euros) for development cooperation with India during Indo-German inter-governmental negotiations. Speaking at the event.

This will also help reduce the greenhouse gases emission and help in achieving India's goal in curbing it, he said. He also said the focus of the cooperation was on sustainable urban development in areas of sanitation, solid waste management and promotion of urban mobility. This year marks 60 years of bilateral development cooperation between India and Germany.

US-China trade war will dent market psychology

CNBC, 02.08.2018



Trade tensions between the U.S. and China have hit business and consumer confidence — and that's a bigger challenge to overcome right now compared to any economic damage inflicted by new tariffs, according to the chief executive of Southeast Asia's largest bank.

“The bigger challenge is really the psychological challenge,” Piyush Gupta, CEO of DBS Group Holdings, told CNBC's Martin Soong on Thursday. “The fact that people are more uncertain about where this is going creates a degree of lower confidence and that results — whether it's the credit spreads or the stock market.” he added.

“Animal spirits” is a term coined by economist John Maynard Keynes to describe confidence driven by human emotions. The banking business, including that of DBS, relies to some extent on confidence to do well, Gupta said. He added that “unfortunately, there’s not too much you can do about that and so you have to go with the cycle on that one.” The Singapore-based lender on Thursday reported its second-quarter net profit that missed analyst expectations due to weaker trading income. DBS said its net profit rose 20 percent year-over-year to 1.37 billion Singapore dollars (\$1 billion) in the three months to June. That was short of a Reuters estimate of 1.47 billion Singapore dollars. Shares of DBS traded almost 3 percent lower after the release of the earnings report. The bank is a heavyweight on the local benchmark Straits Times Index, which declined by 1.45 percent on Thursday. Gupta, however, said the bank’s underlying business is still strong — a point shared by many analysts, including those from J.P. Morgan and PhillipCapital.

“I think what investors need to focus on is that our shortfall was really focused in the trading area ... That really is a function of the credit spreads widening in Asia, of a very flat yield curve and equity markets coming off very sharply in this quarter,” said Gupta. “The good news is underlying business momentum in our institutional businesses, the corporate banking business, consumer business, wealth business, all are extremely solid,” he added.

Atlanta Fed predicts 5% jump in economic growth for third quarter

Daily Sabah, 02.08.2018



Economic growth is expected to continue at a rapid pace in the third quarter, according to a preliminary forecast from the Atlanta Fed.

The central bank district estimates that GDP will increase 5 percent for the July-to-September period, according to an update posted Wednesday. If the forecast is accurate, it will come on top of a strong 4.1 percent second quarter that was buoyed by a jump in consumer and business spending. President Donald Trump boasted Friday that growth would go “a lot higher” even though many economists.

The Atlanta Fed’s GDP Now forecast, however, has its skeptics. The tracker often starts off optimistic early in the quarter then cools as more data flow in. In the first quarter, the indicator at one point showed 5.4 percent growth in a quarter where GDP rose just 2.2 percent. The model has proven to be particularly sensitive to the ISM manufacturing report, which came out Wednesday morning. Though the July reading of 58.1 actually was below Wall Street expectations of 59.5, the Atlanta Fed said the internal numbers showed that real consumer spending and real private fixed investment accelerated enough to warrant expectations that overall growth would be higher as well.

US Federal Reserve keeps interest rate unchanged

Anadolu Agency, 01.08.2018



The Federal Reserve announced Wednesday it will keep interest rates unchanged.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) said in a statement its members voted unanimously for the move. The labor market has continued to strengthen and that economic activity has been rising at a strong rate, the statement said. "Job gains have been strong, on average, in recent months, and the unemployment rate has stayed low," it added. The American economy added 213,000 jobs in June, while the unemployment rate rose to 4 percent, from 3.8 percent a month ago, but managed to stay at historic low levels.

Job gains and unemployment data for July will be released Friday. While the economy is expected to add 193,000 jobs in July, unemployment rate is anticipated to fall to 3.9 percent. The Fed last increased its benchmark interest rate in June, the second this year. It is expected to make two more rate hikes before the end of the year. The central bank made a total of seven rate hikes since December 2015, three last year.

UK to invest £38m in economic development in Palestine

Government Europe, 31.07.2018



The UK government will provide a £38m aid package over the next five years to support for economic development in Palestine and pursue peace with Israel.

The UK will support economic development in Palestine, particularly in Gaza and the West Bank, by creating hundreds of jobs, installing water and electricity infrastructure, and boosting the country's exports to Israel. The government hopes that its efforts in this area will promote renewed efforts at peace in the region, by encouraging Israeli-Palestinian cooperation, lowering barriers to trade and economic growth, and supporting the financial sustainability of the Palestinian.

It is including by delivering reforms which could significantly improve the authority's ability to collect millions in uncollected revenues and taxes, which could then be reinvested in education and healthcare. What specific projects will the UK support? The UK funding will contribute towards the building of a desalination plant in Gaza, to expand access to clean water in the region, and will fund the installation of solar panels for all houses, business and public buildings to reinforce energy infrastructure. It will also seek to deliver jobs for Palestinians by connecting them with UK businesses and providing technical support to Palestinian companies by reducing logistics costs and removing barriers to exporting by helping products to meet international standards.

What has the UK said about its aid package for Palestine? UK Minister for the Middle East, Alistair Burt, said that the new funding, as well as a strategy for UK investments in Palestine, would be vital both for the ongoing economic health of the country and for efforts to pursue peace in the region. He said: "Our new approach to supporting the economy in Gaza and the West Bank will help create desperately needed jobs, boost exports and collect taxes... As well as alleviating the urgent pressures on the Palestinian economy, this will help to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful two-state solution, which would allow Palestinians to truly prosper. For a truly sustainable economic recovery in Gaza, we urge all parties to refrain from actions which make peace more difficult."

Bank of England poised to raise interest rates

The Guardian, 02.08.2018



The Bank of England is poised to raise interest rates above the level set since the aftermath of the financial crisis for the first time, despite a weakening outlook for the British economy and growing risks from Brexit.

Economists widely expect the Bank's monetary policy committee to lift the cost of borrowing above 0.5% to reach 0.75%. Financial markets suggest a 91% chance of rates returning to levels unseen since March 2009, when Britain was in the grip of recession. Recent readings for the economy have painted a mixed picture for economic growth.

Survey data on Wednesday showed factory output falling to the lowest levels for 16 months in July, amid fears over Brexit and trade wars. On the eve of the interest-rate decision, the latest snapshot from IHS Markit and the Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply showed weaker domestic activity for the manufacturing sector, which could suggest weaker growth lies ahead for the British economy. However, inflation has remained stubbornly above the 2% target set for the Bank by the government, after having risen sharply straight after the EU referendum result. Some rate setters on the MPC, including the Bank of England's chief economist, Andy Haldane, also believe wage growth is just around the corner for workers, amid the lowest levels of unemployment since the mid 1970s, a factor that could help boost workers' bargaining power for higher pay.



The summer heatwave, royal wedding and England progressing to the semi-final of the World Cup helped boost the economy, triggering stronger retail sales in April and May before they unexpectedly fell back in June. The Office for National Statistics found that the warmer weather helped the economy rebound from a slowdown earlier this year after heavy snowfall from the “beast from the east”.

Having watched the economy grind to a halt in the cold weather as building cranes and diggers fell idle across the country, the Bank delayed raising interest rates in May above 0.5%, preferring to wait for better news. Keeping them on hold again could test the Bank’s credibility after a series of speeches from MPC members suggesting that higher interest rates would be required if economic growth continued to recover. Despite some stronger readings for the economy, some economists have warned the Bank against raising rates amid increasing uncertainty over Brexit, as Theresa May is faced with widening parliamentary divisions over her plans. Writing in the Guardian last month, David Blanchflower, a former MPC member, said there was no basis for the MPC to raise rates amid the uncertainty. Threadneedle Street has previously warned that lower interest rates could be required if the UK left the EU without a deal. Mark Carney, the Bank’s governor, has said Brexit developments would have a significant influence on monetary policy. While the MPC has a mandate to steer inflation towards 2%, it also has the ability to deviate from this course to support the economy through difficult periods. Some economists have argued the unemployment rate of 4.2% masks the precarious nature of work for many people, which could hold back wage growth as workers’ bargaining power remains subdued. The most recent official figures show wage growth dropped to the lowest level in six months in the three months to May.

While higher interest rates would add to financial pressure facing consumers, there are fewer people than in previous years who would immediately feel the difference from higher borrowing costs. Nationwide said the share of outstanding mortgages on variable interest rates – which would lead to an increase in payments – has fallen to its lowest level on record, at around 35%, down from a peak of 70% in 2001. Robert Gardner, chief economist at Nationwide, said: “While the impact for most borrowers is likely to be modest, it’s important to note that household budgets have been under pressure for some time because wages have not been rising as fast as the cost of living.”



Announcements & Reports

State Practice and Precedent in Cybersecurity Negotiations

Source : CSIS
Weblink : <https://www.csis.org/analysis/state-practice-and-precedent-cybersecurity-negotiations>

How Chinese Cybersecurity Standards Impact Doing Business In China

Source : CSIS
Weblink : <https://www.csis.org/analysis/how-chinese-cybersecurity-standards-impact-doing-business-china>

Upcoming Events

The Economic Impact of Fighting Corruption in Guatemala

Date : 08 August 2018
Place : CSIS HQ
Website : <https://www.csis.org/events/economic-impact-fighting-corruption-guatemala>

U.S. Arms Transfer Policy

Date : 08 August 2018
Place : CSIS HQ
Website : <https://www.csis.org/events/us-arms-transfer-policy>

Fighting Financial Crime 2018

Date : 10 September 2018
Place : London
Website : <https://www.chathamhouse.org/conferences/fighting-financial-crime-2018>



Digitalization in the Industrial Sector: Implications for Energy, Technology, and Policy

Date : 18 July 2018
Place : CSIS Headquarter
Website : <https://www.csis.org/events/digitalization-industrial-sector-implications-energy-technology-and-policy>

Illicit Financial Flows 2018

Date : 01 October 2018
Place : London
Website : <https://www.chathamhouse.org/conferences/illlicit-financial-flows-2018>

Climate Change 2018

Date : 15 October 2018
Place : London
Website : <https://www.chathamhouse.org/conferences/climate-change-2018>

Global Trade 2018

Date : 01 November 2018
Place : London
Website : <https://www.chathamhouse.org/conferences/global-trade-2018>

The Future of London as a Financial Centre

Date : 12 November 2018
Place : London
Website : <https://www.chathamhouse.org/conferences/future-london-financial-centre>