US unreported over Iraq's predictable fate

**POLITICAL IMBALANCE**

Stephan Richter

**THE HISTORIC** debacle, the US Republi- cans can never lose the battle. They have a decades-long track record of celebrating and exploiting events such as those in Kuwait and the Gulf, and the current administration's efforts to portray the US as a global leader will likely resonate well with their base. However, the opposition party appears to be divided on how to react to these developments, with some calling for a more confrontational approach and others arguing for a more conciliatory strategy. The latter is currently the preferred approach, which may be one reason why the Democrats have not done well in recent elections. The current administration's focus on issues such as economic growth and security will likely continue to shape the political landscape over the next few years.

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**AMASSING FORTUNE**

William Pesek

**FUNNY how everyone thought China would be a bubble-bursting disaster.” One of its more notable figures was shorting the currency much earlier, back in 1999. The Bank of America started shorting the renminbi in 2000. The most bullish of the major banks was Citigroup, which recommended selling the renminbi as early as 2001.**

**STOCK MARKET RALLIES**

From the US to Southeast Asia, wealth is pouring into the stock market in record amounts. In China, the bull market has been fueled by a combination of factors, including the government's efforts to stimulate the economy, the country's growing middle class, and the increasing demand for financial products. The rise of social media and the internet has also contributed to the growth of the stock market, as investors can now easily access information and trade stocks from anywhere in the world. The recent surge in the stock market has also been driven by the success of companies such as Alibaba and Tencent, which have seen their stocks rise dramatically in recent years.

**GDP**

A 1.6% estimate puts the total capital flight in Africa at $11.6bn. That is lower than the $14.4bn in 2013. The capital outflows are a result of a combination of factors, including the US dollar's appreciation, the dollarization of African economies, and the low interest rates in the US. The capital flight is also a response to the high inflation rates in Africa, which have made it difficult for investors to find attractive returns on their investments.

**GDP**

South Africa's GDP is the largest in Africa, followed by Nigeria, Egypt, and South Africa. The country's economy is based on a combination of services, manufacturing, and agriculture, with the services sector accounting for the largest share of GDP. The country is a major trading partner with other African countries and is a key player in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The country is also a major investor in other African countries, with a focus on infrastructure and energy projects.