FINANCIAL TIMES FRIDAY 23 AUGUST 2024 EUROPE



Carbon capture's commercial challenge BIG READ, PAGE 15

Europe needs Germany to do more for Kyiv BEN HALL, PAGE 17

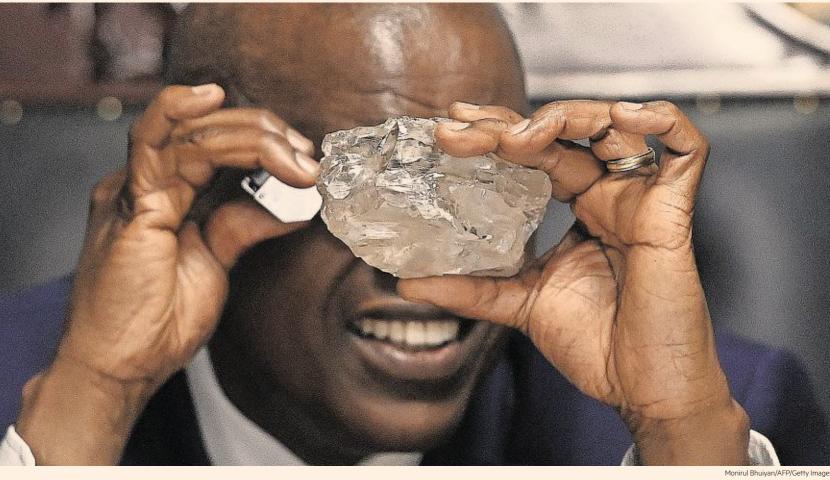
Gem discovery Second-largest diamond found

Botswana's President Mokgweetsi Masisi inspects the world's secondlargest diamond in Gaborone yesterday. The 2,492-carat stone was discovered by Canada's Lucara Diamond in the southern African nation more than a century after the biggest gem was found - which is now incorporated into the

British Crown Jewels. The stone has been valued at more than \$40mn, according to people close to Lucara, whose share price leapt about 40 per cent.

William Lamb, the company's chief executive, told the Financial Times the find was "a sparkle in a gloomy market" and vowed to use the stone to boost the profile of the diamond sector and Botswana.

Diamonds have formed the bedrock of Botswana's prosperity, with mining of the precious gems making up about a quarter of its GDP, according to the IMF.



Strikes threaten 'earthquake' in US supply chain before Christmas season

● North America and India disputes ● Red Sea route already in peril ● Importers race to beat tariffs

OLIVER TELLING - LONDON TAYLOR NICOLE ROGERS - NEW YORK CHRIS KAY - MUMBAI

Strikes stretching from North America to India are threatening a wave of disruption to US supply chains ahead of retailers' peak Christmas season.

Freight groups have warned that labour disputes at Canada's two biggest

Importers are facing "an earthquake in the US supply chain", warned Mia Ginter, head of North American ocean trade at freight transport group CH Robinson. If imports bound for Canadian and US east coast ports are rerouted, "there is no possibility [that west coast ports] can cope". She added: "I've been in this industry 40 years and I think this is the most significant convergence of potential disruption I've ever seen." Mads Ravn, head of US air and sea

logistics at freight forwarder DSV, said: "We're seeing concerns from pretty much every major importer."

American retailers ordered Christmas stock early due to the Red Sea disruptions. But if they are not already diverting stock to the west coast in preparation for the strikes, "you probably won't see that stock in store by mid-November". Ravn said. "That's the risk." The labour disputes come as businesses also rush to get goods into the country in anticipation of increasing trade restrictions with China. Millions of dollars' worth of goods enter the US daily through east coast harbours and on trains from Canadian ports. Since May, President Joe Biden has raised tariffs on Chinese goods, including electric cars and steel. Donald Trump, Republican presidential candidate, has threatened to impose a 10 per cent levy on imports if elected, plus a 60 per cent tax on Chinese goods.

"We've seen a massive push to import commodities that have been heavily hit by Biden's tariffs" as well as goods that Trump is expected to target if elected, said one freight forwarding executive.

The number calling at New York and Savannah ports fell 4 per cent to 205.

About 75 per cent of Canadian freight rail traffic was halted yesterday after the country's two major carriers, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Kansas City, locked out 9,300 workers. Moody's estimated this week that the strike could cost the Canadian economy more

Briefing

Taiwan delegation makes secret trip to US for talks The island's top foreign policy officials have made a secret trip to the Washington area for talks with the US known by insiders as the "special channel", the first such visit since President Lai Ching-te took office.— PAGE 4

Nestlé chief steps down Chief Mark Schneider has quit after eight years as head of the largest food company, following a period of underperformance. Its shares have fallen 14 per cent in the past 12 months.— PAGE 6

▶ UK economy lifts sterling The pound has hit a 13-month high against the dollar after PMI figures showing private sector activity grew more than expected in August and at the fastest pace in four months.— PAGE 2

▶ Israel strikes Lebanon

The Jewish state's air force has struck 10 targets in response to a rocket barrage from the Lebanese militant group Hizbollah, as hopes for an Israel-Hamas truce in Gaza faded further.- PAGE 2

Lawyer bounty of \$50,000

Top US law firms have raised the stakes in a talent war, offering big money to junior lawyers who can refer acquaintances for jobs. The scale of bonuses has risen sharply since the pandemic.— PAGE 5

▶ Far-left claims Berlin win

German far-left leader Sahra Wagenknecht has taken credit for Berlin's decision to limit aid to Kyiv, saying her opposition to arming Ukraine was influencing policy.— PAGE 3; BEN HALL, PAGE 17

► Deutsche Bank settles

Germany's biggest lender has reached settlements with 60 per cent of claimants in a more than decade-long dispute over its

railroad operators could be followed by a strike at ports on the US east coast, leaving west coast ports overwhelmed in the lead-up to the holiday period.

The unrest could worsen with planned industrial action at ports across India, at a time when shipping has already been disrupted for months by the Houthi militant group's attacks on ships in the Red Sea, which have all but closed off a key passage for global trade.

'This is the most significant convergence of potential disruption I've ever seen' Mia Ginter, CH Robinson

US retailers need to reroute imports "right now [but] everybody is lingering around the decision because it's going to cost", he said, adding that diverting to west coast ports could triple shipping costs. The number of container ships arriving at west coast Los Angeles and Long Beach ports rose 7 per cent to 108 between the first 20 days of July and the same period in August, according to consultancy MDST Transmodal.

than C\$341mn (US\$251mn) a day. About 85,000 dockworkers at 36 US east and gulf coast ports are also threatening to strike in October.

Freight executives said strikes in India were adding to concerns. Port and dock worker unions plan an indefinite national strike from August 28. Teamsters & Global Insight page 4 Markets Insight page 9 Soumaya Keynes page 16

acquisition of Postbank, paving the way for a profit boost.— PAGE 5

OpenAI slams safety bill

The start-up has joined investors and artificial intelligence groups to attack a California bill aiming to apply the technology safely, saying it puts its growth at risk. - PAGE 8; INSIDE BUSINESS, PAGE 5



Teamsters split as Trump sees road to conversion

Analysis ► PAGE 4

| Austria | €4.60 | Malta | €4.20 |
|------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| Bahrain | Din1.9 | Morocco | Dh50 |
| Belgium | €4.60 | Netherlands | €4.50 |
| Croatia | €4.50 | Oman | OR1.60 |
| Cyprus | €4.30 | Pakistan | Rupee350 |
| Czech Rep | Kc130 | Poland | ZI 26 |
| Denmark | DKr47 | Portugal | €4.30 |
| Egypt | E£100 | Serbia | NewD550 |
| France | €4.60 | Slovenia | €4.30 |
| Germany | €4.60 | Spain | €4.30 |
| Greece | €4.30 | Switzerland | SFr6.80 |
| Hungary | Ft1480 | Tunisia | Din7.50 |
| India | Rup220 | Turkey | TL150 |
| Italy | €4.30 | UAE | Dh25 |
| Luxembourg | €4.60 | | |

Superyacht maker says crew should have had time to rescue passengers

MARIANNA GIUSTI — PORTICELLO

The manufacturer of the superyacht that sank off Sicily causing the deaths of UK tech entrepreneur Mike Lynch and at least five others, has said the boat was "absolutely safe" and the crew should have had time to evacuate the passengers.

Giovanni Costantino, chief executive of The Italian Sea Group, which owns several boat brands including the yacht's builder, Perini Navi, told the Financial Times that the Bayesian "was designed to be absolutely stable and carry . . . the world's second-tallest mast".

He said the boat sank "because it took on water", suggesting that proper procedures were not followed.

He speculated that the large opening just above the waterline on the stern, which pivots down to make a bathing

platform and launching point for small boats, may have been open and flooded. Italian officials said the bodies of Lynch, Christopher Morvillo of law firm Clifford Chance, Jonathan Bloomer, chair of insurance group Hiscox and Morgan Stanley International, and their wives, Neda Morvillo and Judy Bloomer, had been retrieved. Lynch's 18-year-old daughter Hannah is still missing.

UK and Italian authorities, which are investigating the incident, have not yet said when the boat started filling with water, whether hatches were open or whether the crew started the engine and tried to manoeuvre out of danger. The coastguard has said divers found no hull breaches and the mast was intact. The UK-registered yacht, designed by Ron Holland and built in 2008, was on the seabed on its starboard side.

James Cutfield, the Bayesian's skip-

per, did not respond to a request for comment. His brother told the New Zealand Herald that Cutfield was "a very good sailor" and "very well respected".

Costantino said it took 16 minutes from when the boat was caught by the wind and started dragging anchor near Porticello before sinking, which should have given the crew time to secure the vessel and save the passengers.

"The torture lasted 16 minutes. It went down, not in one minute as some scientists have said. It went down in 16 minutes," he said. "You can see it from the charts, from the AIS [Automatic Identification System] tracking chart."

The FT has verified that AIS data matches Costantino's timings, but it is not possible to confirm his belief about what happened during that period. Bodies retrieved page 5

Morvillo obituary page 6

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|--|------------------|----------|----------|-------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------|----------------|
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| email: fte.subs@ft.com | | Aug 22 | Prev | %chg | Pair | Aug 22 | Prev | Pair | Aug 22 | Prev | Yield (%) | Aug 22 | Prev | Chg |
| Tel: +44 20 7775 6000 | S&P 500 | 5589.22 | 5620.85 | -0.56 | \$/€ | 1.112 | 1.113 | €/\$ | 0.900 | 0.899 | US 2 yr | 4.00 | 3.93 | 0.07 |
| Fax: +44 20 7873 3428 | Nasdaq Composite | 17740.79 | 17918.99 | -0.99 | \$/£ | 1.310 | 1.306 | £/\$ | 0.763 | 0.766 | US 10 yr | 3.85 | 3.78 | 0.07 |
| | Dow Jones Ind | 40723.22 | 40890.49 | -0.41 | £/€ | 0.848 | 0.852 | €/£ | 1.179 | 1.174 | US 30 yr | 4.13 | 4.06 | 0.06 |
| © THE FINANCIAL TIMES LTD 2024 | FTSEurofirst 300 | 2045.79 | 2038.42 | 0.36 | ¥/\$ | 146.225 | 145.610 | ¥/€ | 162.537 | 162.012 | UK 2 yr | 3.71 | 3.65 | 0.06 |
| | Euro Stoxx 50 | 4885.63 | 4885.28 | 0.01 | ¥/£ | 191.592 | 190.188 | £ index | 83.922 | 83.769 | UK 10 yr | 4.06 | 3.98 | 0.08 |
| No: 41,719 ★ | FTSE 100 | 8288.00 | 8283.43 | 0.06 | SFr/€ | 0.947 | 0.949 | SFr/£ | 1.117 | 1.114 | UK 30 yr | 4.50 | 4.43 | 0.07 |
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| Printed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Frankfurt, Milan, Madrid, New York, Chicago, San | CAC 40 | 7524.11 | 7524.72 | -0.01 | CRIPIO | | Aug | 22 | Prev | %chq | JPN 10 yr | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.01 |
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| Dubai | Nikkei | 38211.01 | 37951.80 | 0.68 | Ethereum | | 2608. | | 516.67 | -0.29 | GER 2 yr | 2.39 | 2.37 | 0.02 |
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| 34> | MSCI EM \$ | 1100.89 | 1104.45 | -0.32 | | | Aug | 22 | Prev | %chg | | | | |
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| | FT Wilshire 2500 | 7222.93 | 7185.70 | 0.52 | Oil Brent \$ | S | 77. | 43 | 76.05 | 1.81 | | | Prices are late: | st for edition |
| | FT Wilshire 5000 | 56196.90 | 55901.40 | 0.53 | Gold \$ | | 2497. | 95 2 | 529.75 | -1.26 | | D | ata provided by | Morningstar |

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INTERNATIONAL

Output

2

Sterling rises on positive UK economic data

Easing price pressures help activity in private sector beat forecasts

VALENTINA ROMEI AND MARY MCDOUGALL — LONDON

Private sector activity in the UK has grown more than expected in August and at the fastest pace in four months, sending the pound to a 13-month high against the dollar and pointing to solid economic growth in the summer.

The S&P Global Flash UK PMI composite output index, a measure of manufacturing and services sector health, rose to 53.4 in August from 52.8 in July, helped by easing price pressures. The reading was the highest since April and above the 52.9 forecast by economists in a Reuters poll, prompting sterling to rise 0.2 per cent to \$1.3122, its highest point since July 2023.

The pound later fell back to trade flat on the day at \$1.3095 as the dollar rose. Sterling strengthened 0.4 per cent against the euro to £0.8484.

A reading above 50 in the S&P index indicates a majority of businesses reporting an expansion from the previous month.

Chris Williamson, chief business economist at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said August was "witnessing a welcome combination of stronger economic growth, improved job creation and lower inflation".

The figures pointed to easing inflationary pressures and suggested the

economy would expand at a "reasonably solid" rate of about 0.3 per cent in the third quarter, he added.

GDP growth has rebounded strongly from last year's recession, according to separate official data, at 0.7 per cent in

'[August is] witnessing . . . stronger economic growth, improved job creation and lower inflation'

the first quarter of this year and 0.6 per cent in the second.

As well as reporting that input costs rose at the slowest pace since January 2021 in August, the survey showed inflationary pressures moderated sharply in the services sector – an area of concern for the Bank of England.

Official inflation data last week showed services price growth eased sharply from 5.7 per cent in June to 5.2 per cent in July, with headline inflation at 2.2 per cent staying close to the central bank's 2 per cent target.

Ashley Webb, economist at research company Capital Economics, said the S&P release "probably won't be enough to trigger a back-to-back interest rate cut in September" but suggested "services inflation will continue to fade and rates will be cut from 5 per cent now to 4.5 per cent by the end of this year".

The BoE cut its benchmark rate by 0.25 percentage points in August, the first reduction in more than four years. Markets are pricing in a 70 per cent probability that the bank will hold rates at its next meeting in September.

Both the manufacturing and services sectors posted solid growth, with the PMI index for services rising to a fourmonth high of 53.3 in August from 52.5 in July. The same index for manufacturing rose to a 26-month high of 52.5 this month from 52.1 in July.

Businesses reported improving sales, particularly at home, linked to softer price pressures and lower borrowing costs, alongside hopes of a sustained revival in economic conditions.

The UK composite reading of 53.4 in August was well above the Eurozone's 51.2, although that was a three-month high. Britain's economy outperformed the Eurozone in the first half of 2024, growing 0.3 per cent in both quarters.

Israeli jets hit Lebanon in retaliation for Hizbollah rocket attacks

JAMES SHOTTER — JERUSALEM RAYA JALABI — BEIRUT

Israel's air force bombed 10 areas of Lebanon overnight in response to a rocket barrage from the Lebanese militant group Hizbollah, as hopes for a USbrokered ceasefire between Israel and Hamas in Gaza continued to fade.

The US and Arab nations view a deal to end the fighting in Gaza, and free the roughly 100 Israeli hostages still being held there by Hamas, as the best way to prevent an all-out regional war erupting in the Middle East.

However, despite an intense diplomatic push by US officials, significant gaps remain between Israel and Hamas, and in recent days, as the hopes of a deal have waned, the exchanges of fire between Israel and Iran-backed Hizbollah have intensified.

In an effort to salvage a deal, US President Joe Biden and vice-president Kamala Harris spoke to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Wednesday, and stressed "the urgency" of reaching a deal, according to the White House.

But Netanyahu has given little indication that he is prepared to soften Israel's position in the talks. In a brief statement on Wednesday evening, his office reiterated that Israel would continue to "insist on the achievement of all of its objectives for the war".

Further talks had been due to take place in Cairo this week but three people familiar with the situation said there was no clarity on when they would happen. One Egyptian official said Israel's insistence on a continued military presence in Gaza, including in the Philadelphi corridor, was the main obstacle to progress. "The only solution is for the Americans to put serious pressure on the Israelis," the official said.

The Israeli military said yesterday that its overnight strikes had targeted weapons storage facilities, military structures and a launcher in Lebanon. This came after Hizbollah's drone attack on military posts in northern Israel and more than 50 rockets fired at Israel on Wednesday, with several striking the town of Katzrin.

Hizbollah said the barrage was in response to Israeli air strikes in the Bekaa Valley, where the militant group holds sway. Israel said it was targeting several weapons depots, the latest such storage facility to be targeted in recent days. Tuesday night's strike was on a residential area in the Bekaa Valley, and killed one person and injured 30. Israel also killed a Palestinian militant in a drone strike on Tuesday in Sidon. Israel claimed Khalil al-Maqdah, who was a member of Fatah's armed wing, had worked with Iran's Revolutionary Guard and had been involved in smuggling weapons into the West Bank. Israeli forces and Hizbollah have been exchanging almost daily fire since Hizbollah began launching rockets at Israel in solidarity with Hamas the day after the Palestinian militant group launched its October 7 attack on Israel. The exchanges have displaced tens of thousands of people and Israeli officials have said they are prepared to take military action against Hizbollah if they are unable to reach a deal to return displaced Israelis to the north.

Central bank

ECB signals 'open mind' to rate cut in September

ELETTRA ARDISSINO - LONDON

Eurozone rate-setters have played down concerns that inflation in the region could remain uncomfortably high, with minutes of the July vote saying officials had an "open mind" to cutting rates at their next policy meeting.

The July vote, at which the European Central Bank held its benchmark deposit rate at 3.75 per cent, took place amid signs that underlying price pressures could remain stickier than hoped.

Final inflation figures for July, published this week, showed core inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, was 2.9 per cent, flat on May and June.

Inflation in the region's dominant services sector fell only slightly to 4 per cent, from 4.1 per cent in June.

However, according to minutes of the July meeting, published yesterday, officials believed that higher than expected core inflation readings for June should not dissuade them from considering cutting rates again in September.

le them from considering s again in September. Tomber meeting was widely The best way for nations to tackle the emissions behind climate change is to use a combination of financial and regulatory levers, analysis of 41 In the US, an effective policy combination was the tax incentives, subsidies for low-emitting vehicles and CO₂ efficiency standards that helped it

achieving cuts of between 0.6bn and 1.8bn tonnes of CO₂. The paper covered four sectors: buildings, electricity, industry and transport. Taxation was the "notable exception" in causing large falls in emissions without other policies. Bob Ward, policy director at the Grantham Research Institute in London, said the study had "serious limitations" because its methodology overlooked policies "that have driven long-term emissions reductions, but without creating a sharp break in emissions trends".

Middle East

"The September meeting was widely seen as a good time to re-evaluate the level of monetary policy restriction," the minutes said. "That meeting should be approached with an open mind."

The minutes added that reliance on data to support a loosening of monetary policy did not mean "being overly focused on specific, single data points".

The ECB, which targets headline inflation of 2 per cent, cut its deposit rate from 4 per cent in June. Markets think another quarter-point rate reduction is a near certainty when the governing council meets in three weeks.

"We don't think that the minutes of the July meeting warrant a change of our call for two more ECB cuts this year in September and December," said Mateusz Urban at Oxford Economics.

Carsten Brzeski at ING bank, said: "This week's very mixed bag of recent data releases and the risk of a small stagflationary push will intensify the debate at the ECB. Still, the new stagflationary risk is not yet large enough to stop the ECB from cutting rates again in September."

urged to cut emissions

Climate

A power station in England: the UK's effort in reducing coal-fired power generation was successful only because the policy came in tandem with tax or price incentives, the study found Christopher Furlong/Getty Images

countries has found. The most successful moves in

nations such as the UK, Norway, the US and China involved a mix of subsidies, regulation and pricing mechanisms, the study concluded.

For example, the UK's effort in winding back coal-fired power generation and Norway's rollout of electric vehicles were successful only because the policies came in tandem with tax or price incentives.

The study of up to 1,500 approaches to climate change around the world was led by Germany's Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and assisted by artificial intelligence. The right mix of measures was

"crucial" to driving down emissions, said Nicolas Koch, a co-author. "Bans on coal-fired power plants or combustion engine cars do not result in major emissions reductions when implemented alone," said Koch, who is also head of the policy evaluation lab at Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change. cut transport emissions after 2008.

In China, industrial emissions were curbed by accompanying pilot carbon trading systems with reduced fossil fuel subsidies, and more financing incentives for energy efficiency, the research found.

The study used AI-enhanced statistical techniques to evaluate various policies in place from 1998 to 2022 in countries that imposed them versus those that did not, based on the OECD climate policy database.

The research comes as countries are under pressure to draw up strong climate plans, known as nationally determined contributions, to be submitted to the UN's climate change arm in early 2025.

Some experts warned the research might not fully capture all the policies driving emissions cuts, arguing the effects could take years to become clear and that falls in emissions might be gradual. The researchers deemed only 63 policy interventions out of the 1,500 as "successful", defined as Paul Ekins, professor of resources and environmental policy at the UCL Institute for Sustainable Resources, said the analysis reinforced the growing view that a single climate policy was rarely enough. "While the successful policies in one country may guide a policymaker in another, nothing can replace detailed policy design that is specific and sensitive to each country's special social and political conditions." *Michael Peel and Attracta Mooney* See FT Big Read



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South Africa's EFF party at risk of 'imploding' after defections

ROB ~ ROSE - JOHANNESBURG

Political break-up

South Africa's radical Economic Freedom Fighters party, led by Julius Malema, is at risk of "imploding", according to analysts, after months of tension within its senior ranks broke to the surface with the defection of its deputy leader.

Malema's party built a significant following among disenfranchised South Africans over more than a decade with its platform demanding land redistribution and the nationalisation of critical parts of the economy. But it performed poorly in May's general election, winning just 9.5 per cent of the vote to be overtaken by the upstart uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) party led by former South African president Jacob Zuma.

The two parties that won the most votes, President Cyril Ramaphosa's African National Congress and the centrist Democratic Alliance, later formed a unity government with eight others, with the EFF and MK parties excluded. Weeks of recriminations came to a

Weeks of recriminations came to a head last week when Floyd Shivambu, Malema's lieutenant who co-formed the party with him in 2013, said he was resigning to join Zuma's MK party. Mzwanele Manyi, another leading EFF figure who held critical roles in parliament, also defected to MK and analysts expect others to follow.

Shivambu in his resignation letter described his exit as "a revolutionary act that will allow progressive forces to unite". Malema initially appeared to accept Shivambu's resignation, but then went on the offensive, criticising "silent enemies" within the EFF and telling those uncertain of their loyalty to "leave now".

Addressing EFF members in Soweto this week, Malema spoke of "those who betrayed me" and used him for selfenrichment.

Analysts said the defections were probably influenced by Malema's increasingly authoritarian approach – he axed 200 party members a year ago for failing to organise transport for the party's 10th birthday – as well as his unwillingness to relinquish his hold on the party's presidency.

They also pointed to a criminal investigation into R2bn (\$122mn) that was stolen from VBS Mutual Bank, with both Shivambu and Malema implicated by the bank's former chair, who took a plea bargain last month in which he detailed how he made payments to both of them. "At this point, it's hard not to see the EFF imploding," said Ralph Mathekga, an independent political analyst. "It was a party formed around Malema, who is now melting down, so I expect the EFF to get obliterated in the 2026 local government elections. In the longer term, the EFF's disintegration is likely to lead to a realignment of South African politics."

Mathekga said Malema's unwillingness to institutionalise the party and set



EFF leader Julius Malema: hit out at 'silent enemies' within his party

out an orderly succession plan through which people such as Shivambu could ascend to a higher position, was now his big weakness. "It sends a strong message to other EFF members that if Floyd, who founded the party, couldn't become its leader, what hope do others have," he said.

The defections have also punctured the narrative that Malema is a shrewd political tactician — a view that had taken a knock when his bargaining with Ramaphosa for positions in the unity government went nowhere.

While Malema's loss would appear to be Zuma's gain, Mathekga said this was not necessarily so. "If anything, these moves highlight how weak South Africa's leftist parties are," he said. "We've seen the MK party looking just as chaotic, so it doesn't look like Zuma's meteoric rise in the last election can be sustained over the longer term."

MK this month fired 18 of its own MPs, who had been sworn in only weeks before, prompting accusations by some of them that the party was seeking to install "friends" of its powerful figures, notably Zuma's daughter, Duduzile Zuma-Sambudla.

3

INTERNATIONAL

Far-left German claims credit for curbs on Kyiv aid

Leader of new party says government's decision to limit military supplies was result of her group's high poll ratings

GUY CHAZAN - BERLIN

Germany's most prominent far-left politician Sahra Wagenknecht has taken credit for the government's decision to limit military aid to Kyiv, saying her opposition to arming Ukraine was influencing Berlin's policy on the war.

In an interview with the Financial Times, Wagenknecht said the fact that the German government "has said it at least doesn't want to continue to top up weapons deliveries" was "a result of our high opinion poll ratings".

Finance minister Christian Lindner last week warned fellow government members that he would veto any new payment requests for Kyiv.

Chancellor Olaf Scholz has denied that Berlin is giving up on Ukraine, saying Germany will donate €4bn in military aid to Kyiv next year, more than any other European country.

But Wagenknecht was adamant about the impact her stance made. "We are already having an effect, even though we're not even in power," she said of her party, the Sahra Wagenknecht Alliance (BSW). "Our approval ratings are affecting the national debate."

After splitting from the established far-left Die Linke party to form BSW seven months ago, Wagenknecht has emerged as the left's disrupter-in-chief. Her rise inserts fresh instability into a political landscape challenged by the rise of the far-right Alternative for Germany, which also espouses Ukrainesceptical, pro-Russian views.

BSW has surged in the polls ahead of elections next month in three eastern German states that are expected to confirm the region's drift to the political extremes and deliver a stinging rebuke to Scholz's increasingly unpopular three-way coalition.

A Forsa poll this week put BSW on 13 per cent in Saxony and 18 per cent in Thuringia - an extraordinary achievement for a party that is not even a year old. Scholz's Social Democrats, by contrast, are at 6-7 per cent in both states.

Squeezed on the left by the BSW and on the right by the AfD, mainstream parties face a dilemma: should they entertain coalitions with an outfit whose opposition to military aid to Ukraine has placed it firmly outside the political consensus?

The dilemma is most acute for the centre-right Christian Democratic Union, which has been steadfast in its support for Kyiv since the start of the



ing Kremlin disinformation and called on other parties to "distance themselves much more clearly from the BSW and its change in ideas about 'national Socialism'." Wagenknecht rejects any suggestion of a link to Nazism. But her platform does represent a curious mix of leftwing ideas, such as high taxes on the rich, with rightwing demands for curbs on immigration and sympathy for Russia. In her interview, she cemented her status as one of Germany's leading Putinversteher (Putin apologists). Critiinto a major

cising the Ukrainian offensive in Kursk, she said it would "harden" the positions of the warring parties, adding that the war happened only because Russia "wouldn't accept Ukraine turning into an American military outpost".

signed by civil rights activists accused

Wagenknecht and her party of spread-

Wagenknecht said her party had changed German politics for the better by taking votes from the AfD.

"Before we existed, all the anger and protest benefited the AfD alone," she said. "Now you see that when there's a serious alternative, a lot of people will vote for it." Ben Hall see Opinion

FTWeekend



war and has frequently castigated Scholz for not doing enough to help it.

Polls suggest the CDU will not be able to govern - in Thuringia at least - without the BSW as junior partner. Having ruled out co-operation with both the AfD and Die Linke, which at present leads a minority regional government, the CDU has few options left.

CDU leader Friedrich Merz initially banned any coalition with the BSW, describing Wagenknecht as "rightwing extremist on some issues, and on others, leftwing extreme". He later backpedalled, saying local CDU branches should decide on a coalition with her party.

A political contrarian who joined the East German Communist party just months before the fall of the Berlin Wall,

Though many in Berlin have bristled at Wagenknecht's conditions, some in the east have echoed her rhetoric. Michael Kretschmer, the CDU prime minister of Saxony, has also spoken out against weapons supplies to Kyiv.

Wagenknecht is revelling in her new sta-

tus as kingmaker. She has set out tough

conditions for any coalition, saying she

will not team up with any party that

supports Scholz's plan to station US mis-

siles in Germany from 2026. The BSW,

she added, would only join a coalition

that explicitly backed diplomatic efforts

CDU officials make the point that

such issues are dealt with at the federal

level. "She is just trying to blackmail all

her potential coalition partners, espe-

cially the CDU," said Thuringia's social

into a major European war," she said.

democrat leader Georg Maier.

49 per cent oppose it.

pointed again", she said.

to end the war in Ukraine.

Mario Voigt, CDU leader in Thuringia - while stressing his party's commitment to supporting Ukraine - has backed the call for more diplomacy to end the war. "Germany was always a force for peace and a force for diplomacy but little of that is happening at the moment." he said.

Wagenknecht said she found Voigt's intervention "remarkable", adding: "We were always berated for taking this position and now Voigt is demanding it, too." But others are outraged. A petition

Russia incursion

UN nuclear watchdog raises fears for safety of Kursk plant

BEN HALL, MALCOLM MOORE AND ANDREW ENGLAND - LONDON

The head of the UN's nuclear watchdog is to visit an atomic power station in Kursk, south-west Russia, saying he is taking "very seriously" the risk that the facility could be damaged during Ukraine's incursion into the region.

Rafael Grossi, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, told the Financial Times in an interview that the Kursk plant was "technically within artillery range" of Ukrainian positions. "And since there is combat, I'm very concerned."

Grossi said he would visit Kursk next week to talk to its managers and gather any evidence of whether it had been targeted. He also wanted to assess the state of external power supply and access routes to the plant, noting the recent Ukrainian destruction of bridges across the Seym river in the west of the region.

Ukrainian forces have advanced to positions some 30km from the station, according to military analysts and open source intelligence, putting it within range of their rocket artillery and western-supplied howitzers.

Kyiv has said little about its objectives for the incursion, beyond establishing a buffer zone to protect its border regions and strengthening its position for possible future peace negotiations.

Moscow has accused Ukraine of pre-

paring to attack the plant. Ukrainian officials and commanders have given no indication that the facility is a target or that its seizure is an aim.

The nuclear station is about 40km west of Kursk, a city of 500,000 people. It has two active reactors, two decommissioned older units and two partly built ones. The two operating reactors are of a so-called RMBK design, such as the one involved in the Chernobyl disaster, and have no protective dome.

"It's a Chernobyl-type plant," with the reactor core "totally exposed", Grossi said. "I've visited a few of these. You can walk around and see the fuel elements that go down, as if it was a sports hall or something."

The proximity of the site to the fighting between Russian and Ukrainian troops was of "special concern", he added, because of the two fully functioning reactors.

The Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station in south-eastern Ukraine was captured by Russian forces soon after their full-scale invasion. It has been placed in "cold shutdown" mode. Moscow seized the plant despite agreeing to UN principles that nuclear stations should never be attacked or occupied militarily.

Asked whether his visit to Kursk was at Moscow's request, Grossi said: "I suggested if they want me to take a position, the agency would have to have access to the plant. And they invited me."

telling 300 years of migrants' stories

19 Princelet Street: the extraordinary house



Where have all the insects gone?



Lunch with the FT: Celeste Saulo, head of World Meteorological Organisation

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INTERNATIONAL

Special channel

Taiwan security officials in secret US trip

Visit comes at sensitive time after new president takes office in Taipei

DEMETRI SEVASTOPULO – WASHINGTON

Taiwan's top foreign policy officials have made a secret trip to the Washington area for talks with the US, the first such visit since President Lai Ching-te took office in May.

Foreign minister Lin Chia-lung and Joseph Wu, Taiwan's national security adviser, have been in the US this week for talks that are known as the "special channel", according to several people familiar with the visit.

The US and Taiwan have held the "special channel" talks for years, but their existence was first disclosed by the Financial Times in 2021 when the sides, including Wu who was then foreign minister, met in Annapolis, Maryland. The

channel is seen as a rare chance for a larger group of top officials to hold talks. Successive US administrations have kept the channel under wraps to avoid Chinese criticism of the engagement. Beijing claims sovereignty over Taiwan, which has maintained an unofficial relationship with Washington since the US normalised relations with China in 1979.

The last special channel was in February 2023 when Wu and Wellington Koo, then national security adviser and now defence minister, met the US side across the river from Washington in northern Virginia. Under a long-standing practice, Taiwan's foreign minister and defence minister cannot enter the District of Columbia, so the channel is held in the greater Washington area.

The people familiar with the situation did not disclose the location or timing of the talks. The Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, the de facto Taiwanese embassy in Washington, declined to comment. The White House declined to comment.

The channel comes at a sensitive time as China watches to see how Lai will handle relations with Beijing and Washington. China has described Lai as a "dangerous separatist" and worries that he is more likely to take steps towards official independence than his predecessor, Tsai Ing-wen. Some US officials are also privately nervous about Lai, who is inexperienced in foreign affairs and seen as less predictable than Tsai.

Evan Medeiros, a China expert at Georgetown University and former top White House Asia adviser, said the special channel was "one of the most sensitive and important mechanisms in glo-

He added: "The meeting comes at a critical time, given Taiwan's recent election. Clear and consistent communication between Taipei and Washington is essential, especially as People's Republic of China pressure grows." The US has grown increasingly con-

cerned about rising Chinese military activity around Taiwan. China held huge exercises around the island, including firing ballistic missiles overhead for the first time, in 2022 just after then US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi visited Taipei. It has intensified its military activity since the Pelosi visit.

Randy Schriver, a former Pentagon Asia official, said the special channel was always important because of limited contacts allowed due to the unofficial relationship. But it was particularly so now, he added, given increasing Chinese military activity near Taiwan.

"A lot of people have the impression that [People's Liberation Army] military activity spikes around events like the Pelosi visit or [presidential] inaugurations, then enters a normal and steady status quo, but the PLA continues to do more things and evolve," he said.



Gulf opens up between presidential candidates over stance on tariffs

aving watched Joe Biden retain most of the tariffs he inherited, America's trading partners complained that the president was "continuity Trump", while wondering whether Kamala Harris will be continuity Biden.

The first epithet was never entirely fair: Trump's focus was on closing trade deficits and gaining negotiating leverage, Biden's mainly about industrial policy. Now Trump is threatening a damaging escalation of trade protection, Harris has only to keep Biden's policies in place, as she probably will, to look positively free-trade Clintonesque.

Trump's actual policy positions are never entirely clear but he seems determined to justify the superhero-style "Tariff Man" title he awarded himself during his presidency. His platform envisages a policy of reciprocity, setting import taxes on trading partners equivalent to those exacted on US exports. He also wants a baseline 10 per cent tariff on all imports and 60 per cent on goods from China, and last week suggested the 10 per cent might go to 20.

In private discussions Trump has reportedly floated the idea of using tariff income entirely to replace revenue from the federal income tax. It's an idea so stupid you feel it ought spontaneously to combust on contact with air: the plan would be literally impossible to implement, given how much tariffs of the requisite size would choke off imports. But at any rate Trump and Robert Lighthizer, his former trade representative and continuing adviser, are genuine nostalgics for the high tariffs of the 19th century, which they credit for the US's rise to economic dominance.

Biden's watchword has been a "worker-centred trade policy", though in prac-

tice it means protecting some workers (steel and aluminium, autos) at the expense of others. Democratic veterans of the Clinton and Obama era both inside and outside the Biden administration, including former and

Trump reportedly floated using tariff income to replace revenue from the federal income tax

present Treasury secretaries Larry Summers and Janet Yellen, argued for some Trump tariffs to be reversed to reduce inflation. They lost that debate but Trump's tariff plans are so extreme that even Biden and Harris have invoked the interests of consumers in opposing them.

Happily, this message dovetails neatly with Harris's pivot towards reducing consumer inflation by preventing "price gouging", an attempt to combat the widespread if erroneous public belief that Biden's economic stimulus caused the surge of higher prices in 2021 and 2022.

Harris's anti-gouging plans are so vague the universe of possible outcomes ranges from business as usual to fullblown Soviet Gosplan communism with prices set by fiat from Washington, though the smart money is towards the status quo end of the spectrum. At any rate, her launch of the price control plan last week was accompanied by an explicit repudiation of Trump's new tariffs: "These actions stand in stark contrast to Trump, who would increase costs for families by at least \$3,900 with what is, in effect, a new national sales tax on imported everyday goods."

Teamsters split as Trump courts union vote

White House race. Organised labour

Republican hopes raised while powerful group wavers over endorsement for Democrat

TAYLOR NICOLE ROGERS - NEW YORK

After Kamala Harris launched her campaign for president last month, nearly every big union in the US endorsed her within days - except one of the most powerful.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters withheld its support as part of an endorsement process that has divided its members and raised Republicans' hopes of making inroads into a crucial part of the Democratic bloc.

Some rank and file Teamsters accused union president Sean O'Brien of "embarrassing" the group by speaking at the Republican National Convention in July, meeting Donald Trump at the former president's Mar-a-Lago estate and making the union's first big donation to Republicans in two decades.

Many saw it as a startling decision for a 1.3mn-member union that had endorsed Joe Biden and Kamala Harris in 2020 and whose former president, James Hoffa, called Trump "no friend of working Americans" in 2016.



workers at Amazon. But his outreach to Trump angered members on both sides of the union's political divide.

Now some members call him "bully boy" on the union's unofficial discussion boards or lament that they "got the wrong Sean", referring to the influential UAW president Shawn Fain.

Palmer relaunched his campaign for the union's 2026 leadership election after O'Brien's appearance at the Republican convention, saying it amounted to a "tacit endorsement" of a candidate most labour leaders count as an enemy.

The Teamsters president continues to voice support for progressive labour polices. After Trump praised Elon Musk last week for his willingness to fire striking workers, O'Brien said such action amounted to "economic terrorism".

Asked about the comment, Trump called O'Brien "a great guy", adding that "Sean would understand it better than anybody".

Some Teamsters have already begun campaigning for Harris without waiting for its endorsement decision. Phil Ybarrolaza, a retired Teamsters staffer for Local 853 in Oakland, California, said he was inspired by a series of fundraising Zoom calls organised by Harris supporters to organise a campaign of his own called Teamsters for Harris.

bal politics today".

[contact] between Taipei and Washington is essential, especially

as China pressure grows'

'Clear and

consistent

The union, which has roots in the age of horse-drawn wagons but now represents delivery drivers, rail workers and nurses, last endorsed a Republican for the presidency in 1988. But the decisive moment for the Teamsters is imminent. It is expected to announce after the Democratic convention whether it will campaign for Trump or follow the likes of the United Auto Workers in mobilising its members to vote for Harris.

Teamsters leaders say they will base their decision on the candidates' plans on workers' wages, consolidation in the warehouse and shipping industries and labour laws, but either endorsement will be contentious.

The union's National Black Caucus has endorsed Harris, calling her "a key partner in leading the most pro-labour administration in our lifetimes" while denouncing Trump as "a scab masquerading as a pro-union advocate".

But an internal poll conducted before

Labour clout: Teamsters in dispute this month with Canadian rail carriers. The union is yet to endorse either presidential candidate

Biden withdrew found that its members were split, with 37 per cent supporting Trump, compared with roughly 45 per cent for the incumbent, according to a person familiar with the polling.

One forklift driver in Michigan said that he and other Trump-supporting Teamsters believed the former president would help all workers by strengthening the economy and the jobs market. Instead of selecting a candidate in a

vote of the executive board, as the union has done historically, O'Brien set up a programme of roundtable meetings with candidates, town halls and online polling of active and retired members.

But the Teamsters' leadership "on the whole, doesn't feel good" about the new endorsement process, according to John Palmer, its international vice-president. "Probably 40 per cent of our mem-

bers tend to vote Republican and that's their right," Palmer said. "But our job isn't to be popular with the members and pander to them. Our job is to set the facts out, and the facts are really clear."

Teamsters spokesperson Kara Deniz said the union would use the findings from its endorsement process to "inform" its selection.

O'Brien was elected in 2021, becoming only the second presidential candidate in the Teamsters' 121-year history to win without being an incumbent or endorsed by one. He ran on a pledge to be responsive to rank-and-file members amid outrage over his predecessors' contract negotiations with UPS, and has said that he wanted the union's political endorsements to include more input from members.

The former truck driver had been popular among the rank and file for his militant tone, the record pay increases he negotiated for UPS drivers and his pledge to step up efforts to organise

"However small the minority of Trump supporters within the Teamsters union, they are going to be passionate and motivated to turn out and to vote," Ybarrolaza said.

"My concern is with complacency on the other side, that a lot like what happened in 2016, [Trump will] win that [internal] vote and put the Teamsters leadership in a very awkward position."

Vinnie Vernuccio, a co-founder of the right-leaning Institute for the American Worker, who served on Trump's labour transition team, remains hopeful that the former president's efforts to position himself as an ally of blue-collar workers will win him union votes even if he fails to get the Teamsters endorsement. "At the end of the day, the rank and file will vote [with] their conscience and decide who is best for workers, not just the union."

Additional reporting by Lauren Fedor Soumaya Keynes see the FT View page

The critique is not new from this administration - Biden made similar comments about Trump's 10 per cent acrossthe-board proposal – but it does illustrate the gulf in policy and messaging opening up with the Republicans.

It also has the virtue of being somewhat accurate. The various academic estimates of the impact of past Trump tariffs on the US economy vary, with at least one finding that the hit was absorbed by companies rather than passed on in prices. But most conclude that US consumers suffered. One estimate of the impact of Trump's 10/60 per cent proposal suggests it would cost less well-off households 3.5 per cent of their after-tax income.

Harris has not repudiated the trade and industrial policy of Bidenomics, and is unlikely to. But the Democrats are at least charting a steady course that balances their desire to protect industries they deem strategic with the need to hold down inflation. Meanwhile, Trump is sailing towards areas of the trade policy map marked "Here Be Dragons".

Manufacturing

Vietnam seeks to lure technology investors deterred by China

A. ANANTHA LAKSHMI - HANOI

Vietnam is exploring "breakthrough" incentives to attract foreign investors in semiconductor manufacturing, artificial intelligence and green energy, as it seeks to draw investment in hightech industries.

The south-east Asian manufacturing hub has been one of the biggest beneficiaries of a global production shift from China as companies seek to protect their supply chains from an escalating trade war between Beijing and Washington.

Legal Notices

THE COMPANIES ACT (2023 REVISION) NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION APPLICATION LumiraDx Limited - In Official Liquidation (the "Company") Grand Court Cause No. FSD 0001 OF 2024 (JA) TAKE NOTICE that the Joint Official Liquidators ("JOLs") of the Company intend to apply to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands ("Court") for an order to dissolve the Company ("Dissolution Application") pursuant to section 152 of the Companies Act (2023 Consolidation). AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the JOLs intend to seek that the Dissolution Application be deals with by Court administratively, i.e., on the paper with no formal hearing AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that any creditor of the Company who has any objection to the Dissolution Application being deals with administratively.

wishes to appear or otherwise be heard by the C ssolution Application, is invited to provide suc ner 2024, along with full details of the reasc ting the JOLs by email at lumiradxcore@uk.gt.cc this 23 day of August 2024 as Bhowmik

Official Liquidator of LumiraDx Limited- In Official Liquidation act for enquiries: LumiraDxCore@uk.gt.com

The country now hosts important manufacturing bases for companies such as Samsung and Foxconn.

But it has struggled to bring in investment in higher-value, high-tech industries, with investors deterred by a shortage of skilled labour and concerns about stable power supply, according to a senior government official and businesses. Vietnam faces competition for technology investment from south-east Asian countries such as Malaysia.

"In the very competitive global context, Vietnam needs breakthrough [incentives] as well as very competitive investment incentives and policies," Do Nhat Hoang, the director of Vietnam's foreign investment agency, told the Financial Times in an interview.

There were "tens of billions of dollars" of potential high-tech investment on the table, Hoang said, but their fulfilment hinged on the offer of more incentives. He declined to identify the potential investors, but said Apple chief executive Tim Cook and Nvidia chief Jensen Huang, who have both visited Vietnam over the past seven months, had shown interest in the country.

Vietnam was considering offering

special deals on land lease fees, corporate taxes and import and export duties, said Hoang, whose agency is part of the ministry of planning and investment.

He said the government was developing an investment support fund that would offer cash grants or cost-based incentives to companies planning hightech investments in an effort to offset higher taxes.

Vietnam last year adopted the global minimum rate of 15 per cent tax on multinationals' profits, which undermined previous tax benefits offered by Hanoi. It came into force this year. Hoang said



Do Nhat Hoang: 'Vietnam needs investment incentives'

Vietnam also planned to work with universities and multinationals to upgrade its labour force, and expedite licensing and registration. "These high-tech projects, which also happen to be largescale projects, require very fast administrative procedures," he said.

Vietnam has faced a significant slowdown in government activity in recent years due to a corruption crackdown that has led to the arrest of hundreds of officials and a reshuffle of its top ranks.

Erratic power supply is also a deterrent. Last year, a shortage caused blackouts and affected manufacturing plants in northern Vietnam, the centre of the country's latest investment wave. "The energy shortage situation in Vietnam is no longer in existence," Hoang said, pointing to new power generation plants and improved transmission.

Vietnam has also allowed some entities to purchase electricity directly from solar and wind energy producers, a move that would benefit large manufacturers.

"We surely will be able to meet the demands put forth by these investors," said Hoang, referring to the energy intensive technology industry.

BENJAMIN PARKIN — NEW DELHI

Indonesia's parliament has backed away from moves to change electoral laws after protests over what critics claimed was an attempted power grab by outgoing president Joko Widodo.

Demonstrators clashed with police yesterday outside parliament in Jakarta as protesters tried to scale a fence into the building and attacked the gate. Security forces fired water cannon and tear gas to break up the crowds, some of whom carried a mock guillotine featuring the face of Widodo.

Late in the day, Sufmi Dasco Ahmad, deputy Speaker, announced that parliament would postpone the rules change, which would have lowered age limits for candidates to contest elections. His statement allayed fears that parliament might pass the change last night, after protesters were dispersed.

The planned change, which would, in effect, reverse a constitutional court ruling this week, was seen by Widodo's opponents as a threat to democracy that would have allowed the president to extend his family's influence over the country of 280mn.

It would have allowed Widodo's youngest son, Kaesang Pangarep, 29, to contest an upcoming election in the province of Central Java.

Widodo, who has been in power since 2014, will finish his second term in October and hand over to ally Prabowo Subianto, a 72-year-old former special forces commander who was elected in March. Another son of Widodo, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, will be Prabowo's vice-president.

Widodo has proved popular with foreign investors and business because of his management of south-east Asia's biggest economy. But critics warn he has sought to consolidate power around his family. Gibran, 36, was able to stand as vice-president after a constitutional court ruling excused him from a minimum age requirement of 40. At the time, the court was led by Widodo's brother-in-law.

rule changes after protests

DIANA MARISKA — JAKARTA

alan.beattie@ft.com South-east Asia Indonesia postpones election

World-class myth Evidence of a move to deglobalisation is lacking — trade pattern shifts are as old as economic history O PAGE 9

Companies&Markets

US law firms offer staff up to \$50,000 for referrals

• War for talent continues in industry • Sign-on and retention bonuses rise

SUZI RING - LONDON JAMES FONTANELLA-KHAN - NEW YORK

Top law firms in the US are offering their junior lawyers as much as \$50,000 to refer acquaintances for jobs, as a renewed war for talent in the industry shows no sign of abating.

A&O Shearman introduced a \$50,000 bonus for US associate referrals in May, the same time its merger - between the UK "magic circle" firm Allen & Overy and New York's Shearman & Sterling went live, the firm said.

Kirkland & Ellis recently renewed its \$50,000 payment until January 2025, according to a person with knowledge of the scheme, extending a global policy

'Referral bonuses are not new [but] the \$50,000 amount has caught the attention of the industry'

introduced in October last year. The firm previously offered referral bonuses of \$25,000.

While most top law firms, like many large corporates, have typically offered referral bonuses as part of their recruitment strategy, the size of such payouts increased in 2021 and 2022 amid high demand for lawyers in a frenzied market for mergers and acquisitions. Some law firms were also paying junior lawyers six-figure sign-on and retention

amount that has caught the attention of the industry," said Katherine Loanzon, managing director at legal headhunter Kinney Recruiting in New York. "Usually, other firms have provided referral bonus amounts between \$20,000 and \$50,000, with \$50,000 being an outlier."

US law firm Goodwin has offered associate referral bonuses of \$30,000 in its offices outside America and \$50,000 in the US since 2021, according to the firm. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison also offers associates \$50,000, according to a person with knowledge of the scheme. Paul, Weiss declined to comment.

In the UK, one magic circle firm pays associates £15,000 for the successful placement of referrals, while in lowertier firms it can be closer to £5,000, according to people with knowledge of individual firm offerings.

While an introduction to a firm through an existing employee might seem like an advantage, associates should not rely on referrals at the cost of their own search efforts, said Nathan Peart, who runs associate hiring at legal recruiter Major, Lindsey & Africa for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

"It makes complete sense to have multiple sources of talent pipeline available to you from the firm perspective, but associates should be cautious of this approach," said Peart.

Some firms are also conscious of how such referrals can affect diversity associates may refer friends similar to themselves - and therefore try not to rely too heavily on such schemes. "Whether this increases the number of internal hiring through referrals versus using a search agency is yet to be seen," said Loanzon. "Providing internal referrals to earn the \$50,000 bonus takes a lot of time out of a billing associate's day, and just because they referred their friends doesn't mean the friends will join."

Rescue operation Bodies of Mike Lynch and four guests recovered from wreckage of yacht



Italian rescue workers wait to bring a body bag ashore at Porticello, near Palermo, yesterday - Louiza Vradi/Reuters

MARIANNA GIUSTI AND GIULIANA RICOZZI — PORTICELLO TIM BRADSHAW — LONDON

The bodies of UK tech entrepreneur Mike Lynch and four of his guests on the supervacht Bayesian have been recovered three days after it sank off the Sicily coast, Italian officials said.

The officials said the bodies of Christopher Morvillo of the law firm Clifford Chance and Ionathan Bloomer. chair of insurance group Hiscox and Morgan Stanley International, alongside their wives, Neda Morvillo and Judy Bloomer, have been retrieved. Lynch's 18-year-old daughter Hannah is still missing, after Bayesian went down in an intense storm near Palermo on Monday. The five bodies were pulled from the sunken yacht on Wednesday and early yesterday. The body of Recaldo Thomas, the boat's chef, had been retrieved earlier. The officials asked not to be named

as they were not authorised to speak publicly. No formal identification has been announced. The Italian public prosecutor is charged with making the official determination of death.

A representative for the Morvillo family spoke of their "tremendous loss". A Bloomer family spokesperson described their "unimaginable grief". A spokesperson for the Lynch fam-

ily declined to comment. David Tabizel, who co-founded Autonomy with Lynch, paid tribute to

remembered as the person who catalysed a breed of deep tech entrepreneurs in the UK".

Suranga Chandratillake, former US chief technology officer at Autonomy and now investor at Balderton Capital, called Lynch's death an "incalculable loss to UK tech", as well as of a "hugely inspirational friend who would always have time to help you find a solution [with] a sense of humour [and] a cup of builder's tea".

The trip on Bayesian had been planned as a celebration of Lynch's recent acquittal on US fraud charges, after a 12-year legal battle over the \$11bn sale of his software group

Deutsche in settlement with 60% of Postbank case claimants

PATRICIA NILSSON - FRANKFURT

Deutsche Bank has reached settlements with 60 per cent of claimants in a more than decade-long dispute over its acquisition of Postbank, paving the way for an expected €430mn boost to its pre-tax profits in the third quarter.

Germany's biggest lender said late on Wednesday that it had reached a deal with more than 80 plaintiffs in one of its longest-running legal disputes, including the largest individual plaintiff representing "about a third of all claims".

The bank had been accused of underpaying the plaintiffs in the acquisition of Postbank in 2010.

Deutsche indicated that the "progress in [. . .] conversations with plaintiffs" could lead it to revive a previously scrapped share buyback programme. "Against the backdrop of this improvement to our capital plan, we will review our distribution plans," it said.

The settlements were made at €31 per Postbank share, representing roughly 45 per cent of the provisions that Deutsche had booked for the respective plaintiff covered by the agreement.

Deutsche surprised markets in April when it set aside a €1.3bn provision for the proceedings after a court in Cologne indicated that it was poised to decide in favour of the plaintiffs.

The bank's shares closed up 4 per cent yesterday.

"Should Deutsche Bank enter into settlement agreements with additional plaintiffs, this could result in further positive implications on the total provisions taken for the litigation," it said.

Jan Bayer, who represents some of the plaintiffs that have yet to accept a settlement offer, said the agreement would have "no effects on any other claimant".

Former Postbank shareholders have spent 14 years claiming that Deutsche paid too low a price for their holdings. They argue that the bank had gained de facto control years before while it was in the process of buying out the remaining minority investors. It first took a stake in 2008 with an option to raise this later, which it did in three stages up to 2010. The claimants maintained that Deutsche ignored an obligation under German law to make a mandatory takeover offer to the remaining shareholders at a time when Postbank's shares were trading at €57.25, compared with the €25 Deutsche eventually paid.

bonuses.

After a slow 2023, the war for talent has picked up again this year, particularly in London where the UK magic circle law firms have almost all increased salaries for newly qualified lawyers to £150,000 in a bid to compete with US rivals. The increase and extension of large bonuses for referrals are in keeping with that trend, say recruiters.

"The referral bonuses are not new . . . what has been different is the \$50,000 his "exhausting, exhilarating and incisive" friend, describing him as a "witty, loyal polymath with a mind like a razor blade".

Brent Hoberman, the investor and entrepreneur who co-founded Lastminute.com and Founders Forum, said Lynch was a "pioneering titan of UK technology". "He was an outlier and an original thinker," he said.

Lord John Browne, former chief executive of BP, said Lynch "should be Autonomy to Hewlett-Packard. Morvillo represented Lynch in the case, and Bloomer appeared at the trial as a witness for the defence.

Lynch's wife, Angela Bacares, was one of 15 survivors.

Additional reporting by Caroline Binham Christopher Morvillo obituary page 6

Truly open-source artificial intelligence remains a long way away

INSIDE BUSINESS

Richard Waters



closed the performance gap. There's just one drawback: most of these open-source systems aren't very open. Critics accuse their backers of "open washing" - trying to benefit from the halo effect of open source, with its freedom from the constraints of normal commercial software products, but not living up to the name.

The effort to create a truly opensource version of AI is finally gaining momentum. But there is no guarantee that its progress will match that of opensource software, which has come to play a critical role in the tech world over the past 20 years. With traditional opensource software, such as the Linux operating system, the code is freely available for developers to inspect, use and adapt. So-called open-source AI has been different, not least because most modern AI systems learn from data rather than having their logic programmed in code.

Take Meta's Llama. Only the "weights" which determine how the model responds to queries are disclosed. Users can take and adapt it, but can't see the underlying data it was trained on and don't have enough information to reproduce the model from scratch.

For many developers, this still has some clear benefits. They can adapt and train quasi-open models on their own information without needing to hand sensitive data over to another company. But not being fully open has its costs. According to Ayah Bdeir, a senior adviser to the Mozilla Foundation, only a true open-source technology would give people a full understanding of the systems that are starting to have an impact on all facets of our lives, while also guaranteeing that innovation and competition can't be squashed by a handful of dominant AI companies.

One response has come from the Open Source Initiative - which laid out the definition of

open-source soft-The prospect of such a ware more than 20 powerful, general-purpose years ago. This week, it produced a technology available for near-final definianyone to use rightly stirs tion that could help shape how the field widespread concern

This would require the release of not only the weights for a model, but also enough information about the data it was trained on to allow someone else to reproduce it, as well all the code behind the system. Other groups, such as Mozilla and the Linux Foundation, are pushing similar initiatives.

develops.

Moves like these are already leading to a greater segmentation in the AI world. Many companies are being more careful with their terminology - perhaps mindful of the fact that the OSI owns the trademark to the term "open source" and could sue to prevent it being used on AI models that fall outside its own definition. Mistral, for instance, calls its Nemo an "open weights" model. Alongside the partly open systems, full open-source models are starting to appear, such as the Olmo large language model developed by Allen Institute for AI. Yet it is far from clear that this version will have as big an impact in the AI world as it has had in traditional software. For this to happen, two things would be required.

One is that the technology will need to meet a big enough need to attract a critical mass of users and developers. With traditional software, Linux represented a clear alternative to Microsoft's Windows, winning it a large base of users and strong backing from Microsoft's rivals, including IBM and Oracle. There is no Linux equivalent in the AI world. The market is already more fragmented and many users will find quasi-open LLMs such as Llama adequate.

Backers of open-source AI also need to make a better case for its safety. The prospect of such a powerful, general-purpose technology available for anyone to use rightly stirs widespread concern.

Oren Etzioni, former head of the Allen Institute for AI, says many fears are overblown. When it comes to going online to research how to make a bomb or a bioweapon, "You're not really able to get more out of these [AI models] than you're able to get out of Google. There's lots of it out there – it's just being packaged differently." He concedes that there are some areas where making AI more freely available could cause harm, like automating the creation of more online misinformation.

"Closed" AI also comes with risks. But until the extra marginal risk of open sourcing the technology has been more thoroughly studied, along with the potential benefits, the fears will remain.

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Food & beverage

Nestlé chief Schneider to step down

Move follows period of underperformance that has taken toll on stock

MADELEINE SPEED

Nestlé's chief executive Mark Schneider has stepped down after eight years as head of the world's largest food company, following a period of underperformance that has hit the company's share price.

Schneider "has decided to relinquish his roles as CEO and member of the board of directors", the company said yesterday.

He will be replaced by Laurent Freixe,

Nestlé's executive vice-president and CEO in Latin America, who will begin in the role in September.

"Laurent is the perfect fit for Nestlé at this time. Under his leadership, Nestlé will further strengthen its position as a dependable, reliable company through consistent and sustainable value creation," said chair Paul Bulcke.

Nestlé said that Schneider, who was previously chief executive of German healthcare company Fresenius, had helped shape the company's portfolio by focusing on high growth categories such as pet food, coffee and nutritional health.

For much of his tenure the company, whose brands include Nescafé and KitKat, had outperformed many of its rivals in the consumer goods sector such as Unilever.

But a recent string of mishaps as well as earnings misses has disappointed investors and weighed on the share price, which has fallen 14 per cent over the past 12 months.

This year the company was investigated by French regulators for using illegal purification techniques on bottled mineral water.

At the end of last year it warned of a sales hit following the botched integration of an IT system, causing delays to its vitamins and supplements supply chains.

The share price fell 6 per cent follow-

Technology. Infrastructure

ing the company's recent half-year earnings, after it cut its sales outlook for the year, and after analysts concluded its mid term growth forecast was too ambitious.

"After an increasingly difficult year, it's not a total surprise to see a CEO change at Nestlé," said Jefferies analyst David Hayes.

Freixe was also a contender for the top job when Mark Schneider was appointed, he added.

"At the time, an outsider in Schneider was preferred to shake things up. Freixe's appointment today to us feels like a sign that the board wants to rebuild Nestlé culture" he said.

Bernstein analyst Bruno Monteyne

said that if Schneider had been asked to step down by the board, this would be a "harsh judgment".

"Changing the chief executive isn't going to change the categories they are in and the quality of the brands," he said, adding that Schneider had a good record at the company.

Freixe, a Frenchman who joined the company almost four decades ago, has previously run the company's European business, as well as its Americasarm.

"There will always be challenges, but we have unparalleled strengths," he said. "We can strategically position Nestlé to lead and win everywhere we operate."

Meyer Werft set for bailout after surging costs take toll

GUY CHAZAN - BERLIN

Industrials

Meyer Werft, one of the largest builders of cruise ships, is nearing a bailout by the German government after surging energy and raw material costs drove it to the brink of collapse.

Chancellor Olaf Scholz yesterday pledged to help rescue the "industrial crown jewel" at a meeting of the company's works council in Papenburg.

The group is experiencing the worst crisis in its history. With many of its contracts negotiated before the pandemic and not adjusted since to account for higher raw materials and energy costs, it needs €2.7bn to finance construction of the ships on its order book.

A rescue package could involve the federal government and the region of Lower Saxony becoming shareholders in the company, temporarily at least, German media reported. "They won't be doing that to remain as partners forever. We aren't shipbuilders," Scholz said. "It's to lay the foundation for a good future in the private sector."

He cited the example of the government acquiring a 20 per cent stake in airline Lufthansa in 2020 at the height of the pandemic, which it sold two years later.

Scholz said the federal government, the regional government of Lower Saxony and the owners of Meyer Werft had held talks with banks in the past few weeks on a deal to finance the construction of ships on its order book. But the deal was not yet done, as the German parliament and the European Commission would need to approve it.

"If everyone else pulls together, the federal government will contribute its share of the solution," he said. "Shipbuilding here in Papenburg and in the whole region has a future."

The building of cruise ships is the last area where Europe's once-dominant shipyards, rather than those in China, South Korea and Japan, continue to have a commanding position.

International cruise lines, such as the US's Carnival Corporation and Royal Caribbean and Switzerland-based MSC Cruises, order mostly from vards in Germany and Italy. The yards benefit from a strong supply chain of companies making carpets, furnishings and other items to the high standards demanded

Old power stations tapped to house AI data centres

Microsoft is among operators attracted by large industrial sites with built-in power links

CAMILLA HODGSON

Booming demand for artificial intelligence is encouraging big tech companies and their suppliers to explore converting old power stations and industrial sites into data centres.

Microsoft, Google and Amazon are pouring billions of dollars into building data centres to power cloud computing and AI services, but it has become increasingly challenging to find suitable sites with sufficient power for the energy-hungry facilities.

Many data centre markets are "heavily constrained when it comes to land availability and power", which in turn has fuelled interest in smaller markets and "more complicated sites" such as old power stations, said Adam Cookson, head of land transactions for real estate firm Cushman & Wakefield's Emea data centre advisory group.

There are "increasing opportunities" for the owners of such assets, he added.

Daniel Thorpe, data centre research lead at real estate group JLL, said that the developers of large data centre



campuses were looking at locations including "infrastructure sites or power stations"

"Usually, it's a large 'hyperscale' facility that would be looking at a power station," he added, referring to the largest cloud computing providers such as Microsoft, Amazon and Google.

Coal power stations are being decommissioned in parts of the US and Europe, but may have attributes that a data centre campus would need. Industrial sites will typically have been designed for high power usage, for example, and might come with power transmission infrastructure and be close to a water source.

Microsoft intends to develop data centres on the sites of the old Eggborough and Skelton Grange power stations, near Leeds in northern England, with construction expected to start on the former in 2027. Amazon is planning a campus on the site of the old Birchwood power station in the US state of Virginia.

At least one other similar power station deal in Europe is being brokered, according to one person familiar with the matter.

The tech industry has warned that electricity availability constraints threaten to hold back AI expansion,

Microsoft plans a centre on the site of the old Eggborough station in north Yorkshire

cient fibre connectivity, further shrink the pool of potential sites for a new data centre. That was encouraging an interest in

less traditional options, analysts said. The different requirements of AI workloads present an opportunity to locate data centres in less central areas, further away from major computing hubs, because "latency", or the time taken to

while other requirements, such as suffi-

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send data and receive a response, is less important for training AI models.

Repurposing sites could also be an option. "We're seeing an increased run of inbound activity" from the owners of industrial and power assets, such as private equity groups, who were interested in partnering to convert them into data centres, said Rahul Mewawalla, chief executive of Mawson Infrastructure Group.

Virtus Data Centres, in which Macquarie Asset Management holds a minority stake, recently acquired two sites in Berlin, part of which was previously a solar farm, as well as a former wartime munitions factory in the UK. It plans to convert the sites into data centre campuses by 2026.

Thor Equities Group recently acquired a former manufacturing plant in the US state of Georgia that chair Joe Sitt said was "equipped with transformers, water, sewer and natural gas infrastructure" and "well suited for data centre development".

The trend echoes moves by the power-intensive bitcoin mining industry, which has looked to repurpose disused industrial sites including old alu-

minium smelters. Some analysts have Constraints cautioned that such conversions might be a lengthy, costly and bureaucratic process, and may not always be practical if a power plant had been disconnected from the grid and was not being factored in by the local operator. have fuelled

"It may not be easy for the utility to flip the switch and turn it back on," said Mark Dyson, managing director of the carbon-free electricity programme at the think-tank Rocky Mountain Institute. "Those challenges have come up in our conversations with companies."

Thorpe from real estate group JLL said: "A lot depends on the specifics of the site, how much it would cost for that adaptive reuse, land scarcity, and land prices."

Research by the RMI has suggested that renewable power could be located alongside existing fossil fuel generation, and routed to the grid via the plant's existing connections when it is more economical to do so.

Any surplus generation - grid connection facilities have a limit on how much they can add to the system could in theory be used to power an on-site facility such as a data centre.

by cruise passengers.

But the problem facing groups such as Meyer Werft is that customers pay the lion's share of the purchase price for cruise ships on delivery, with the company having to borrow heavily in the meantime to cover construction costs.

Stephan Weil, prime minister of Lower Saxony, said the region was planning a "massive commitment" to save Meyer Werft with the largest rescue package it had ever put together for an industrial company. He said the shipyard had a "really strong future", pointing to its €11bn order book. It paid €500mn a year in taxes and social security contributions. "I have no bad conscience about saving such a company."

Just a few days ago the group won the biggest contract in its history when Disney commissioned it to build four cruise ships. It recently started building converters that transfer wind energy generated offshore to land.

A collapse of the company would be a disaster for the surrounding region: about 18,000 people are directly or indirectly dependent on the shipyard for their livelihood. Meyer Werft was already planning to cut 340 jobs, leaving it with a workforce of 3,100. Additional reporting by Robert Wright in London

Obituary Astute trial lawyer who helped Lynch walk free

Christopher Morvillo Partner, Clifford Chance US 1964-2024

Clifford Chance litigator Christopher Morvillo wrote his first LinkedIn post in June, to celebrate the acquittal of his client Mike Lynch after a 12-year legal battle.

"I am so glad to be home," Morvillo wrote, signing off: "And they all lived happily ever after . . . '

That turned out to be one of the last posts he would write before a holiday to honour the courtroom triumph turned to tragedy.

In the early hours of Monday, the Lynch family's luxury yacht Bayesian sank in severe weather off Sicily. The bodies of Lynch, Morvillo and his wife Neda were recovered from the Bayesian's wreckage, authorities confirmed on Thursday.

The 59-year-old Morvillo, a member of a renowned dynasty of New York litigators, and fellow Clifford Chance lawyer Ayla Ronald, who was rescued along with her partner, were gathered on the yacht to toast Lynch's acquittal. For Morvillo, the trip capped more than a decade's work helping to lead the defence of one of Silicon Valley's biggest fraud cases.

Morvillo's role in the case began in 2012, when the former Autonomy chief executive was accused of falsely inflating revenues at the UK software company ahead of its \$11bn sale to Hewlett-Packard in 2011. The battle that ensued saw Lynch extradited to the US and subjected to house arrest under 24-hour surveillance ahead of the criminal trial. In a legal podcast released last week,

Morvillo said he flew to London to meet Lynch on Thanksgiving weekend in 2012, assuming he would be gone for a week, then "spent a significant portion of the rest of my life bouncing back and forth between London and New York".

The case "covered one-third of my career", he told the For the Defense podcast. "It has been a constant presence in my life for the last 12 years."

Steptoe senior counsel Reid Weingarten, who worked for years with Morvillo as part of the entrepreneur's legal team, told the Financial Times on Tuesday that he was "devastated and shocked" about the tragedy. He described Morvillo as a "wonderful lawyer" who was "on top of the world" before the trip.

"When the Mike Lynch representation came to me, Clifford Chance was representing [Lynch] in England and I had to decide whether to use Clifford Chance on the American side for the criminal probe," he added. "I sat down with Chris and immediately fell in love. The rest was history. "Chris was like my brother, was

on land

availability

and power

interest

in smaller

and 'more

locations

complicated

markets

a wonderful lawyer, and 'wonderful lawyer' was the least interesting thing about him."

smooth running of the transatlantic cooperation on the case.

"He was almost a renaissance man great writer, artist, public citizen, sports nut, family man and so much more . . . I'm stunned and devastated. How can you possibly interpret this? Is there a cruel God out there?"

Morvillo cut his teeth as a federal prosecutor, working on cases related to the 9/11 attacks and, during his time as assistant US attorney for the Southern District of New York between 1999 and 2005, secured the conviction of lawyer Lynne Stewart for assisting terrorism.

He joined Clifford Chance after leaving the New York trial firm where he worked with his father, white-collar criminal defence attorney Robert Morvillo, renowned for defending Manhattan clients including Martha Stewart in her insider-trading case and Hank Greenberg, the former AIG boss.



New York litigator: Christopher Morvillo with his wife Neda

The case 'covered onethird of my career. It has been a constant presence for the last 12 years'

Chris and his brothers Greg, Scott and Robert worked together at Morvillo, Abramowitz, Grand, Iason, Anello & Bohrer, alongside their father, before his death. Weingarten said the brothers were a "New York Italian family and so fun to be around".

Alongside his work on Lynch's trial, Morvillo won acclaim for a precedentsetting defence of UK businessman Lawrence Hoskins, securing his acquittal on US bribery charges after an eightand-a-half-year case ending in 2022.

Another "magic circle" lawyer who worked with Morvillo said: "As well as being brilliant at what he did – you have Autonomy but also the Hoskins case to show for that - he was the most incredibly friendly, collaborative colleague and partner that you could imagine. He was funny, too. Everyone who has worked with him, and for him: we all loved him."

The families of Chris and Neda Morvillo said yesterday: "We are completely devastated by the passing of Chris and Neda, and our collective hearts go out to all the families who have also been affected by this senseless tragedy." Kate Beioley and Caroline Binham in London and Brooke Masters in New York

Weingarten credited him with the

Travel sector faces climate change challenge as wildfire, drought and heatwave risks grow

Europe operators prepare investment push to secure future after tourists turn attention to less hazardous destinations

ERI SUGIURA — RHODES

Staff at the Rodos Princess Beach Hotel in Rhodes had an unusual job when preparing the resort for the height of the summer season: scraping fire-damaged bark from the trunks of palm trees overlooking the swimming pool.

"We shaved them to get rid of the burnt wood, so that guests will not be scared from the images of the fire," said manager Christos Panayiotou. "They've been drilled down with a chainsaw, but you can still see the marks on the trees."

He is referring to the damage inflicted by wildfires, which raged across the Greek island a year ago, resulting in an evacuation of 25,000 people and the destruction of about 135,000 hectares of forest.

Based in the southern Rhodes village of Kiotari, the four-star Rodos resort was at the heart of the disaster. Almost a third of the building, including its kitchen, restaurant and reception balcony, was destroyed in the 10-day conflagration along with an affiliated hotel nearby.

The fire-damaged trees are now the only visible sign of the catastrophe following a €10mn refurbishment. The Greek fires made global headlines yet the Rodos Princess this year was "almost full until the end of the season", said Andriana Hatzilazarou, marketing director and a board member of H Hotels Collection, which owns the resort.

However, with the risks of wildfires, droughts and heatwaves growing, they exemplify a dilemma for the European travel industry: how to invest and adapt to climate change as holidaymakers seek less risky destinations.

"We know that [climate change] is an existential threat to tourism," said Teodora Marinska, chief operating officer of the European Travel Commission, a non-profit organisation that promotes tourism around the continent. "And we know that weather plays a big role when people choose their destination."

UK-based luxury hotel members agency Little Emperors has experienced this shift first hand. Bookings for Greece, which had risen 20 per cent





season, adding that her business was now "a little difficult".

The local government is considering the future. George Toppos, the deputy mayor of tourism and culture in Rhodes, said it was drafting a plan for the first time to assess how tourism, including the number of visitors and new hotel developments, was affecting the environment.

"We need a right balance [between them]... We don't have any problem right now but we'll have to monitor it, and after 10 years, maybe we'll have a problem," he said.

Asked if there was a need to limit development, Toppos said: "We might have to take care of [that issue]."

Bigger groups have more flexibility to adapt, but there are risks and costs.

Hotelplan UK, which owns brands such as Inghams and Inntravel, had pulled out from lower-altitude Alpine ski resorts a decade ago in response to snow shortages.

It plans to expand in Nordic countries and is investing in designing and marketing more walking tours.

John Mansell, managing director of Inghams, said it would be another 20 years before climate change had a dramatic effect on the industry, but warned: "We've been working with these hotels for years. We've got an obligation to make sure that we keep them running . . . even when there is a lack of snow to be able to ski properly" in places such as Austria and Italy.

Tui, Europe's largest travel group, has expanded its year-round offerings in Turkey's Antalya and has increased capacity for the winter.

Chief executive Sebastian Ebel said the company was seeing "strong growth" in northern Europe, although the region accounted for only 1 per cent of the group's business. But heatwaves were unlikely to dent mass summer tourism in the Mediterranean; "cost inflation or capacity constraints have a far bigger impact on where customers go to", with many also beholden to the timing of school holidays.

"When there are incidents, there may be a shift from the affected destination to another destination for a short time, but it will not take long before holiday makers choose the affected destination again," said Ebel.

annually in recent years, were down 7 per cent for July and August compared with last year, while those for breaks in the English countryside rose 17 per cent and Norway and Sweden were up 23 per cent.

"The traditional beach destinations have become less attractive during the heatwave," said chief executive Rebecca Masri.

The increase in popularity during so-called shoulder months in autumn may be explained by cheaper room rates, but "the price becomes illogical with the extreme weather" during the peak season.

Customers are increasingly booking is still ashes at the last minute to see what the weather would look like.

"People don't want to go and spend all that money on a luxury holiday and be stuck in a room with an [air conditioner] and not be able to go outside for daylight," Masri said.

A single night at the Hotel Grande Bretagne overlooking the Acropolis in Athens, for instance, starts at €1,000 a night. The Acropolis was partially shut

last month as temperatures rose after wildfires in to about 40C, while thousands of Rhodes, life has Athenians were evacuated from their homes last week as wildfires encroached on the outskirts of the Greek capital.

resort, but a bar Climate change made the extreme on Glystra Beach fire-prone weather of 2023-24 twice as likely in Greece, a new State of Wildfires report from academic and scientific experts from a group of UK and European institutions and agencies this month concluded.

> One consolation for hoteliers may be that tourists are still coming but are spreading trips throughout the year. Danielle, a 68-year-old tourist from France's Moselle region, enjoyed a holiday in Kiotari in June together with 20 friends and relatives.

"We came here because it was June. We would not have been here in July or August – it's just too hot," she said.

Guests 'are

locking

too hot

to walk

around

increasingly

themselves

in the hotel

because it's

Little Emperors said bookings for Greece in September and October were up 31 per cent, a surge also seen in southern France and Italy.

Hatzilazarou said H Hotels was looking at measures to extend its open season from early November until December if this was deemed financially worthwhile.

But a prolonged season means hiring staff for longer and is dependent on flight schedules.

H Hotels has implemented a series of measures to prevent heatstroke, including sending warning messages to guests' phones when the temperature rises beyond 40C. The group is still

negotiating a fire-related insurance claim.

At local restaurants and gift shops, surrounded by fields with burnt olive trees and bushes, the mood is gloomier.

"Heat is getting worse every year, and tourists staying at all-inclusive resort hotels nearby are increasingly locking themselves in the hotel because it's too hot to walk around," said Nektarios Pethakas, whose family owns Il Ponte restaurant in Kiotari.

The seafood restaurant lost €50,000 due to the fire last year, having filled the fridge with fish for the peak season.

Despoina, owner of a nearby beach shop, estimated that the number of visitors this year was half that of 2023. She projected that in a decade, there would be fewer people in the peak summer

The group, which reported disruption costs of €25mn due to the Rhodes wildfire evacuation last year, had two weeks of fewer bookings following the incident but rebounded soon after.

Ioannis Papavasiliou, president of the Rhodes Hotel Association, said hotels on the island had experienced an annual 15 per cent increase in bookings this year, partly helped by the government's programme to give free holidays to those who evacuated last year.

In the immediate aftermath of the 2023 wildfires, international air arrivals in Rhodes fell 11 per cent in July compared with the same month a year earlier. But for the year as a whole, they were up 3 per cent at 2.6mn according to the Greek Tourism Confederation.

Hatzilazarou said she was "not concerned" about climate change potentially disrupting tourism. "It might come soon . . . [but] people who live in cold places will choose beaches in the Mediterranean," she said.

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Grenada triggers hurricane clause to suspend bond payments



First debt pause connected to natural disaster may spur wider adoption by other countries

8

JOSEPH COTTERILL AND LEE HARRIS LONDON

The first triggering of a government bond "hurricane clause" by the Caribbean nation of Grenada has thrown a spotlight on the push for more countries to pause debt payments when natural disasters strike.

Grenada told investors in its \$112mn bond this week that it would suspend \$12mn in interest over the next year as it recovered from Hurricane Beryl, which

The pauses are being seen as alternatives to what Simon Stiell, the UN climate chief, called "the endless debt cycles of governments borrowing to rebuild, only to face another climate inflicted disaster" as he surveyed damage to his own home island of Carriacou in Grenada in July.

As hurricanes and other threats become more frequent and damaging, countries often face expensive emergency borrowing in the aftermath or paying up for insurance in advance. "Climate change is uninsurable," said

Avinash Persaud, special adviser on climate change at the Inter-American Development Bank.

"The frequency of these events once

of liquidity at non-emergency rates. And it's automatic [with] no need to go through an onerous process to try and get it."

The World Bank now offers two-year disaster pauses at no extra fee on new loans to island nations and other small economies, in one of the biggest official pushes yet to foster adoption of the clauses.

In a paper this month the IMF also detailed how it would treat these clauses alongside other climate change-linked bonds when it analyses sustainability of country debts.

"The resulting reduction in the need to borrow in the face of natural disasters would mitigate the impact of the negative shock on debt burden indicators, the fund said.

small country like Grenada to have this flexibility," said Carlos de Souza, buildings with damaged roofs portfolio manager at Vontobel, an investor in the Grenadian bond. after Hurricane

Beryl hit

Grenada in July

'Grenada

with the

provides us

opportunity

value of this

to test the

But other countries including larger states may be reluctant to put pause clauses into their regular bond sales out of fear that they will pay up in extra borrowing costs for triggers that might never be used, de Souza added.

Governments might have to test the waters such as by issuing two bonds that are identical except for one featuring a pause provision, he said. "Without that sort of counterfactual, it will be very difficult for a country to assess the actual cost of issuing the clause."

These clauses should not cost extra

Technology **OpenAI** fires broadside at California safety bill

GEORGE HAMMOND AND HANNAH MURPHY - SAN FRANCISCO

OpenAI has attacked a California bill aiming to ensure artificial intelligence is deployed safely and has suggested that new controls would threaten its growth in the state, joining last-minute lobbying by investors and AI groups to block the legislation.

The bill, SB 1047, threatened "California's unique status as the global leader in AI", the company's chief strategy officer Jason Kwon wrote in a letter to Scott Wiener, the Democratic state senator spearheading the bill.

It could "slow the pace of innovation, and lead California's world-class engineers and entrepreneurs to leave the state in search of greater opportunity elsewhere", the letter added.

SB 1047 has divided Silicon Valley. While there is widespread acceptance of the need to curb the risks of powerful AI models, critics said Wiener's proposals would stifle start-ups, benefit foreign rivals and undermine California's central position in the AI boom.

OpenAI is the latest start-up to oppose elements of the bill and the most prominent, thanks largely to the popularity of its ChatGPT chatbot and a \$13bn commitment from partner Microsoft.

OpenAI supports provisions to ensure AI systems are developed and deployed

'World-class engineers and entrepreneurs' would leave 'in search of greater opportunity elsewhere'

safely but argues in the letter, which was first reported by Bloomberg, that legislation should come from the federal government, not individual states.

In a response on Wednesday, Wiener said he agreed that the federal government should take the lead but was "sceptical" that Congress would act.

He criticised the "tired argument" that tech start-ups would relocate if the bill were passed and said groups based outside the state would need to comply with the bill to do business locally.

wrecked outlying islands last month.

The trigger of what was the world's first disaster "pause clause", when Grenada inserted it in its debt almost a decade ago, will be a test case for the effectiveness of such tools.

Other hurricane-exposed small island nations have largely held off adopting similar clauses, despite growing encouragement by official lenders.

"Grenada provides us with the opportunity to test the value of this contractual innovation in helping a country and its people recover from a devastating disaster – and this should not be underestimated," said Shakira Mustapha, a research lead at Londonbased Centre for Disaster Protection.

At the same time, she added, there needs to be "clear articulation" of the fiscal relief these clauses bring and also how their triggers are designed, given that hazards such as droughts or floods are harder to model than earthquakes or cyclones.

known as once-in-a-thousand-year events are happening every few years . . . so it has to be different from insurance," Persaud added.

Dickon Mitchell, Grenada's prime minister, said in July that losses from the earliest severe storm ever recorded in an Atlantic hurricane season might ultimately equate to a third of the country's GDP.

Countries from Mexico to Jamaica have also been taking out insurance cover through investors buying catastrophe bonds arranged by the World Bank but these are relatively complex and in Jamaica's case, did not trigger in response to Beryl.

Grenada's pause was activated after an insurance claim by the government crossed a \$30mn threshold that permitted it to suspend up to two interest payments.

"The interest saved is added back on to the principal of the debt at the end," Persaud added. "So effectively, it's a tap

Despite this, pause clauses have so far failed to take off in bond markets. After Grenada, only Barbados has included provisions in international bonds, including debt restructured in 2018.

"It is a no-brainer for issuers and for bondholders but it is surprising we have not seen wholesale adoption," said Sebastian Espinosa, managing director at White Oak, an advisory firm which aided Grenada in a 2015 sovereign debt restructuring that added the hurricane clause.

"There have been calls for private sector lenders to include these clauses in their contracts but that is not really how bond markets work," Espinosa said. "It is really down to the issuer and its advisers to insist upon them."

In Grenada's case, "the clause was contractual accepted by bondholders in the restrucinnovation turing because it makes sense for a

because they limit how many times issuers can trigger them over the life of a bond, such as three times for Grenada's debt, Persaud said.

The price of Grenada's bond, which matures in 2030, dipped slightly after Hurricane Beryl as investors priced in a likely trigger of the clause.

Before Beryl struck, Grenada's finances were improving. In June, the IMF projected a budget surplus of 9.5 per cent of GDP this year.

This has partly been based on a surge in sales of Grenadian citizenship to investors who can use its passport to access US investment visas and visa-free travel to several countries.

Bondholders also receive a portion of the citizenship sales as part of the restructured debt.

"From a financial perspective, they didn't necessarily have to trigger the clause but it was their right to do so and I don't think anyone will criticise the triggering," de Souza said.

The California State Assembly is set to vote on the bill by the end of the month. If it passes, governor Gavin Newsom will decide whether to sign it into law.

Silicon Valley tech groups and investors including Anthropic, Andreessen Horowitz and YCombinator have intensified a lobbying campaign against Wiener's proposals for a strict safety framework.

Nancy Pelosi, the former House Speaker and California representative, also published a statement in opposition to the bill last week, dubbing it "wellintentioned but ill-informed"

Opponents claimed the bill focused on hypothetical risks and added an "extreme" liability risk on founders.

The bill was amended to soften some of requirements last week, including limiting the civil liabilities that it had originally placed on AI developers and narrowing the scope of those who would need to adhere to the rules. Funds cut exposure page 9

Hilco's billionaire liquidator hunts for capital to build a merchant bank

AMELIA POLLARD AND SUJEET INDAP NEW YORK

Financials

Jeffrey Hecktman built a billion-dollar fortune from the unloved corners of distressed and bankrupt companies.

He has trafficked in unwanted pillows at Bed Bath & Beyond, obsolete baking pans from Twinkies maker Hostess and even a polluted Bethlehem Steel mill jumping headfirst into some of the most infamous American corporate train wrecks of the past generation.

Hecktman, 70, and his company, Hilco Global - long dismissed as a bottom-feeding liquidator - are chasing their biggest ambitions yet.

Hecktman is building out what he calls an "asset-rich merchant bank", capitalising on mountains of data that Hilco accumulated in almost four decades in business, valuing all manner of assets - inventory, equipment, intellectual property - and in many cases, buying up those assets to later flip at a profit.

Hecktman said he had the chance to take Chicago-based Hilco, whose name is derived from Hecktman Investments Limited Co, to the next level.

While the company has dabbled in underwriting and investing, Hecktman wants those banking services to become

the company's centrepiece as he hunts for an infusion of capital to propel Hilco from Midwestern obscurity to securing a seat at Wall Street's table.

Executives like to think of the company as what Goldman Sachs was 60odd years ago.

Two recent splashy hires have caught the attention of the corporate restruc-



Jeffrey Hecktman wants banking to become Hilco's centrepiece

turing community and show the seriousness of Hecktman's ambition.

In 2023, David Kurtz, previously a luminary at Skadden Arps and Lazard, joined Hilco as vice-chair and chief strategic officer.

Earlier this year, Jamie Sprayregen came on board after building Kirkland & Ellis into a bankruptcy powerhouse.

"David and Jamie are titans of the restructuring world and now at Hilco will undoubtedly succeed at whatever they put their talents into accomplishing," said Jim Millstein, longtime bankruptcy adviser and former chief restructuring officer of the US during the Barack Obama administration.

Hecktman's calendar has been packed with investor meetings across the globe in recent months, including New York and London.

The plan: to secure a cash infusion to bolster Hilco's lending business, which he sees as the next lucrative frontier for the company.

Hecktman envisions partnering with a large financial institution, which could take the form of selling a stake in the company.

The timing may be propitious. Private credit and asset-backed finance have become a multitrillion-dollar industry, and secured lending requires the valuation of underlying collateral.

In recent months, giants in the industry have repeatedly leapfrogged one another, raising ever-bigger private credit funds.

"We are perfectly placed to take advantage of [private credit] and be a huge part of it," Kurtz said. "We are at the intersection of asset knowledge and capital deployment. That is a unique skill."

In the mid-1980s, Hecktman found himself winding up his father's maintenance repair business; he chopped up and sold off parts piecemeal.

He had a knack for it and, in 1987, decided to start what would become known as Hilco, formalising a series of one-off liquidations that he had taken on, including a factory that built high chairs for McDonald's.

At the time, large accounting firms had the task of valuing assets for the country's biggest banks. "It was more ad hoc and not really data-driven," Sprayregen said. It was "a little bit more finger in the air".

Eventually, Hilco realised that it could cut out the accounting firms and do the lucrative valuation work itself. With experience selling companies' wares, Hilco had a better sense of what an asset would be likely to fetch.

Today, it conducts more than 3,500 appraisals annually, from which it has amassed a huge database over the years that it recently digitised at a cost of \$20mn.

Hilco can "predict the modelling to the penny", Kurtz said. "It's almost mind-blowing how accurate they can be." Over time, Hecktman gleaned another insight: rather than running

'We're a deal engine It's unbelievable the amount of private transactions that flow through our company'

valuations for others, Hilco could go beyond advisory work to actually taking risk itself.

Among Hilco's most aggressive strategies has been redeveloping tainted industrial properties.

In 2014, Hilco partnered with family office Redwood Holdings to buy out of bankruptcy and clean up a shuttered 3,300-acre steel mill along Maryland's Chesapeake Bay.

Today, the sprawling port develop-

ment includes two Amazon warehouses and a FedEx facility.

Hilco's profits on an original \$72mn deal are in the several hundred millions of dollars range, said one person familiar with the transaction.

But redeveloping dilapidated sites can also be hazardous. In 2020, the company's redevelopment division was sued after its demolition of a near century-old coal power plant in Chicago turned disastrous, emitting debris across the neighbourhood, according to the lawsuit.

Hilco settled the class action suit for more than \$12mn without making any admission of liability.

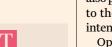
Hilco is still private as it approaches 1,000 employees. Over the years, it has taken investments from the likes of Goldman Sachs and Cerberus Capital Management but the company bought back the stakes about a decade ago.

In 2019, Hecktman sold just over a quarter of the firm to Canadian pension fund Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ).

"We're a deal engine," Hecktman said. "It's unbelievable the amount of private transactions that flow through our company. And that's what a lot of the larger investment vehicles are looking for."

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The day in the markets

What you need to know

Wall Street slips ahead of Powell's speech at Jackson Hole
Dollar recovers ground after falling to lowest level of the year this week
European stocks lifted by rate-sensitive real estate groups

Wall Street stocks and Treasuries slipped yesterday as investors trimmed their positions ahead of US Federal Reserve chair Jay Powell's keenly anticipated speech at Jackson Hole.

The blue-chip S&P 500 index was down 0.6 per cent by mid-session in New York, dipping just below its mid-July all-time intraday high.

The tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite fell 1 per cent with all the Magnificent Seven megacap stocks in negative territory. Government debt also sold off with

yields on rate-sensitive two-year Treasuries rising 9 basis points to 4.01 per cent while those on benchmark 10year debt also rose 9bp to 3.87 per cent. The declines came after data showed

new applications for US unemployment aid last week were in line with expectations and as investors looked ahead to Powell's speech today where he is expected to prepare the ground for the Fed's first rate cut since 2020.

Minutes from the July Federal Open Market Committee meeting, published on Wednesday, were "the most dovish set of minutes I have seen in a long time" and "open the door to [a larger 0.5 percentage point cut], if not at the September meeting then soon afterwards", said Steve Englander, head of currency strategy at Standard Chartered.

Sterling hits 13-month high against the dollar following strong UK economic data

★



"It is hard for me to see why [the FOMC] would issue minutes with this tone if Powell is going to wrongfoot the market" at Jackson Hole, he added.

\$ per £

The US Dollar index, which measures the currency against a basket of six rivals, rose 0.5 per cent after earlier this week falling to its lowest level of the year. Across the Atlantic, European stocks closed higher after regional wage growth slowed sharply in the second quarter. The Stoxx Europe 600 rose 0.3 per cent, lifted by rate-sensitive real estate groups. Although separate data showed business activity in the Eurozone jumped in August, analysts attributed some of the improvement to the Paris Olympics. "The underlying data still looks weak enough for the European Central Bank to seriously consider another rate cut in September," said ING economist Bert Colijn.

The FTSE 100 rose 0.1 per cent after UK private sector activity grew at its fastest pace in four months, sending the pound to a 13-month high against the dollar. Brent crude, the international oil benchmark, rose 2.1 per cent to \$77.63 a barrel, bouncing back from a decline in

the previous session. George Steer

The myth of deglobalisation hides real shifts

Klaus Baader Markets Insight

he trade war of former US president Donald Trump and the supply chain snarlups caused by Covid turned deglobalisation into a mainstream topic. And two developments in the past two years suggest that the process might indeed have begun.

The first of these is the fact that global trade in goods in 2023 declined by a little over 1 per cent even though global GDP expanded by a trend-consistent 3.2 per cent, according to the IMF.

This is unusual. However, we see this pullback in part as a normalisation after the extraordinary rebound in 2021-2022 of the world economy following the pandemic. As a result, by the third quarter of 2022, global trade was almost 9 per cent above the pre-Covid level and ahead of trend.

This was driven by the rapid easing of supply chain problems and amplified by the need to restock depleted inventories, which prompted a rebound in production and in cross-border trade. But some moderation was always likely once these effects had run their course.

Moreover, it is now widely accepted that consumer demand is shifting away from goods and towards services — all part of post-Covid normalisation — and this diminishes global trade. That said, the latest data suggests renewed expansion in trade since the start of 2024, albeit modest.

The pattern of export growth across regions since the fourth quarter of 2019 also contradicts the notion of deglobalisation. Emerging market nations' export growth (about 15 per cent) has far outstripped that of advanced economies (about 1 per cent), strongly suggesting that globalisation is in fact continuing, After all, it is exactly the process whereby EM economies gain export market share versus the historically dominant advanced economies.

The second indication can be found in the ratio of global trade (in goods) to global industrial production as based on data from the authoritative Dutch central planning bureau. This ratio has been in decline since around mid-2022, suggestive of a deglobalisation trend.

Many economists believe deglobalisation would be inflationary as well as costly in growth terms – prompting a closer look at the data. It turns out that the recent downturn in this ratio, and the broadly flat trend since the end of

Strategies like nearshoring or friendshoring imply geographic shifts in cross-border trade

the great recession, have been overwhelmingly influenced by China.

The ratios of exports to industrial production and of imports to production in the nation peaked as far back as the mid-2000s and have since more than halved. But China's declining export-toproduction ratio reflects the fact that its economy grew much faster than the rest of the world. It follows that an increasing proportion of its production is being absorbed by domestic buyers.

The falling import ratio mainly reflects the country's move up the value-added scale. As technological sophistication rises across its manufacturing sector, many of the goods that used to be imported – especially cars, capital goods, electronics and semiconductors – are now produced domestically. Meanwhile, China's share in global exports has continued to increase, across practically all the major merchandise goods categories.

Until recently, this was true also on the import side but, after a spike higher in 2020, its share in global imports has dropped back to its pre-Covid level.

Hence, a better way to describe what's going on than deglobalisation is to say that the rest of the global economy is becoming less important to China but the country continues to become more important to the rest of the global economy.

Given China's strong and highly idiosyncratic impact on global trade, we also calculated the ratio of global trade to global industrial production excluding China. Unlike the global data, rather than stagnating since the end of the great recession and then declining for the past two years, the ratio has continued to rise.

If anything, it accelerated through the post-pandemic economic rebound and remains at a level above its trend. A far cry from deglobalisation, indeed.

In short, there seems no evidence of a shift to deglobalisation — despite all the hoo-ha. And while strategies such as nearshoring or friendshoring are being pursued in various economies, they imply geographic shifts in cross-border trade, not deglobalisation.

Meanwhile, re-onshoring faces enormous obstacles in advanced economies, not least extremely low unemployment rates. More generally, the shifting of patterns in global goods trade is as old as economic history itself.

Klaus Baader is global chief economist at Société Générale

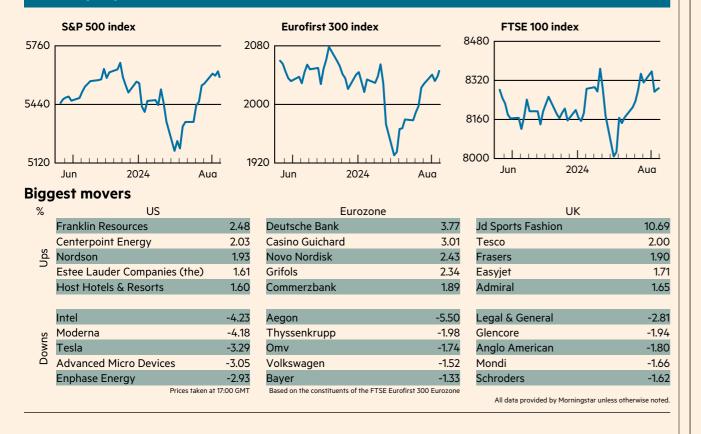
Markets update

| | | | | | *> | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | US | Eurozone | Japan | UK | China | Brazil |
| Stocks | S&P 500 | Eurofirst 300 | Nikkei 225 | FTSE100 | Shanghai Comp | Bovespa |
| Level | 5589.22 | 2045.79 | 38211.01 | 8288.00 | 2848.77 | 135155.89 |
| % change on day | -0.56 | 0.36 | 0.68 | 0.06 | -0.27 | -0.96 |
| Currency | \$ index (DXY) | \$ per € | Yen per \$ | \$ per £ | Rmb per \$ | Real per \$ |
| Level | 101.375 | 1.112 | 146.225 | 1.310 | 7.137 | 5.552 |
| % change on day | 0.333 | -0.090 | 0.422 | 0.306 | 0.049 | 1.392 |
| Govt. bonds | 10-year Treasury | 10-year Bund | 10-year JGB | 10-year Gilt | 10-year bond | 10-year bond |
| Yield | 3.853 | 2.243 | 0.875 | 4.060 | 2.124 | 11.163 |
| Basis point change on day | 6.810 | 5.100 | 1.320 | 7.600 | -1.600 | -1.400 |
| World index, Commods | FTSE All-World | Oil - Brent | Oil - WTI | Gold | Silver | Metals (LMEX) |
| Level | 543.08 | 77.43 | 73.25 | 2497.95 | 29.56 | 4056.20 |
| % change on day | -0.34 | 1.81 | 1.84 | -1.26 | -0.71 | 0.47 |
| Yesterday's close apart from: Curr | encies = 16:00 GMT: S&P. Bove | espa, All World, Oil = 17:00 Gl | 4T: Gold. Silver = London pm | fix. Bond data supplied by T | ullett Prebon. | |

:: Currencies = 16:00 GM I; S&P, Bovespa, All World, Oil = 17:00 GM I; Gold, Silver = London pm fix. Bond data supplied by Tullett Prebon.

Main equity markets





Equities

Fears over artificial intelligence hype push hedge funds to cut tech exposure

ROBIN WIGGLESWORTH - OSLO

Hedge funds are scaling down their exposure to many of the big US technology companies that powered this year's stock market rally after growing worries that the hype around artificial intelligence has become overdone.

The number of hedge funds that listed one of the so-called "Magnificent Seven" stocks as one of their top-10 positions in regulatory filings for the second quarter of 2024 fell almost across the board with Apple the sole exception.

Hedge funds that ratcheted back their exposure to the likes of Nvidia, Meta or Microsoft in the three months to the end of June included Ken Griffin's Citadel, Stanley Druckenmiller's Duquesne Capital and Dan Sundheim's D1 Capital Partners.

This month, Elliott warned in a letter to investors obtained by the FT that big technology stocks such as Nvidia were in "bubble land" and argued that AI was "overhyped with many applications not ready for prime time". Many hedge funds were even before then tiptoeing towards the exits, according to Goldman Sachs research based on the quarterly 13F regulatory filings that institutional investors must make in the US.

Of the 693 hedge funds tracked by Goldman Sachs (with aggregate US equity positions of \$2.8tn), the number

'The moves helped insulate funds from the volatility that began as a rotation away from the mega-caps'

holding Amazon, Microsoft, Alphabet Meta and Nvidia as one of their biggest positions all declined by the end of June.

In absolute terms, the number of hedge funds that held any positions whatsoever in these stocks also mostly declined with the exception of Apple and Amazon.

Tesla's volatile nature means that hedge funds mostly shy away from tak-

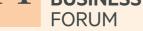
ing positions on it – positive or negative – so the carmaker run by Elon Musk does not appear on Goldman Sachs' list of the bigger hedge fund trades.

The moves came at a fortuitous time, as many of these big technology stocks were hurt in this summer's stock market reversal.

Nvidia alone shed hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of value in July and early August before clawing back most of the losses over the past two weeks.

"The moves . . . helped insulate funds from the volatility that began as a rotation away from the mega-caps and turned into a sharp cyclical-led unwind at the start of August," Goldman Sachs analyst Ben Snider said in the investment bank's report.

The stake sales meant that the investment bank's measure of hedge fund "crowding" has fallen back slightly from elevated levels, even though the "density" of their holdings — how much of the average hedge fund's overall portfolio that is accounted for by its top 10 positions — has climbed to a new record.



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FINANCIAL TIMES

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MARKET DATA

| WORLD MARKETS AT A GLA | ANCE | | | | FT.COM/MARKETSDATA |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Change during previous day's trading (%) | | | | | |
| S&P 500 Nasdaq Composite Do | ow Jones Ind FTSE 100 FTSE Eurofi | irst 300 Nikkei Hang Seng | FTSE All World \$\$ \$ per € | \$per£ ¥per\$ £per€ | Oil Brent \$ Sep Gold \$ |
| -0.56% -0.99% - | -0.41% 0.06% 0.36 | % 0.68% 1.44% | -0.34% -0.090% | 0.306% 0.422% -0.469 | % -1.68% -1.26% |
| | s, with the FTSE All-World in the same currer | | | | • • |
| AMERICAS Jul 23 Index All World | Jul 23 - Aug 22 Index All World | EUROPE Jul 23 - Aug 22 Index All World | Jul 23 - Aug 22 Index All World | ASIA Jul 23 - Aug 22 Index All World | Jul 23 - Aug 22 Index All World |
| S&P 500 New York | S&P/TSX COMP Toronto | FTSE 100 London | Xetra Dax Frankfurt | Nikkei 225 Tokyo 39,594.39 38,211.01 | Kospi Seoul 2,758.71 2707.67 |
| 5,427.13 | 22,813.75 | 8,153.69 | 18,387.46 | 0.00,211.01 | 2,758.71 |
| Day ¥-0.56% Month ≠ 0.50% Year ≠ 27.45% | Day ¥-0.32% Month ≠ 0.77% Year ≠ 17.05% | Day ≠ 0.06% Month ≠ 0.98% Year ≠ 13.87% | Day ≠ 0.24% Month ≠ 3.40% Year NaN% | Day ≠ 0.68% Month ≥ -4.62% Year ≠ 21.05% | Day ≠ 0.24% Month ≥ -3.14% Year ≠ 7.93% |
| Nasdaq Composite New York | IPC Mexico City 54,050.52 | FTSE Eurofirst 300 Europe | Ibex 35 Madrid 11,210.10 11,156.30 | Hang Seng Hong Kong 17,641.00 | FTSE Straits Times Singapore |
| 17,342.41 | 53,168.41 | 2,030.71 | 1,210.10 | 17,311.05 | 3,373.58 |
| Day № -0.99% Month № -1.42% Year # 31.44% | Day ≠ 0.26% Month ≠ 0.02% Year ≠ 1.68% | Day ≠ 0.36% Month ≠ 0.26% Year ≠ 14.38% | Day # 0.37% Month # 0.62% Year # 20.44% | Day ₹ 1.44% Month ₹ 1.23% Year ₹ 0.05% | Day ¥-0.01% Month ¥-1.93% Year ≠7.20% |
| Dow Jones Industrial New York | Bovespa São Paulo | CAC 40 Paris | FTSE MIB Milan | Shanghai Composite Shanghai | BSE Sensex Mumbai 80,429.04 |
| 39,853.87 | 126,422.7 | 7,513.73 | 33,310.93 | 2,901.95 | |
| Day ≥-0.41% Month ≠ 0.75% Year ≠ 18.75% Country Index Previous | Day ¥-0.96% Month ₹ 5.71% Year ₹ 16.36% | Day ≥ -0.01% Month ≥ -0.14% Year ≠ 4.53% | Day 0.00% Month ≥ -2.64% Year ≠ 19.02% | Day 🔪 -0.27% Month 🌂 -4.48% Year 🔌 -7.90% | Day ≠ 0.18% Month ≠ 0.51% Year ≠ 24.23% |
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| (c) Closed. (u) Unavailable. ↑ Correction. ♥ Subject to official recalculation. For STOCK MARKET: BIGGEST MOVERS | r more index coverage please see www.ft.com/worldindices. A fuller version of this | table is available on the fLcom research data archive. | UK MARKET WINNERS AND LOSERS | | |
| AMERICA ACTIVE STOCKS stock close Day's ACTIVE STOCKS traded m's price change | | TOKYO close Day's ACTIVE STOCKS stock close Day's price change traded m's price change | Aug 22 %Chg %Chg FTSE 100 price(p) week ytd FTSE 250 | price(p) week ytd FTSE SmallCap price(| 22 %Chg %Chg Aug 22 %Chg %Chg (p) week ytd Industry Sectors price(p) week ytd |
| Nvidia 206.2 125.60 -2.91 Redrow Tesla 82.0 215.93 -7.34 Shell | 231.3 779.00 -8.50 Novo Nordisk B A/s 292.0 207.2 2708.00 -10.50 Nestle N 216.8 | 123.49 2.93 Lasertec 2141.4 2925.00 570.00 94.42 0.00 Disco 1429.4 43560.00 -1010.00 | Winners Winners Jd Sports Fashion 141.85 12.1 -14.5 Hochschild Mini Burberry 703.40 4.8 -50.3 Plus500 Ltd | 2618.00 7.1 57.4 Mobico 70.1 | 15 23.2 -17.1 Mining 10303.74 3.2 4.0 |
| Meta Platforms 40.2 534.92 -0.24 Unilever Advanced Micro Devices 33.7 152.99 -4.82 Bp Apple 32.8 225.50 -0.90 Rio Tinto | 187.8 4791.00 58.00 Unicredit 192.5 174.9 426.20 -4.20 Novartis N 180.1 158.2 4784.00 -51.50 Roche Gs 171.2 | 36.14 0.37 Softbank 1139.2 8420.00 -109.00 105.99 0.15 Tokyo Electron 1091.4 27805.00 -195.00 298.65 -0.32 Fast Retailing Co., 798.9 45050.00 1100.00 | Endeavour Mining 1630.00 3.4 -7.2 Dr. Martens Int Consolidated Airlines S.a. 176.35 3.3 13.8 Int Workplace Auto Trader 840.00 3.3 16.4 W.a.g Payment S | | 80 13.0 -2.4 Automobiles & Parts 1057.17 1.2 -33.2 00 11.0 57.0 Support Services 11476.52 1.0 8.4 |
| Microsoft 22.5 418.01 -6.13 Astrazeneca Super Micro Computer 21.7 607.31 -16.47 Hammerson Amazon.com 19.7 177.46 -2.65 Hsbc Holdings | 153.1 13018.00 18.00 Intesa Sanpaolo 148.7 114.9 28.02 -0.26 Asml Holding 146.1 114.7 654.10 0.60 Stellantis 118.7 | 3.62 0.01 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, 699.9 1831.50 -4.00 835.40 -7.90 Advantest 683.4 6607.00 77.00 14.74 -0.14 Toyota Motor 660.8 2665.00 -27.50 | Entain 639.40 2.9 -35.7 Just Melrose Industries 511.00 2.5 -10.2 Amigo Holdings Next 10090.00 2.5 24.3 Watches Of Swi | itzerland 404.40 4.9 -42.9 Tt Electronics 169.0 | 50 8.8 60.8 Health Care Equip.& Services 12165.25 0.8 13.7 00 8.3 8.2 Travel & Leisure 7165.61 0.7 -4.6 |
| Broadcom 19.6 165.68 -0.10 Compass Eli Lilly & Co 14.5 958.62 6.65 National Grid BIGGEST MOVERS Close Day's Day's BIGGEST MOVERS | 111.4 2381.00 9.00 Holcim N 109.8 106.9 988.00 2.20 Richemont N 105.2 PS Close Davis DICEST MOVEDS Close | 85.15 0.68 Mitsubishi Ufj Fin 648.5 1513.50 -24.50 144.89 1.06 Sumitomo Mitsui Fin 583.0 9800.00 -98.00 Davia Davia Placest MOVERS Class Davia Davia | Anglo American 2236.50 2.3 13.5 Harbourvest Globa Imi 1826.00 2.3 8.4 Patria Private Eq Beazley 759.50 2.2 45.5 Pets At Home | | 80 5.6 41.1 Food & Drug Retailers 4464.61 0.5 11.4 |
| price change chng% Ups Ups | price change chng% price Ups | Day's Day's BIGGEST MOVERS Close Day's Day's change chng% price change chng% 2.93 2.43 Mercari 2377.00 167.00 7.56 | Kingfisher 282.00 2.2 15.9 Wizz Air Holding Losers Losers Losers Bt 135.20 -7.2 9.4 Diversified Ener | Losers | Losers |
| Centerpoint Energy 26.67 0.53 2.03 Nirth Attack Snaler Comparise In Nordson Nordson 252.56 4.78 1.93 Hays | heshert Tist 4200.00 120.00 2.94 Umg 23.14 97.40 2.40 2.53 Sika N 279.33 | 0.39 1.71 Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co Ltd 652.00 41.00 6.71 4.43 1.61 Ilhi 5891.00 328.00 5.90 | Bp 426.20 -3.9 -8.6 Investec Severn Trent 2476.00 -3.8 -4.0 Ocado | 554.50 -6.5 7.6 Xaar 112.5 356.50 -5.4 -52.8 Vanquis Banking 59.0 | 50 -6.2 -3.4 Mobile Telecommunications 2057.55 -2.7 8.1 00 -6.2 -54.3 Industrial Transportation 3885.60 -2.4 -2.7 |
| Estee Lauder Companies (the) 92.98 1.47 1.61 Derwent London Host Hotels & Resorts 17.19 0.27 1.60 Tesco Downs Downs | n 2378.00 52.00 2.24 Investor Ab Ser. B 26.41 346.60 6.80 2.00 Adyen 1333.00 Downs | 0.42 1.61 M3 1464.00 70.00 5.02 21.00 1.60 Eisai Co., 6183.00 246.00 4.14 Downs | Shell 2708.00 -3.5 5.3 Xps Pensions Bae Systems 1317.00 -3.2 18.7 Auction Technol | 305.00 -4.7 30.9 Sabre Insurance 157.0 logy 417.00 -4.5 -20.1 Fdm (holdings) 405.0 | 00 -5.5 3.7 Electricity 11409.14 -1.9 3.4 00 -4.9 -11.7 Industrial Engineering 12018.02 -1.6 -15.5 |
| Intel 20.50 -0.91 -4.23 Diversified Energy Moderna 83.02 -3.63 -4.18 Ithaca Energy Tesla 215.93 -7.34 -3.29 Investec | | -1.60 -1.52 Screen Holdings Co Ltd 11200.00 -295.00 -2.57 -0.38 -1.33 Fukuoka Fin 3824.00 -89.00 -2.27 -0.14 -0.95 Sumitomo Electric Industries, 2323.50 -54.00 -2.27 | Antofagasta 1829.00 -3.1 8.9 Baltic Classified Berkeley Holdings (the) 5170.00 -2.7 10.3 Trainline Segro 876.40 -2.6 -1.0 Ithace Energy | 305.40 -4.4 -5.1 Tullow Oil 26.9 123.80 -4.3 -14.1 Ct Private Equity Trust 446.0 | 98 -4.6 -30.7 Pharmaceuticals & Biotech. 24077.82 -1.0 18.5 00 -4.5 -4.7 General Industrials 7484.06 -0.8 10.0 |
| Advanced Micro Devices 152.99 -4.82 -3.05 Xps Pensions Enphase Energy 115.81 -3.50 -2.93 Amigo Holdings | 305.00 -15.00 -4.69 Asml Holding 835.40 0.22 -0.01 -4.44 Heineken 79.88 | 0.14 0.03 Samma Electric Instantic, 2003.00 2003.00 2.27 -0.74 0.94 Disco 43560.00 1010.00 -2.27 0.74 -0.92 Okuma 6151.00 -133.00 -2.12 Based on the constituents of the Nikkei 225 index Based on the constituents of the Nikkei 225 index 100.00 | Hikma Pharmaceuticals 2020.00 -2.6 12.9 Quilter Legal & General 224.50 -2.6 -10.3 Sdd Energy Efficien Ashtead 5182.00 -2.4 -5.1 Gcp Infrastructur | | |
| CURRENCIES | | | Based on last week's performance. †Price at suspension. | | |
| Closing Day's Clos | EURO POUND sing Day's Closing Day's Mid Change Mid Change Aug 22 Currency | DOLLAR EURO POUND Closing Day's Closing Day's Mid Change Mid Change | | | DOLLAR EURO POUND Closing Day's Closing Day's Mid Change Mid Change Mid |
| Argentina Argentine Peso 945.2416 0.9873 1050.68 Australia Australian Dollar 1.4891 0.0051 1.65 | Indonesia Indonesia Indonesia 0.0697 1238.5079 5.1719 Indonesia Indonesian Rupiah 552 0.0040 1.9511 0.0128 Israel Israeli Israeli | 15600.0000 115.0000 17340.2787 110.9599 20439.9913 214.272 3.7102 -0.0160 4.1241 -0.0218 4.8613 -0.005 | Poland Polish Zloty 3.8546 0.0037 4.284 7 Romania Romanian Leu 4.4773 0.0044 4.976 | 5 -0.0001 5.0504 0.0207Three Month 8 0.0000 5.8665 0.0241One Year | 0.7633 -0.0024 0.8480 -0.0035 |
| Bolivia Bolivian Boliviano 6.9100 - 7.68 Brazil Brazilian Real 5.5525 0.0763 6.17 | 719 0.0788 7.2751 0.1224Three Month | 146.2243 0.6137 162.5367 0.5241 191.5913 1.402 146.2231 0.6112 162.5358 0.5223 191.5897 1.395 | 9 Russia Russian Ruble 92.5000 1.0000 102.818 3 Saudi Arabia Saudi Riyal 3.7522 - 4.170 1 Singapore Singapore Dollar 1.3101 0.0034 1.456 | 8 -0.0041 4.9163 0.0154 One Month 2 0.0024 1.7166 0.0099 Three Month | 1.1116 -0.0011 1.3103 0.0041 1.1114 -0.1946 1.3103 0.0041 1.11111 -0.1946 1.3103 0.0041 |
| Chile Chilean Peso 918.9200 0.0750 1021.43 China Chinese Yuan 7.1371 0.0035 7.93 | 333 -0.0039 9.3515 0.0339 Kuwait Kuwaiti Dinar | 129.0000 - 143.3907 -0.1404 169.0229 0.525 0.3057 0.0001 0.3397 -0.0002 0.4005 0.001 | 3 South Africa South African Rand 17.9950 0.1200 20.002 3 South Korea South Korean Won 1334.8500 -1.6500 1483.760 4 Sweden Swedish Krona 10.2396 0.0180 11.381 | 3 -3.2887 1748.9945 3.3273 Vietnam Vietnamese Dong 24 8 0.0089 13.4164 0.0656 European Union Euro | 0.8996 0.0009 1.1788 0.0048 |
| Colombia Colombian Peso 4063.8350 56.5300 4517.18 Costa Rica Costa Rican Colon 522.6900 2.3800 580.98 Czech Republic Czech Koruna 22.5662 0.0219 25.08 | 811 58.4767 5324.6634 90.5274 Malaysia Malaysian Ringgit 991 2.0792 684.8574 5.2555 Mexico Mexican Peso 836 -0.0002 29.5675 0.1212 New Zealand New Zealand New Zealand | 4.3780 -0.0020 4.8664 -0.0070 5.7363 0.015 19.4120 0.1750 21.5775 0.1736 25.4347 0.306 1.6275 0.0011 1.8090 -0.0006 2.1324 0.006 | 4 Switzerland Swiss Franc 0.8522 -0.0011 0.947 3 Taiwan New Taiwan Dollar 31.9655 0.0400 35.531 1 Thailand Thai Baht 34.3400 - 38.170 | 3 -0.0021 1.1166 0.0021One Month 4 0.0097 41.8830 0.1835Three Month 8 -0.0374 44.9942 0.1410One Year | 0.8995 0.0009 - - 1.1787 0.0048 0.8992 0.0009 - - 1.1785 0.0048 0.8980 0.0009 - - 1.1774 0.0049 |
| Denmark Danish Krone 6.7131 0.0055 7.44 Egypt Egyptian Pound 48.7782 0.0256 54.21 Hong Kong Hong Kong Dollar 7.7979 0.0037 8.66 | 620 -0.0012 8.7959 0.0348 Nigeria Nigerian Naira 197 -0.0246 63.9119 0.2338 Norway Norwegian Krone | 1585.0000 -10.0000 1761.8159 -12.8517 2076.7548 -6.551 10.5825 0.0751 11.7630 0.0721 13.8658 0.141 | 5 Tunisia Tunisian Dinar 3.0428 -0.0041 3.382 5 Turkey Turkish Lira 33.9100 -0.0052 37.692 8 United Arab Emirates UAE Dirham 3.6729 - 4.082 | 2 -0.0079 3.9868 0.0071 9 -0.0427 44.4308 0.1324 | |
| Hungary Hungarian Forint 354.3026 1.5636 393.82 India Indian Rupee 83.9537 0.0212 93.31 | 271 1.3542 464.2269 3.4976 Peru Peruvian Nuevo Sol | 3.7599 0.0200 4.1793 0.0182 4.9264 0.041 | 5 United Kingdom Pound Sterling 0.7632 -0.0024 0.848 7One Month 0.7633 -0.0024 0.848 | 4 -0.0035 | |

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| India Indian Rupee 83.9537 0.0212 93.3193 -0.0677 110.0009 0.3726 Philippines Philip Rates are derived from WM Reuters Spot Rates and MorningStar (latest rates at time of production). Some values are rounded. Currency redenominated by 1000. The | pine Peso 56.3300 -0.1800 62.6139 -0.2616 73.8067 -0.0037One Month 0.7633 -0.0024 0.8463 -0.0035 exchange rates printed in this table are also available at www.FT.com/marketsdata | |
|--|---|--|
| FTSE ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES UK SERIES | FT 30 INDEX FTSE SECTORS: LEADERS & LAGGARDS | FTSE 100 SUMMARY |
| Produced in conjunction with the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries £ Strlq Dav's Euro £ Strlq £ Strlq Year Div P/E X/D Total | May 08 May 07 May 06 May 03 May 02 Yr Ago High Low Vear to date percentage changes | Closing Day's Closing Day's Drice Charge |
| Aug 22 chge% Index Aug 21 Aug 20 ago yield% Cover ratio adj Return | FT 30 2861.90 2839.40 2813.00 2788.60 2775.30 0.00 2857.50 2639.70 Aerospace & Defense 33.13 Consumer Goods 7.91 Oil & Gas Producers 0.59 FT 30 Div Yield - - 0.00 3.93 2.74 Industrial Transport 32.10 Telecommunications 7.91 Oil & Gas 0.52 | FTSE 100 Price Change FTSE 100 Price Change 31 Group PLC 3197 25.00 International Consolidated Airlines Group S.A. 176.35 2.35 |
| FTSE 100 (100) 8288.00 0.06 7611.03 8283.43 8273.32 7270.76 3.70 2.01 13.43 229.46 9115.53 FTSE 250 (250) 21104.70 -0.39 19380.85 21187.19 20986.15 18024.26 3.22 1.61 19.25 453.70 18600.48 | P/E Ratio net 0.00 19.44 14.26 Construct & Material 25.27 FTSE SmallCap Index 7.86 Industrial Transport 32.39 | Admiral Group PLC 2951 48.00 Intertek Group PLC 4764 4.00 |
| FTSE 250 (250) 21104.70 -0.39 19380.85 21187.19 20986.15 18024.26 3.22 1.61 19.25 453.70 18600.48 FTSE 250 ex Inv Co (166) 22168.08 -0.36 20357.37 22248.04 22004.95 18671.94 3.31 1.33 22.63 497.61 19980.90 | FT 30 hourly changes Personal Goods 20.77 FTSE 250 Index 7.19 Utilities -0.39 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 High Low Tobacco 20.03 FTSE All[HY-]Share Index 7.18 Industrial Metals & -1.18 | Airtel Africa PLC 112.60 -1.00 Jd Sports Fashion PLC 141.85 13.70 |
| FTSE 350 (350) 4579.73 -0.01 4205.66 4580.06 4569.14 4002.47 3.63 1.96 14.02 122.79 9979.50 | 2839.4 2850 2849 2853.9 2850.2 2848.9 2845.9 2856.8 2857.3 2861.9 2839.4 Pharmace & Biotech 18.67 FTSE 100 Index 7.17 Gas Water & Multi -1.59 | Anglo American PLC 2236.5 -41.00 Kingfisher PLC 282.00 -0.70 Antofagasta PLC 1829 -20.00 Land Securities Group PLC 629.50 -5.50 |
| FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts (263) 4522.02 0.02 4152.66 4521.28 4511.40 3954.44 3.69 1.91 14.20 123.69 5098.37 FTSE 350 Higher Yield (125) 3831.73 -0.20 3518.75 3839.60 3831.71 3354.05 5.25 1.93 9.87 148.39 9686.85 | FT30 constituents and recent additions/deletions can be found at www.ft.com/ft30 Health Care 17.94 Consumer Services 6.99 Real Est Invest & Tr -1.94 | Ashtead Group PLC 5182 -18.00 Legal & General Group PLC 224.50 -6.50 |
| FTSE 350 Engine Trend (125) 3631.73 -0.20 3316.73 3633.00 3631.71 3334.03 3.23 1.35 9.67 146.39 9060.65 FTSE 350 Lower Yield (225) 4890.64 0.19 4491.17 4881.29 4868.04 4264.83 2.02 2.04 24.25 71.93 6257.37 | FT WILSHIRE 5000 INDEX SERIES 16.47 Mobile Telecomms 6.85 Technology -2.80 Banks 16.01 NON FINANCIALS Index 6.30 Software & Comp Serv -3.37 | Associated British Foods PLC 2480 37.00 Lloyds Banking Group PLC 58.30 - |
| FTSE SmallCap (211) 6929.98 -0.17 6363.93 6942.08 6926.68 5998.34 4.03 0.62 40.34 163.44 12405.51 | Financial Services 13.86 Support Services 5.75 Household Goods & Ho -5.09 | Astrazeneca PLC 13018 18.00 London Stock Exchange Group PLC 10010 44.00 Auto Trader Group PLC 840.00 8.60 Londonmetric Property PLC 205.60 3.20 |
| FTSE SmallCap ex Inv Co (110) 6000.08 0.04 5509.99 5997.49 5974.26 4966.29 4.19 0.03 822.45 135.33 11158.69 FTSE All-Share (561) 4536.02 -0.01 4165.52 4536.49 4525.70 3963.58 3.64 1.93 14.21 121.32 9980.14 | Aug 21 Aug 21 Industrials 13.35 Food & Drug Retailer 5.47 Industrial Eng -7.98 | Aviva PLC 494.40 -7.40 M&G PLC 212.30 1.50 |
| FTSE All-Share ex Inv Co (373) 4443.76 0.02 4080.79 4443.02 4433.23 3883.80 3.69 1.89 14.35 121.31 5086.44 | FT Wilshire 5000 56196.90 FT Wilshire Mid Cap 6533.62 Media 11.98 Health Care Eq & Srv 5.27 Beverages -8.22 CT Wilshire 5000 7323.03 CT Wilshire Scott 500 Producers 11.97 Equity Invest Instr 4.91 Oil Equipment & Serv -8.99 | B&M European Value Retail S.A. 439.00 0.50 Marks And Spencer Group PLC 332.60 4.40 Bae Systems PLC 1317 4.50 Melrose Industries PLC 511.00 6.00 |
| FTSE All-Share ex Multinationals (507) 1236.28 0.00 942.34 1236.25 1231.64 1023.01 3.67 1.92 14.19 32.25 2823.91 FTSE Fledgling (55) 11974.30 0.50 10996.23 11914.53 11900.71 10493.57 2.24 -4.95 -9.03 170.83 27220.34 | FT Wilshire 2500 7222.93 FT Wilshire Small Cap 6020.73 Four Houders 11.37 Equity invest instr 4.37 Oil Equipment & SelV -0.39 FT Wilshire Mega Cap 7567.09 FT Wilshire Micro Cap 5222.71 Fixed Line Telecomms 9.88 Tech Hardware & Eq 4.76 Life Insurance -9.36 | Barclays PLC 225.40 0.55 Mondi PLC 1448.5 -24.50 |
| FTSE Fledgling (55) 11974.30 0.50 10996.23 11914.53 11900.71 10493.57 2.24 -4.95 -9.03 170.83 27220.34 FTSE Fledgling ex Inv Co (23) 19071.17 1.18 17513.42 18848.79 18670.69 14680.31 2.41 -4.69 -8.86 309.17 42099.09 | FT Wilshire Large Cap 7393.13 Lessure Boods 9.83 Electricity 3.48 Mining -10.04 Lessure Boods 9.83 Electricity 3.48 Mining -10.04 Lessure Boods 9.83 Electricity 3.48 Mining -10.04 | Barratt Developments PLC 550.20 7.20 National Grid PLC 988.00 2.20 |
| FTSE All-Small (266) 4814.25 -0.15 4421.01 4821.57 4811.04 4169.11 3.97 0.51 49.34 111.81 11046.70 | Source: Wilshire. Wilshire Advisors LLC (Wilshire) is an investment advisor registered with the SEC. Further information is available at https://www.wilshire.com/solutions/indexes. Wilshire® is a registered service Financials 8.88 Electronic & Elec Eq. 2.07 Chemicals -3.2.4 | Beazley PLC 759.50 2.50 Natwest Group PLC 344.90 -1.60 Berkeley Group Holdings (The) PLC 5170 -50.00 Next PLC 10090 118.00 |
| FTSE All-Small ex Inv Co (133) 4524.22 0.07 4154.68 4521.00 4502.87 3733.58 4.14 -0.04 -613.84 101.30 10651.41 FTSE AIM All-Share (621) 774.73 -0.27 711.45 776.81 774.04 732.18 2.00 1.54 32.43 8.57 939.13 | mark. Copyright @2024 Wilshire. All rights reserved. 33.45 | BP PLC 426.20 -4.20 Pearson PLC 1042 2.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Technology (16) 2603.19 -0.38 2347.48 2613.09 2604.47 2111.12 1.59 1.99 31.49 30.09 3884.34 | | British American Tobacco PLC 2766 -5.00 Pershing Square Holdings LTD 3612 -8.00 Bt Group PLC 135.20 0.40 Persimmon PLC 1701 - |
| FTSE All-Share Telecommunications (6) 1323.37 0.14 1193.38 1321.50 1327.31 1198.52 7.96 0.68 18.56 57.12 2306.37 FTSE All-Share Health Care (10) 16704.06 0.08 15063.22 16690.12 16765.64 14082.92 2.23 1.86 24.12 334.83 16201.61 | FTSE GLOBAL EQUITY INDEX SERIES | Bunzl PLC 3184 -16.00 Phoenix Group Holdings PLC 557.00 1.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Financials (254) 5381.92 -0.12 4853.26 5388.59 5373.75 4463.33 4.35 2.33 9.89 188.04 6513.25 | Aug 21 No of US \$ Day Mth YTD Total YTD Gr Div Aug 21 No of US \$ Day Mth YTD Total YTD Gr Div | Burberry Group PLC 703.40 8.00 Prudential PLC 664.80 2.00 107.00 107.00 109.00 109.00 109.00 109.00 109.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Real Estate (49) 859.58 0.32 810.89 856.85 852.16 740.28 4.27 -0.53 -44.26 26.79 981.01 | Regions & countries stocks indices % % retn % Yield Sectors Sectors Sectors | Centrica PLC 127.60 1.20 Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC 4288 13.00 Coca-Cola Hbc AG 2714 -10.00 Reix PLC 3520 -15.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Consumer Discretionary (74) 5718.87 0.30 5157.11 5701.60 5674.80 4875.43 2.40 0.79 52.95 96.55 6318.31 FTSE All-Share Consumer Staples (25)18635.85 0.67 16805.25 18511.12 18392.73 17812.07 4.22 1.53 15.48 496.33 18429.10 | FTSE Global Large Cap 2034 848.03 0.2 1.9 15.0 1454.91 16.6 1.8 Chemicals 208 823.81 0.6 0.6 -2.2 1526.84 -0.7 2.5 | Compass Group PLC 2381 9.00 Rentokil Initial PLC 486.00 2.70 |
| FTSE All-Share Industrials (83) 8588.01 0.14 7744.41 8576.24 8531.63 6823.05 1.80 2.53 21.90 116.76 10324.60 | FTSE Global Mid Cap 2249 1081.67 0.6 2.7 7.7 1696.01 9.3 2.2 Forestry & Paper 18 261.49 0.6 1.0 -0.7 563.46 1.3 3.7 FTSE Global Small Cap 5748 1111.35 0.9 0.8 6.3 1659.77 7.6 1.9 Industrial Metals & Mining 113 515.07 1.2 -4.3 -11.0 1052.43 -9.0 4.1 | Convatec Group PLC 235.80 -1.20 Rightmove PLC 554.80 5.00 Croda International PLC 3954 11.00 Rio Tinto PLC 4784 -51.50 |
| FTSE All-Share Basic Materials (21) 7256.34 -1.39 6543.55 7358.42 7282.66 7143.07 5.14 1.87 10.37 262.59 10880.17 FTSE All-Share Energy (15) 8914.15 -0.60 8038.51 8967.92 8994.76 8478.02 4.50 2.78 7.98 300.00 11689.12 | FTSE Global Small Cap 5748 1111.35 0.9 0.8 6.3 1659.77 7.6 1.9 Industrial Metals & Mining 113 515.07 1.2 -4.3 -11.0 1052.43 -9.0 4.1 FTSE All-World 4283 544.92 0.3 2.1 13.6 960.74 15.2 1.9 Mining 84 972.79 0.8 1.1 0.0 2043.71 2.5 3.9 | Darktrace PLC 582.00 -1.80 Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC 497.60 5.10 |
| FTSE All-Share Utilities (8) 9070.55 0.30 8179.55 9043.30 9105.58 8150.51 4.90 2.16 9.42 280.57 15030.68 | FTSE World 2586 1002.83 0.3 2.1 14.0 2371.37 15.6 1.9 Industrials 847 637.82 0.5 2.1 10.8 1053.39 12.2 1.7 | Dcc PLC 5255 -5.00 Sage Group PLC 1016.5 -4.00 Diageo PLC 2502 11.50 Sainsbury (J) PLC 283.20 3.40 |
| FTSE All-Share Software and Computer Services [15] 2825.17 -0.39 2547.65 2836.33 2827.20 2285.87 1.57 2.06 30.97 32.24 4458.27 FTSE All-Share Technolow Hardware and Equipment [1] 4211.03 1.20 3797.38 4161.19 4111.36 4260.86 4.02 -0.64 -38.75 115.87 5820.90 | FISE Global All Cap ex UNITED KINGDOM In 9759 972.32 0.4 1.9 13.0 1585.34 14.5 1.8 Construction & Materials 161 775.12 0.5 1.9 7.5 1353.43 9.0 1.8 FISE Global All Cap ex USA 8304 590.71 0.1 1.8 7.3 1110.19 9.7 2.9 Aerospace & Defense 38 1215.70 0.1 7.5 16.6 1947.54 17.7 1.3 | Diageo PLC 2502 11.50 Sainsbury (J) PLC 283.20 3.40 Diploma PLC 4368 52.00 Schroders PLC 341.00 -5.60 |
| FISE All-Share Technology Hardware and Equipment (1) 4211.03 1.20 3797.38 4161.19 4111.36 4260.86 4.02 -0.64 -38.75 115.87 5820.90 FISE All-Share Telecommunications Equipment (1) 397.90 1.14 358.81 393.43 395.66 335.75 3.52 0.29 98.76 0.00 590.24 | FTSE Global All Cap ex JAPAN 8608 960.35 0.4 2.0 13.2 1612.36 14.8 1.9 General Industrials 78 343.24 0.7 1.7 16.8 631.40 18.4 1.9 | Easyjet PLC 446.50 7.50 Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust PLC 861.00 - 3.20 |
| FTSE All-Share Telecommunications Service Providers [5] 2054.43 0.11 1852.62 2052.23 2061.16 1865.04 8.12 0.68 18.04 91.87 3273.55 | FTSE Global All Cap ex Eurozone 9404 974.64 0.3 1.9 13.4 1583.71 14.9 1.8 Electronic & Electrical Equipment 173 781.20 0.9 1.0 15.6 1153.18 16.7 1.3 FTSE Developed 2068 922.54 0.4 2.2 14.2 1543.16 15.7 1.8 Industrial Engineering 171 1283.54 0.4 -0.2 8.7 2115.82 10.1 1.8 | Endeavour Mining PLC 1630 -9.00 Segro PLC 876.40 -0.60 Entain PLC 639.40 -0.80 Severn Trent PLC 2476 6.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Health Care Providers (1)12897.03 -0.19 11630.15 12922.22 12745.89 10831.49 1.02 2.57 38.32 105.80 12112.54 FTSE All-Share Medical Equipment and Services (2) 5821.91 -0.17 5250.03 5831.89 5827.23 5338.54 2.45 0.63 64.88 99.59 5881.37 | FTSE Developed All Cap 5602 950.50 0.4 2.0 13.4 1566 10 14.9 1.8 Industrial Transportation 138 981.61 0.2 -0.3 -1.5 1684.92 0.2 2.7 | Experian PLC 3643 5.00 Shell PLC 2708 -10.50 |
| FTSE All-Share Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology (7)24000.28 0.10 21642.73 23977.11 24092.93 20148.01 2.23 1.92 23.38 485.39 20969.46 | FTSE Developed Large Cap 758 887.80 0.3 2.0 15.6 1510.88 17.1 1.7 Support Services 88 662.85 0.6 3.2 11.7 1012.63 12.7 1.3 | F&C Investment Trust PLC 1038 -2.00 Smith & Nephew PLC 1170 -0.50 Frasers Group PLC 860.00 16.00 Smith (Ds) PLC 471.40 -0.60 |
| FTSE All-Share Banks (12) 4213.21 0.05 3799.35 4211.06 4209.73 3368.07 5.91 2.56 6.62 216.94 4195.77 FTSE All-Share Finance and Credit Services (8)13441.92 0.29 12121.52 13402.67 13355.76 10815.07 1.61 1.47 42.11 212.43 18750.07 | FTSE Developed Europe Large Cap 197 481.73 0.5 3.1 8.8 1014.93 11.8 3.1 Consumer Goods 568 600.55 0.5 0.8 1.4 1056.42 3.2 2.5 FTSE Developed Europe Mid Cap 328 699.67 0.5 2.3 5.4 1275.21 8.1 3.2 Automobiles & Parts 140 592.78 0.6 -4.7 -3.6 1001.68 -1.7 2.1 | Fresnillo PLC 544.00 -6.00 Smiths Group PLC 1757 7.00 |
| FISE All-Share Investment Banking and Brokerage Services (24)11586.57 0.02 10448.42 11584.09 11572.98 8388.56 3.74 2.15 12.42 287.07 17715.30 | FISE Dev Europe Small Cap 727 949.99 0.7 1.6 6.2 1662.12 8.9 3.1 Beverages 73 745.66 0.3 1.8 0.4 1322.18 1.1 2.7 | Glaxosmithkline PLC 1597 1.00 Spirax-Sarco Engineering PLC 7290 -45.00 Glencore PLC 405.30 -8.00 Sse PLC 1866.5 3.50 |
| FTSE All-Share Closed End Investments (188)12383.45 -0.42 11167.03 12435.77 12372.88 10789.11 2.83 2.88 12.29 226.64 8150.92 FTSE All-Share Life Insurance (6) 5758.72 -1.11 5193.04 5823.27 5772.82 6089.17 5.94 0.93 18.16 268.88 7748.81 | FTSE North America Large Cap 212 1243.31 0.3 2.1 191. 1918.86 20.1 1.2 Food Producers 132 688.42 0.3 2.1 -1.3 1246.47 0.9 2.8 FTSE North America Mid Cap 414 1357.39 0.9 2.9 9.2 1947.43 10.4 1.8 Household Goods & Home Construction 59 658.64 0.6 2.5 12.1 1160.00 14.1 2.3 | Haleon PLC 372.40 0.50 Standard Chartered PLC 756.00 11.40 |
| FTSE All-Share Nonlife Insurance (6) 4421.03 0.78 3986.75 4386.74 4367.42 3440.27 2.76 2.12 17.11 81.17 9837.82 | FTSE North America Small Cap 1268 1341.59 1.3 0.5 7.3 1836.82 8.3 1.5 Leisure Goods 54 290.50 0.8 3.0 4.3 421.09 5.2 1.3 | Halma PLC 2570 2.00 Taylor Wimpey PLC 164.20 -1.45 Hargreaves Lansdown PLC 1100.5 0.50 Tesco PLC 346.60 6.80 |
| FTSE All-Share Real Estate Investment and Services (10) 2248.80 0.58 2027.90 2235.88 2216.14 1997.18 2.31 0.51 84.68 31.01 6994.87 FTSE All-Share Real Estate Investment Trusts (39) 2122.39 0.27 1913.91 2116.62 2106.27 1817.33 4.62 -0.62 -34.91 72.83 3516.78 | FTSE North America 626 787.12 0.4 2.2 17.2 1243.19 18.2 1.3 Personal Goods 99 950.57 0.7 3.0 -1.0 1512.56 0.2 2.0 FTSE Developed ex North America 1442 321.33 0.2 2.0 7.2 650.52 9.6 2.9 Tobacco 11 1123.70 0.7 8.3 23.8 3583.72 28.1 5.8 | Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC 2020 -20.00 Unilever PLC 4791 58.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Automobiles and Parts (3) 1062:58 -0.13 958:20 1063:96 1044:05 1732:83 4:63 -1.37 -15.79 35:30 1151:83 | FTSE Japan Large Cap 164 487.00 -0.1 0.2 10.5 742.95 11.7 2.1 Health Care 346 856.34 0.2 5.7 14.8 1409.30 16.3 1.6 | Howden Joinery Group PLC 918.50 5.00 Unite Group PLC 960.50 10.00 HSBC Holdings PLC 654.10 0.60 United Utilities Group PLC 982.40 9.20 |
| FTSE All-Share Consumer Services (1) 3924.84 0.38 3539.31 3910.01 3910.01 3206.97 1.86 1.99 26.99 72.89 5174.19 FTSE All-Share Household Goods and Home Construction 10112636.56 -0.16 11395.27 12657.08 12615.30 8352.92 3.55 1.48 19.00 179.47 12279.72 | FTSE Japan Mid Cap 338 613.43 -0.5 2.8 5.1 893.35 6.5 2.5 Health Care Equipment & Services 132 1546.08 0.2 5.3 9.2 1931.12 9.8 1.0 FTSE Global wi JAPAN Small Cap 921 683.97 -0.5 2.6 2.9 1038.22 4.5 2.7 Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology 214 599.56 0.1 5.9 18.6 1070.63 20.5 2.0 | HSBC Holdings PLC 654.10 0.60 United Utilities Group PLC 982.40 9.20 Imi PLC 1826 12.00 Vistry Group PLC 1373 -5.00 |
| FISE All-Share Leusehol Goods and Hume Construction (10)12636.56 -0.16 11395.27 12657.08 12615.30 8352.92 3.55 1.48 19.00 179.47 12279.72 FTSE All-Share Leusure Goods (2) 29054.65 0.87 26200.62 28805.13 28466.01 29048.75 3.63 1.32 20.81 876.74 35050.56 | FTSE Japan 502 196.18 -0.2 0.7 9.4 335.45 10.7 2.1 Consumer Services 431 701.96 0.8 2.5 10.7 1023.94 11.6 1.1 | Imperial Brands PLC 2132 -17.00 Vodafone Group PLC 73.60 - |
| FTSE All-Share Personal Goods (3) 10012.78 0.79 9029.22 9934.61 9697.73 26238.97 6.48 1.75 8.81 416.92 8379.51 FTSE All-Share Media (10) 12697.14 -0.15 11449.90 12716.13 12683.79 9646.22 2.28 -0.99 -44.52 257.27 9355.03 | FTSE Asia Pacific Large Cap ex Japan 1254 762.32 -0.4 0.8 8.5 1463.76 10.7 2.6 Food & Drug Retailers 63 313.56 0.4 1.5 -1.0 521.26 0.8 2.5 FTSE Asia Pacific Large Cap ex Japan 875 1137.33 -0.1 1.6 6.3 2096.84 8.1 2.6 General Retailers 140 1332.23 1.0 2.9 16.6 1851.55 17.2 0.8 | Informa PLC 824.60 3.40 Weir Group PLC 1927 5.00 Intercontinental Hotels Group PLC 7478 4.00 Whitbread PLC 2804 24.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Media (10) 12697.14 -0.15 11449.90 12716.13 12683.79 9646.22 2.28 -0.99 -44.52 257.27 9355.03 FTSE All-Share Retailers (21) 2647.79 1.29 2387.69 2613.95 2586.27 2233.25 2.63 2.28 16.68 45.75 3614.02 | FTSE Asia Pacific Small Cap ex Japan 2549 626.95 0.1 0.6 3.7 1118.20 5.3 2.3 Media 79 408.31 0.3 2.8 11.9 600.24 12.9 1.2 | Intermediate Capital Group PLC 2130 - Wpp PLC 711.80 4.80 |
| FTSE All-Share Travel and Leisure (24) 7073.17 0.59 6378.38 7031.91 6986.09 6996.88 1.51 1.48 44.62 54.49 7431.27 | FTSE Asia Pacific Ex Japan 2129 610.25 -0.3 0.9 8.3 1244.82 10.4 2.6 Travel & Leisure 149 522.73 0.6 1.3 -1.7 781.55 -0.7 1.5 FTSE Emerging All Cap 4409 812.74 -0.3 1.3 8.2 1497.87 10.6 2.8 Telecommunication 78 145.73 0.1 2.3 9.4 371.47 12.9 4.1 | |
| FTSE All-Share Beverages (5) 20727.17 0.37 18691.14 20651.34 20284.93 25330.38 3.17 1.53 20.62 290.17 17253.51 FTSE All-Share Food Producers (9) 8403.81 1.18 7578.30 8305.88 8275.17 6524.30 2.18 2.83 16.24 99.15 8481.23 | FTSE Emerging Large Cap 1276 744.76 -0.3 1.3 9.5 1382.02 12.0 2.8 Fixed Line Telecommuniations 28 104.68 0.1 2.0 4.1 312.65 8.2 5.3 | UK STOCK MARKET TRADING DATA |
| FTSE All-Share Tobacco (2) 31441.63 -0.33 28353.12 31546.89 31521.10 28053.52 8.07 1.56 7.95 1349.05 34245.19 | FTSE Emerging Mid Cap 939 1198.55 0.0 1.5 3.4 2218.12 5.6 3.1 Mobile Telecommunications 50 179.59 0.1 2.4 12.1 390.45 15.2 3.6 FTSE Emerging Small Cap 2194 900.81 0.1 0.9 3.7 1577.80 5.7 2.5 Utilities 214 363.39 0.3 5.7 13.5 906.12 16.4 3.3 | Aug 22 Aug 21 Aug 20 Aug 19 Aug 16 Yr Ago |
| FTSE All-Share Construction and Materials (15)12321.41 -0.45 11111.08 12377.61 12211.70 9340.49 2.82 2.42 14.70 244.81 15901.58 FTSE All-Share Aerospace and Defense (8)11969.15 0.66 10793.42 11890.89 11876.96 7244.41 1.13 4.10 21.56 90.78 14986.41 | FTSE Emerging Similar Leip 2.144 300.31 0.1 0.3 3.7 157.8 0.1 2.3 0.11 1.5 300.12 16.4 3.3 FTSE Emerging Europe 165 157.70 0.0 -6.6 12.6 355.77 16.2 3.4 Electricity 156 419.85 0.5 6.3 16.8 1026.51 19.4 3.0 | Order Book Turnover (m) 84.25 79.41 27.34 13.66 13.66 13.66 Order Book Bargains 464525.00 656949.00 452009.00 460459.00 460459.00 460459.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Electronic and Electrical Equipment (11)11920.83 -0.11 10749.85 11934.35 11821.06 10451.55 1.61 2.25 27.53 139.20 12145.91 | FTSE Latin America All Cap 246 753.14 -0.5 2.5 -14.0 1666.39 -10.6 7.2 Gas Water & Multiutilities 58 340.21 0.0 3.9 5.7 887.79 9.0 4.1 TECR Multie Control Merch MC 20 25 -14.0 1666.39 -10.6 7.2 Gas Water & Multiutilities 58 340.21 0.0 3.9 5.7 887.79 9.0 4.1 10.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11. | Order Book Shares Traded (m) 1785.00 1195.00 1064.00 1320.00 1320.00 1320.00 |
| FTSE All-Share General Industrials (7) 6021.97 -0.52 5430.43 6053.52 6048.87 4884.05 2.94 1.70 20.03 117.59 8424.00 FTSE All-Share Industrial Engineering (6)13178.46 -0.31 11883.94 13219.82 13196.92 14678.47 2.40 1.99 20.93 222.38 18336.50 | FTSE Middle East and Africa All Cap 325 759.23 0.2 2.4 3.6 1485.40 6.6 3.6 Financials 852 326.07 -0.1 1.8 12.1 666.04 14.8 3.1 FTSE Global wi UNITED KINGDOM All Cap In 272 383.87 0.5 2.7 10.0 840.22 13.1 3.6 Banks 272 249.27 -0.2 0.0 13.9 581.68 18.0 4.3 | Total Equity Turnover (£m) 6133.21 5535.36 6186.43 6947.99 6947.99 6947.99 Total Mkt Bargains 1319698.00 1418755.00 1404786.00 1242281.00 1242281.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Industrial Support Services (28)11083.74 0.25 9994.99 11055.74 10960.59 9513.20 1.95 1.49 34.49 178.26 13265.12 | FISE Global wi USA All Cap 1727 1342.60 0.5 2.0 16.5 1996.74 17.6 1.3 Nonlife Insurance 71 505.17 0.1 5.5 22.4 889.74 25.2 2.6 | Total Shares Traded (m) 6923.00 6630.00 7722.00 5470.00 5470.00 5470.00 |
| FTSE All-Share Industrial Transportation (8) 5904.65 -0.54 5324.64 5936.76 5889.97 5770.99 1.82 4.74 11.56 89.09 6387.58 FTSE All-Share Industrial Materials (1)23504.39 0.00 805.22 23504.39 23404.37 17553.28 1.53 2.84 23.05 245.05 30617.61 | FTSE Europe All Cap 1465 539.83 0.5 2.7 8.0 1091.08 11.0 3.1 Life Insurance 50 235.78 0.0 1.0 5.5 487.69 8.6 4.0 FTSE Eurozone All Cap 627 528.40 0.7 2.6 6.6 1059.74 9.7 3.2 Financial Services 220 569.82 -0.1 2.2 11.8 891.30 13.0 1.4 | texcluding intra-market and overseas turnover. *UK only total at 6pm. ‡ UK plus intra-market turnover. (u) Unavaliable. (c) Market closed. |
| FTSE All-Share Industrial Metals and Mining (8) 6578.77 -1.52 5932.54 6680.47 6616.57 6418.79 5.40 1.91 9.67 251.26 11184.16 | FTSE EDHEC-Risk Efficient All-World 4283 563.96 0.5 2.7 8.9 929.41 10.7 2.3 Technology 385 875.74 0.3 1.7 26.0 1160.49 26.6 0.7 | (c) Market Gloseu. |
| FTSE All-Share Precious Metals and Mining (5) 9792.04 -1.14 8830.17 9905.35 9842.06 8539.38 2.82 1.74 20.35 149.58 7250.58 FTSE All-Share Chemicals (7) 9003.00 0.08 8118.64 8996.14 8803.48 10396.79 3.41 1.21 24.19 217.15 9485.49 | FTSEEDHEC-Risk Efficient Developed Europe 525 382.74 0.5 2.3 5.4 715.91 8.4 3.4 Software & Computer Services 182 1207.80 0.2 0.8 15.3 1476.86 15.8 0.5 0il & Gas 139 430.20 -0.1 -2.0 5.3 950.72 8.3 4.1 Technology Hardware & Equipment 203 846.43 0.4 2.6 37.2 1212.63 38.0 0.8 | All data provided by Morningstar unless otherwise noted. All elements listed are indicative and believed |
| FTSE All-Share Oil Gas and Coal (14) 8660.65 -0.60 7809.92 8712.85 8739.06 8230.66 4.51 2.79 7.96 291.74 11778.39 | Oil & Gas Producers 89 433.92 -0.2 -2.6 4.9 986.89 7.9 4.3 Alternative Energy 24 125.87 0.1 1.9 1.8 181.82 2.1 0.3 | accurate at the time of publication. No offer is made by Morningstar or the FT. The FT does not warrant nor |
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| Hourly movements 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 High/day Low/day | mid cap) - please see https://research.ftserussell.com/Products/indices/Home/indexfiltergeis?indexName=GEISAC¤cy=USD&rtn=CAP&segment=global-developed-emerging. The trade names Fundamental Index® and RAFI® are registered trademarks and the patented and patent-pending proprietary intellectual property of Research Affiliates, LLC (US Patent Nos. 7,620,577; 7,747,502; 7,778,905; 7,792,719; Patent Pending Publ. | |
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| FTSE All-Share 4538.91 4538.92 4536.30 4544.82 4538.74 4533.75 4530.53 4542.93 4543.24 4547.23 4528.35 | processes www.research. Strice international clinica. 2010. An ingina reserved. Traces is a doub mark of the London Stock Exchange Group Companies and is used by trac international Liniced Under IDBIDE. | POWERED BY |
| Time of FTSE 100 Day's high:14:14:00 Day's Low12:51:45 FTSE 100 2010/11 High: 8313.67(07/05/2024) Low: 7446.29(17/01/2024) | | (MORNINGSTAR) |
| Time of FTSE All-Share Day's high:14:14:00 Day's Low12:52:00 FTSE 100 2010/11 High: 4522.99(07/05/2024) Low: 4072.19(17/01/2024) | | |

Time of FTSE 100 Day's high:14:14:00 Day's Lov12:51:45 FTSE 100 2010/11 High: 8313.67(07/05/2024) Low: 7446.23 +0042.34

closing Price p

UK RIGHTS OFFERS

Amount Latest Issue paid renun. price up date High Low Stock There are currently no rights offers by any companies listed on the LSE.

| UK COMPANY RESUL | .TS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Company | | Tu | irnover | Pr | e-tax | EP | S(p) | | Div(p) | Pay day | | Total |
| Baillie Gifford US Growth Trust | Pre | | | 89.934 | 15.516L | 29.660 | 5.110L | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | - | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| +or- Bank of Georgia Group | Int | 1609.388 | 1240.482 | 1626.137 | 828.602 | 33.368 | 15.648 | 38.000003 | 11.76400 | Oct 11 | 339.700 | 888.300 |
| Benchmark Holdings | 3rd | 110.913 | 132.883 | 17.280L | 5.444L | 2.550L | 1.200L | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | - | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Blackfinch Spring VCT | Int | | | 1.310 | 0.824 | 3.700 | 3.360 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | - | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cambridge Cognition Holdings | Int | 5.603 | 6.039 | 1.130L | 3.417L | 3.200L | 9.600L | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | - | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Hays | Pre | 6949.100 | 7583.300 | 14.700 | 192.100 | 0.310L | 8.590 | 2.05000 | 2.05000 | Nov 25 | 3.000 | 3.000 |
| Ithaca Energy | Int | 841.851 | 1248.109 | 189.431 | 248.741 | 0.105 | 0.159 | 9.86000 | 13.20200 | Sep 27 | 22.600 | 26.800 |
| Macfarlane Group | Int | 129.598 | 141.612 | 9.701 | 9.987 | 4.550 | 4.740 | 0.96000 | 0.94000 | Oct 10 | 3.596 | 3.460 |
| Nostrum Oil & Gas | Int | 52,835 | 107.832 | 881,459 | 22.1411 | 52.000 | 0.210 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | UK | REC | EN | ΤE | QUI | TΥ | 1 | |
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| | UK RE | CENTEG | | 1550 | ES | | | | | |
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| - | Issue | Issue | | Stock | | Close | | | | Mkt |
|) | date | price(p) | Sector | code | Stock | price(p) | +/- | High | Low | Cap (£m) |
|) | | | | | | | | | | |
| ` | | | | | | | | | | |

Figures in £m. Earnings shown basic. Figures in light text are for corresponding period year earlier. For more information on dividend payments visit www.ft.com/marketsdata

Placing price. Intoduction <math display="inline">When issued. Annual report/prospectus available at www.ft.com/ir For a full explanation of all the other symbols please refer to London Share Service notes.

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MARKET DATA

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| F1500: THE WORLD'S LARGE | EST COMPANIES | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Josek Price Day Cho High Low Yid P/E MCap m AAZ Bark 29.9 - 30.23 23.90 5.89 13.17 60.501.24 BHF Group 40.94 0.05 50.84 38.75 54.84 27.11 60.551.24 CML Bark 39.84 0.01 41.12 45.95 54.84 27.11 54.84 27.11 54.84 27.11 54.84 27.11 54.84 27.11 54.84 27.11 55.24 54.85 20.825.77 27.233 48.9 25.93 15.97 27.233 48.9 20.03 20.62 7.230 48.7 16.85 20.1987.71 16.87 48.9 58.9 29.89 32.23 15.97 15.97 13.91 40.05 15.47 13.42 40.5 28.927.92 Bradesco 13.97 10.07 14.87 16.9 14.97 13.92 29.924 44.84 55.3 12.17 12.13 12.14 12.14 12.14 12.14 | Stock Price Day Chq High Low Yid P/E MCap m Tokia 3.73 0.00 3.80 2.70 3.48 21.95 2327412 SampoA 40.28 -0.38 41.90 36.16 4.50 17.15 2245822 France (0) | Stock Price Day Chg Figh Low Vid P/E MCapm Denso 2250 2933 1864 2.45 21.39 48497.22 EastJB/RW 4420 31003 127.7 21311.2 FarstRetail 45050 1100 157.7 21311.2 FarstRetail 45050 1100 157.7 21311.2 FarstRetail 5510 340.0 9243 152.9 1330.6 6500 Hitabilititi 1515 4.30 6.87 56185.2 1337.26 66809.73 MitsubEch 177.42 6.75 1192.49 77.510 2230 133 65809.73 MitsubEch 2307.5 107.19 1800.0 434 1121.175.8 3327.4 MitsubEch 2317.2 100.3 1100.0 134 127.1 121.112.171.26 3325.4 MitsubEch 3107.0 17.25 17.33 135.2 440.3 130.3 131.126 131.126 131.126 131.126< | Stock Price Day Chg High Low Yit P/E MCap m Richemont 137.25 1.00 151.10 0.257.40 21.29 3.49 150.0252.57 Swiss Re 115.90 5.00 117.20 8.31 4.44 12.61 43179.93 Swiss Re 15.90 5.00 117.20 8.31 4.44 12.64 33279.16 Swiss Re 15.20 12.200 115.00 3.32 2.53.0 0.0925.53 Finnana RuDam 12.200 15.00 1.30 2.34 7.154.69 Tarian CHTB 17.20 1.00 15.00 1.33 2.73.477154.69 Tarian CHTB 17.11 3.42.5 . 3.82.5 3.12.5 5.70 8.87 2.845 154.64 Tarian CHTB 17.10 3.42.5 . 3.82.5 3.12.9 5.735.56.4 Tarian CHTB Tarian CH | Stock Price Day Chg High Low Vid P/E MCap m Bristol-Myers 47.12 -1.32 65.41 38.35 515 -16.85 39.77122.11 Cachene Design 277.67 -6.89 32.99 224.75 - 66.40 760315 Cardinal Hith 109.96 0.31 116.04 85.12 1.39 45.91 72131.72 Cartinal 342.83 -0.14 382.01 23.72 11341.166237.62 Cartinal 771.07 129.82 43.81 116.16 168.12 22.04 129.5268934.46 168.12 22.04 168.12 22.04 129.5268934.46 168.12 22.04 150.12 73.64 169.12 73.64 169.42 147.97 150.13 150.12 73.64 111.16 169.199.44.44 17.98.2 47.41 17.91 150.13 150.13 150.14 150.13 150.179 150.14 150.179 150.179 150.179 150.179 150.179 150.179 150.179 150.179 | Stock Price Day Chg High Low High Lind H C M Cap may Chg Linde 460.60 -1.15 477.71 361.02 1.17 344.82 19387.76 Lockheed 96.43 -0.48 181.85 1.91 184.513782.99 Lowes 241.11 -2.22 227.65 181.05 231.213 252.57451.86 Marsh&M C 224.94 0.65 0.07.57 490.00 359.77 0.52 359.2 42770.88 McConality 829.65 0.07.00.39 242.51 404.72 0.45 240.47 229.57 Mettroin 77.10 0.17 82.46 82.83 0.01 26.57 Mettroin 34.92 0.037.177.488 Mettroin 34.92 1.07.47 56.866 7.1 5.17 Mettroin 56.868 7.1 1.07.6 2.25.9 56.866 7.1 Mettroin 56.868 7.1 1.13 3.52 -2.51.75 Mettroin 57.1 2.4866 7.1 1.69.02 2.45.6 57.7 2.99. |
| Close Prev Day 200m 67.57 60.23 7.34 12.1 Seven & I 2015.00 2044.50 -29.50 -1.4 Target 158.75 159.25 -0.50 -0.3 FastRetail 4505.00 1100.00 255 CSR 5.29 5.28 0.01 0.11 KoreaElePwr 21050.00 21000.00 500.00 0.2 0.4 2.1 1.1 Deut Bank 14.54 14.01 0.53 3.7 1.6 66.00 3.7 Inditex 48.85 48.51 0.34 0.7 1.1 Deut Bank 14.54 1.401 0.53 3.7 Inditex 48.85 48.51 0.34 0.7 TXX Cos 120.00 170.00 66.00 3.7 MitsubishiEle 2347.50 2359.00 -11.50 0.4 BASF 44.28 44.16 0.12 0.2 Canon 502.00 < | 9 2.38 16.8 15.13 ShenwanHong 0 4 300.00 15.5 12.49 BOE Tech 0 1 17.59 12.1 5.09 Franklin 20 0 3590.00 11.6 7.87 BT 135 9 0.49 10.4 6.24 Formosa PetChem 57 4 1740.00 9.3 6.49 China Vanke 3 6 51.42 9.2 -3.17 Walgreen 10 7 0.63 8.6 8.68 Ch O'SLnd&hirv 28 0 3.15 7.7 8.00 Midea 0 0 8.75 7.6 5.96 Marathon Ptl 171 1 0.41 7.6 -7.51 SaicMtr 120 9 176.50 7.6 -15.96 Bristol-Myers 47 7 2.96 7.5 7.45 Applied Materi. 203 33 2.28 | ce price change change change change change change change change change % 05 0.06 0.00 3.64 -0.01 1.59 -20.90 47 0.48 -0.01 -21.1 -0.05 -10.6 -8.82 27 19.78 0.49 2.48 -2.65 -9.6 -13.95 20 134.80 0.49 2.48 -2.65 -9.6 -13.95 20 134.80 0.40 0.30 -10.95 -7.2 -4.33 30 58.70 -0.90 -15.3 -3.20 -6.6 -11.21 76 3.87 -0.11 -2.84 -0.15 -6.5 -18.97 13 10.39 -0.26 -2.50 -0.43 -6.4 -10.35 26 0.26 0.00 0.00 -0.02 -5.6 -2.000 66 171.97 -0.31 -0.18 -8.78 -5.0 3.48 | High Yield US\$ Pertotras Global Fin BV (PGF) 05/26 8.00 BB- Ba1 BB 105.7' High Yield Euro Turkiy 02/26 10.00 - - B 70.6' Emerging USS Turkey 03/21 5.00 - NR Poland 04/26 3.00 A- A2 A- 98.3' Mexico 05/26 11.00 BB BBa2 BBe- 110.9' BBe- 110.9' Prazil 01/27 10.00 - Ba2 BB 98.6' Brazil 01/27 10.00 Ba2 BB 98.6' Colombia 03/28 11.00 Ba2 BB 98.1' Peru 08/28 6.00 Baa1 BBB 104.1' Peru 08/28 6.00 Baa1 BBB 104.1' Peru 08/28 6.00 Baa1 BBB 104.1' Peru 08/28 5.00 Baa2 BB- 93.6' Mexico 03/26 5.00 Baa2 BB- | e yield yield US 1 5.29 -0.05 -0.54 1.61 Barclays plc 01/28 4 7 38.35 0.05 0.69 34.67 7 38.35 0.05 0.69 34.67 7 7 3.00 -0.69 34.67 7 4.30 -0.05 -0.53 0.63 4 4.82 0.04 -0.64 - 3 11.40 -0.01 -0.16 7.73 3 11.40 -0.01 -0.16 7.73 3 11.40 -0.01 -0.16 7.73 3 11.40 -0.01 -0.16 7.73 3 11.40 -0.01 -0.16 7.73 5 18 0.00 -0.35 1.50 5 19.00 -0.35 1.50 Japan 03/55 7 10.26 0.01 -0.55 6.59 Agiain Mark Swikes Frawais framing p | Ratings Bid price Day's bid yield Mth's chge yield Spread vs yield 100 BBB+ Baa1 A 9847 4.83 -0.03 -0.40 1.15 100 BBB+ Baa1 A 9847 4.83 -0.03 -0.40 1.15 100 A- A1 A+ 9661 5.10 -0.08 -0.55 - 100 A- A1 A+ 9661 5.10 -0.08 -0.55 - 100 A- A1 A+ 96.46 5.39 -0.06 -0.51 - 100 A+ A1 A+ 96.45 5.39 -0.06 -0.51 - 100 A+ A1 A+ 96.59 3.53 -0.03 0.02 -0.14 100 - Baa1 A- 99.69 3.51 -0.01 -0.19 - 2.00 - Baa1 A- 90.69 3.51 -0.01 -0.19 |

| KDDI | 4839.00 | 4774.00 | 65.00 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| SandsCh | 14.94 | 14.72 | 0.22 |
| Based on the FT Global 50 | O companies in lo | cal currency | |

0.68

1.49

| 6.6 | 5.06 | VF Cp | 16.75 | 17.03 | -0.28 | -1.64 |
|-----|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 6.4 | -3.86 | ExxonMb | 114.54 | 113.85 | 0.69 | 0.61 |
| | | Based on the FT Glob | al 500 companies in loc | cal currency | | |

Index

Day's change

Month's change

-4.88

Year change

-3.5

Return 1 month

2.86 -0.63

Return 1 year

Baa2 Ba2 Baa1
 BBB 93.67
 10.26
 0.01
 -0.55
 6.59

 BB
 98.63
 11.40
 -0.01
 -0.16
 7.73

 BBB
 98.45
 3.25
 0.02
 -0.12
 -0.42

 Green community
 U.S. Green constrained handle My alrees of the second 03/26 5.00 01/27 10.00 Brazil 03/27 2.00 Bulgar

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC, an ICE Data Services company. US \$ denominated bonds NY close; all other London close. *S - Standard & Poor's, M - Moody's, F - Fitch.

| Aug 22 | Rate | | | | | Current | | | Since | | | Last | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|------|----------|-------------|------|--------|---|
| US | Fed Fi | unds | | | ! | 5.25-5.50 | | 26 | -07-2023 | | 5.0 | 0-5.25 | |
| US | Prime | | | | | 8.50 | | 26 | -01-2023 | | | 8.25 | Markit IBoxx |
| US | Disco | unt | | | | 5.50 | | | -08-2023 | | | 5.25 | ABF Pan-Asia unhedged |
| Euro | Repo | | | | | 4.00 | | | -09-2023 | | | 3.438 | Corporates(£) |
| UK | Repo | | | | | 5.25 | | | -08-2023 | | | 5.00 | Corporates(€) |
| Japan | | ht Call | | | | 0.00-0.10 | | | -02-2016 | | | 0.00 | Eurozone Sov(€) |
| Switzerland | Libor | Target | | | -1 | .250.25 | | 15 | -01-2015 | | -0.7 | 50.25 | Gilts(£) |
| INTEREST F | RATE | ES: M | IARK | ET | | | | | | | | | Overall(£) Overall(€) |
| | | Over | | C | hange | | 0 | ne | Three | Si | x | One | FTSE |
| Aug 22 (Libor: Aug 21) | | night | Da | | Week | Month | mor | nth | month | mont | h | year | Sterling Corporate (£) |
| US\$ Libor | 5. | .06157 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.000 | -0.003 | 5.423 | 106 | 5.36337 | 5.2383 | 56 | .04143 | Euro Corporate (€) |
| Euro Libor | -0. | 64957 | -0.08 | 64 | 0.000 | 0.001 | -0.619 | 43 | -0.58057 | -0.5560 | 0 -0 | .48571 | Euro Emerging Mkts (€) |
| £ Libor | 0. | 18063 | -0.00 |)5 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 4.201 | 30 | 5.30370 | 4.7447 | 0 0 | .81363 | Eurozone Govt Bond |
| Swiss Fr Libor | -0. | 77860 | 0.00 | 9 | 0.000 | -0.002 | -0.775 | 40 | -0.75300 | -0.7028 | 0 -0 | .55320 | CREDIT INDICES |
| Yen Libor | -0. | .09217 | -0.00 |)1 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.060 | 105 | -0.02617 | 0.0716 | 5 0 | .04867 | CREDIT INDICES |
| Euro Euribor | | | | | | 0.009 | 3.596 | 00 | 3.54200 | 3.4100 | 0 3 | .16200 | Markit iTraxx |
| Sterling CDs | | | | | | 0.000 | 0.500 | 00 | 0.63000 | 0.7850 | 0 | | |
| US\$ CDs | | | | | | -0.030 | 5.320 | | 5.13000 | 4.8700 | | | Crossover 5Y |
| Euro CDs | | | | | | -0.020 | 3.630 | 100 | 3.46000 | 3.2600 | 0 | | Europe 5Y Japan 5Y |
| | Sh | ort | 7 D | ays | 0 | ne | Thre | e | Si | x | 0 | Ine | Senior Financials 5Y |
| Aug 22 | te | rm | not | tice | mo | inth | mon | th | mor | nth | ye | ear | Markin ODV |
| Euro | 3.21 | 3.51 | 3.49 | 3.79 | 3.48 | 3.78 | 3.31 | 3.61 | 3.11 | 3.41 | 2.81 | 3.11 | Markit CDX Emerging Markets 5Y |
| Sterling | 0.45 | 0.55 | | | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 1.05 | Nth Amer High Yld 5Y |
| US Dollar | 5.02 | 5.22 | 5.22 | 5.42 | 5.22 | 5.42 | 5.03 | 5.23 | 4.77 | 4.97 | 4.37 | 4.57 | Nth Amer High Yid 5Y Nth Amer Inv Grade 5Y |
| Japanese Yen | -0.30 | -0.10 | -0.30 | -0.10 | -0.25 | 0.05 | -0.15 | 0.05 | -0.05 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.20 | Websites: markit.com. ftse.co |
| | | | | | | | | | | ces: US \$, | | | |

| Energy | | Price* | Change | Agricultural & Cattle Futures | | Price* | Chan |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| Crude Oil† | Sep | 71.94 | | Corn+ | Sep | 374.25 | -1. |
| Brent Crude Oil± | oop | 77.43 | | Wheat • | Sep | 517.00 | -2 |
| RBOB Gasoline† | Sep | 2.21 | | Sovbeans+ | Sep | 953.25 | -9 |
| Natural Gast | Sep | 2.14 | | Soybeans Meal♦ | Sep | 308.30 | -4. |
| Base Metals (+ LME 3 M | | | | Cocoa (ICE Liffe)æ | Sep | 6379.00 | 37. |
| Aluminium | , | 2486.00 | 5.00 | Cocoa (ICE US)♥ | Sep | 9423.00 | -159. |
| Aluminium Alloy | | 2400.00 | | Coffee(Robusta)æ | Sep | 4898.00 | -56. |
| Copper | | 9192.50 | -56.50 | Coffee (Arabica)♥ | Sep | 249.20 | -0. |
| Lead | | 2070.00 | -20.00 | White Sugar ₽ | | 513.60 | 8. |
| Nickel | | 16625.00 | -230.00 | Sugar 11 | | 17.95 | 0. |
| Tin | | 32640.00 | -85.00 | Cotton | Oct | 69.38 | -0. |
| Zinc | | 2861.50 | 5.50 | Orange Juice♥ | Sep | 475.95 | 2. |
| Precious Metals (PM Lo | ndon Fix | k) | | Live Cattle | Aug | 180.80 | -0. |
| Gold | | 2497.95 | -31.80 | Feeder Cattle | May | 134.88 | |
| Silver (US cents) | | 2956.00 | -21.00 | Lean Hogst | Oct | 76.05 | -0. |
| Platinum | | 970.00 | 10.00 | | | | |
| Palladium | | 969.00 | 27.00 | | | % Chg | % C |
| Bulk Commodities | | | | | Aug 21 | Month | Ye |
| Iron Ore | | 98.38 | 0.39 | S&P GSCI Spt | 532.43 | -4.40 | -7. |
| Baltic Dry Index | | 1768.00 | 9.00 | DJ UBS Spot | 95.23 | -2.95 | -8. |
| Richards Bay ICE Futures | | 115.25 | -0.50 | TR/CC CRB TR | 343.51 | 1.32 | 22. |
| | | | | LEBA EUA Carbon | 58.91 | -1.98 | 129. |
| | | | | LEBA UK Power | 1048.00 | -37.43 | -39. |

| Markit IBoxx | | 222 | .95 | 0.09 | 3.49 | 3.5 | 4 4 | 1.77 | 9.50 |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | .95 | 0.09 | 3 /0 | 3.5 | 4 4 | 1.77 | 9.50 |
| ABF Pan-Asia unhedge | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Corporates(£) | | 362. | | 0.10 | 0.48 | 2.1 | | .12 | 13.06 |
| Corporates(€) | | 230. | | 0.11 | 0.42 | 2.5 | | .26 | 8.42 |
| Eurozone Sov(€) | | 224. | | 0.14 | 0.86 | 1.0 | | .85 | 7.37 |
| Gilts(£) | | 279. | | 0.11 | 1.12 | 0.0 | | 2.27 | 11.03 |
| Overall(£) | | 294. | | 0.11 | 0.97 | 0.6 | | .97 | 11.30 |
| Overall(€) | | 222. | .22 | 0.13 | 0.79 | 1.5 | 31 | .71 | 7.62 |
| FTSE | | | | | | | | | |
| Sterling Corporate (£) | | | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Euro Corporate (€) | | 104. | .47 | -0.05 | - | | - (| 0.54 | -1.73 |
| Euro Emerging Mkts (€) | | 884. | .40 | 9.08 | - | | - 1 | .07 | 24.74 |
| Eurozone Govt Bond | | 110. | | -0.19 | - | | | 0.34 | -0.64 |
| CREDIT INDICES | | | | Day's | Week's | Month' | | ries | Series |
| CREDIT INDICES | | Ind | lov | change | change | change | | nigh | low |
| Markit iTraxx | | IIIu | JCA | change | citatiye | chang | <u> </u> | iigii | 1044 |
| Crossover 5Y | | 292. | 38 | 0.27 | -8.25 | -0.2 | 1 358 | 271 | 281.11 |
| Europe 5Y | | 53. | | -0.03 | -2.18 | 0.0 | | 3.88 | 49.53 |
| Japan 5Y | | 52 | | -0.03 | -2.10 | 1.7 | | 2.58 | 45.14 |
| Senior Financials 5Y | | 52. | | 0.10 | -2.41 | -0.1 | | 3.08 | 57.39 |
| | | 00. | | 0.10 | -2.00 | -U. II | J /C | .00 | 57.59 |
| Markit CDX | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Markets 5Y | | 162. | | -0.47 | -10.66 | -6.5 | | .46 | 156.34 |
| Nth Amer High Yld 5Y | | 330. | | -2.68 | -24.41 | -3.5 | | 2.60 | 316.75 |
| Nth Amer Inv Grade 5Y Websites: markit.com, 1 | | 50. | | -0.63 | -4.78 | -1.0 | | .08 | 48.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| BONDS: IND | EX-LIN | (ED | | | | | | | |
| BONDS: IND | EX-LINH Price | (ED Yield | | | Month | Value | | | No of |
| | Price Aug 21 | Yield Aug 21 | Pr | ev | return | stock | Mark | - | stocks |
| Can 4.25%' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 | Yield Aug 21 1.442 | Pr 1.4 | 71 | return 0.02 | stock 5.25 | Mark 73453. | - | stocks 8 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 | Pr 1.4 1.2 | 71 85 | return 0.02 0.38 | stock 5.25 12.74 | 73453. 260871. | 69 57 | stocks 8 18 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 | Pr 1.4 | 71 85 | return 0.02 | stock 5.25 | 73453. | 69 57 | stocks 8 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 | Pr 1.4 1.2 | 71 85 45 | return 0.02 0.38 | stock 5.25 12.74 | 73453. 260871. | 69 57 11 | stocks 8 18 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 | 71 85 45 16 | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. | 69 57 11 36 | stocks 8 18 6 32 |
| Can 4.25% ' 26 Fr 0.10% ' 26 Swe 0.12% ' 26 UK 0.125% ' 26 UK 2.00% ' 35 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 - 250.03 | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. | 69 57 11 36 - 36 | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 |
| Can 4.25% ' 26 Fr 0.10% ' 26 Swe 0.12% ' 26 UK 0.125% ' 26 UK 2.00% ' 35 US 0.625% ' 26 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 - 250.03 97.28 | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 2.619 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 |
| Can 4.25% ' 26 Fr 0.10% ' 26 Swe 0.12% ' 26 UK 0.125% ' 26 UK 2.00% ' 35 US 0.625% ' 26 US 3.625% ' 28 | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 - 250.03 97.28 106.31 | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 2.619 1.829 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.625%' 26 US 3.625%' 28 Representative stocks f | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majo | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - - 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 ce: Merill | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 I Lynch Gl | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 16 ss. ‡ Tota | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 al market |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majo | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - - 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 ce: Merill | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 I Lynch Gl | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 16 ss. ‡ Tota | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 al market |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.625%' 26 US 3.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark amount. | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 - 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majo | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Sourc , for UK Gilts in | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 ce: Merill | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 I Lynch Gl actor is ap | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 16 ss. ‡ Tota | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 al market |
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| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.625%' 26 US 3.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark amount. | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majget et convention | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source for UK Gilts in GOVT SI Bid vs | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 ce: Merill filation fa PREA Spread | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 I Lynch Gl actor is ap | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. <u>1680068.</u> al currencie markets it | 69 57 11 36 16 16 15 ±s. ‡ Tota is appli | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 al market ied to par |
| Can 4.25% 26 Fr 0.10% 26 Swe 0.12% 26 UK 0.125% 26 UK 0.125% 28 US 0.625% 28 Representative stocks f Representative stocks f walue. In line with mark amount. BONDS: TEN | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majc et convention | Viel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.261 1.340 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source for UK Gitts in GOVT SI Spread Bid vs sield Bund T | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 Ce: Merill filation fa PREA Spread vs 1-Bonds | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 ILynch Gl actor is a VDS | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 - 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc oplied to pric | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 1680068. al currencie markets it Bid Yield | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 • s. ‡ Tot: : is appli | stocks 8 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 48 al market ied to par |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark amount. BONDS: TEN | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 17.29 17.28 17.28 17.29 17.28 17 | Viele Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.612 2.619 1.829 por market Source, for UK Gilts in GOVT SI Bid vs vield Bund 3.81 1.74 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.66 1.8 ce: Merill filation fa PREA Spread vs <u>I-Bonds</u> 0.13 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 ILynch Gl actor is a VDS | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc pplied to pric | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie markets it Bid Yield 2.31 | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 :s. ‡ Tot: : is appli Spread vs Bund 0.24 | stocks 8 8 18 18 6 32 - 32 48 48 48 al market ied to par I Spread vs I T-Bonds -1.37 |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 US 0.025%' 26 US 3.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark amount. BONDS: TEN Australia Australia Austria | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 1 YEAR I YEAR | Yiel Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source GOVT SI Bid vs siteld Bund T 3.81 1.74 2.45 0.39 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 Ce: Merill offlation fa PREA Spread vs -Bonds 0.13 -1.23 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 ILynch Gl actor is ap DS | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 0.62 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc pplied to price | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie markets it Bid Yield 2.31 3.99 | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 :s. ‡ Tot: : is appli Spread vs Bund 0.24 1.92 | stocks 8 18 6 32 32 48 48 al market ied to par 1 Spread 5 VS 1 T-Bonds 4 -1.37 2 0.31 |
| Can 4.25% 26 Fr 0.10% 26 Swe 0.12% 26 UK 0.125% 26 UK 0.125% 28 US 0.625% 28 Representative stocks f walue. In line with mark amount. BONDS: TEN Australia Austria Canada | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 106.31 106.31 106.31 107 VEAR | Yield Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.340 0.820 - 0.612 2.619 1.829 or market Source for UK Gitts in GOVT SI Bid vs sield Bund T 3.81 1.74 2.45 0.39 20 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 ce: Merill filation fr PREA Spread vs -Bonds 0.13 -1.23 -0.78 | 71 85 45 25 75 67 I Lynch Gl actor is ap DS Netherk New Ze Norway | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 0.62 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc ophied to price | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 553958. 1680068. al currencie markets it Bid Yield 2.31 3.99 3.18 | 69 57 11 36 16 16 15 is \$ Toti is appli Spread vs Bund 0.24 1.92 1.12 | stocks 8 18 6 322 - 32 - 32 - 48 48 al market - ied to par - 1 Spreads 2 - 4 - 5 vs 1 T-Bonds 4 - 2 0.31 2 - |
| Can 4.25%' 26 Fr 0.10%' 26 Swe 0.12%' 26 UK 0.125%' 26 UK 2.00%' 35 US 0.25%' 26 US 3.625%' 28 Representative stocks f value. In line with mark amount. BONDS: TEN Australia Australia Canada Denmark | Price Aug 21 106.25 98.26 129.77 98.91 250.03 97.28 106.31 rom each majc et convention | Viele Aug 21 1.442 1.261 1.261 1.340 0.820 0.612 2.619 1.829 por market Source for UK Gitts in GOVT SI Bid vs T 3.81 1.74 2.40 0.84 2.00 0.84 | Pr 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.6 2.6 1.8 Ce: Merill fflation fr PREA vs Vs Vs Vs Vs 0.13 -1.23 -0.78 -1.62 | 71 85 45 16 - 25 75 67 ILynch Gl actor is ap NDS Netherl New Ze Norway Portuga | return 0.02 0.38 0.08 0.07 0.62 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.36 0.47 obal Bond Inc ophied to price | stock 5.25 12.74 33.86 13.45 - 9.08 42.16 16.78 dices † Loca | 73453. 260871. 205283. 553958. 1580068. 1680068. 1680068. al currencie markets it Bid Yield 2.31 3.99 3.18 2.38 | 69 57 11 36 - 36 16 16 16 15 s, ‡ Tott s s appli Spread vs Bund 0.24 1.92 1.12 0.31 | stocks 8 8 18 32 48 48 48 al market ied to par 1 Spread 5 VS 1 T-Bonds 4 -1.37 2 0.31 2 -0.50 -1.30 |
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| bulgulu 00/21 | 2.00 | Duui | 000 | 30.43 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.42 | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| Interactive Data Pricing and Reference other London close. *S - Standard & Po | | | | npany. U | S \$ denor | ninated bo | inds NY c | lose; all | | | | |
| VOLATILITY INDICES | ; | | | | | | | | GILTS: UK CA | SH MA | RKET | r |
| | Aug 22 | Day Ch | na | Pre | ev i | 52 wk high | 50 | 2 wk low | | | Red | |
| VIX | 17.37 | | 10 | 16.2 | | 65.73 | | 10.62 | Aug 22 | Price £ | Yield | - |
| VXD | 15.30 | | 30 | 14.0 | | 36.90 | | 3.74 | <u>Aug 22</u> | THEEL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | - | - | |
| VXN | 22.47 | | 25 | 21.2 | | 40.12 | | 6.48 | | | - | |
| VDAX | 14.92 | | 68 | 14.2 | | 93.30 | | - | Tr 2.75pc '24 | 99.92 | 4.78 | -4 |
| + CBOE. VIX: S&P 500 index Options Vol | atility, VXD: D | JIA Index (| Options Vo | latility, V | XN: NAS | DAQ Index | Options V | /olatility. | Tr 2pc '25 | 97.62 | 4.36 | (|
| ‡ Deutsche Borse. VDAX: DAX Index Op | ptions Volatilit | y. | | | | | | | Tr 0.125pc '26 | 95.03 | 3.71 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | Tr 1.25pc '27 | 92.90 | 3.85 | 1 |
| BONDS: BENCHMAR | (GOVEI | RNME | NI | | | | | | Tr 4.125pc '29 | 101.01 | 3.90 | 1 |
| | Red | | Bid | Rid | Day chg | Wk chg | Month | Year | Tr 1pc '32 | 81.84 | 3.83 | 1 |
| | Date | Courses | Price | Yield | vield | vield | | | Tr 4.25pc '36 | 101.74 | 4.06 | 1 |
| Australia | Date | Coupon | THLE | Tielu | yieiu | yieiu | chg yld | chg yld | Tr 4.5pc '42 | 101.56 | 4.37 | 1 |
| Australia | | - | - | - | - | - | | | Tr 3.75pc '52 | 88.40 | 4.48 | 1 |
| | 05/32 | 1.25 | 82.97 | 3.81 | -0.06 | -0.04 | -0.41 | -0.43 | | | | |
| | 02/50 | 1.00 | 98.31 | 1.97 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.18 | -0.10 | Tr 4pc '60 | 91.95 | 4.45 | 01 1 |
| Austria | 02/29 | 0.50 | 91.79 | 2.45 | -0.03 | 0.02 | -0.29 | -0.71 | Gilts benchmarks & non- | ump undated | i stocks. | Closi |
| | 02/47 | 1.50 | 75.57 | 3.01 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.20 | -0.45 | | | | |
| Belgium | 06/27 | 0.80 | 95.64 | 2.41 | -0.03 | 0.02 | -0.34 | -0.67 | GILTS: UK FT | SE ACT | | IES |
| | 06/47 | 1.60 | 73.91 | 3.23 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.20 | -0.47 | GILTS. OK FT | | UAN | ILS |
| Canada | 03/25 | 1.00 | 98.62 | 3.95 | -0.02 | 0.00 | -0.39 | -0.96 | Price Indices | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | Fixed Coupon | | Aug 2 | 2 |
| | 06/30 | 1.25 | 91.28 | 2.90 | -0.02 | 0.00 | -0.43 | -0.97 | 1 Up to 5 Years | | 83.6 | |
| | 12/48 | 2.75 | 94.15 | 3.09 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.30 | -0.55 | | | | |
| Denmark | 11/29 | 0.50 | 92.37 | 2.05 | -0.03 | 0.02 | -0.29 | -0.82 | 2 5 - 10 Years | | 148.6 | |
| | 11/52 | 0.25 | 57.25 | 2.33 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.27 | -0.63 | 3 10 - 15 Years | | 156.3 | |
| Finland | 09/24 | 0.00 | 99.76 | 3.90 | 0.01 | 0.57 | 0.18 | 0.31 | 4 5 - 15 Years | | 149.5 | |
| | 09/29 | 0.50 | 90.59 | 2.50 | -0.03 | 0.03 | -0.27 | -0.63 | 5 Over 15 Years | | 198.8 | 1 |
| France | 05/28 | 0.75 | 93.63 | 2.55 | -0.03 | 0.00 | -0.27 | -0.51 | 7 All stocks | | 133.6 | 2 |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 05/48 | 2.00 | 78.43 | 3.33 | -0.02 | 0.00 | -0.17 | -0.29 | | | | Dav |
| Germany | 08/29 | 0.00 | 90.33 | 2.06 | -0.03 | 0.04 | -0.29 | -0.58 | Index Linked | Aug | 22 | chg |
| | 08/50 | 0.00 | 53.96 | 2.40 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.22 | -0.34 | 1 Up to 5 Years | 341. | | -0. |
| Greece | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 521. | | -0. |
| | 01/28 | 3.75 | 104.17 | 2.47 | -0.02 | 0.02 | -0.22 | -1.15 | 2 Over 5 years | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | 3 5-15 years | 466. | | -0. |
| licialia | 05/26 | 1.00 | 97.41 | 2.55 | -0.05 | 0.04 | -0.30 | -0.52 | 4 Over 15 years | 558 | | -1. |
| | | | | | | | | | 5 All stocks | 502. | .55 | -0. |
| | 02/45 | 2.00 | 86.20 | 2.90 | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.20 | -0.66 | | | | |
| Italy | 02/25 | 0.35 | 98.71 | 3.33 | -0.02 | -0.09 | -0.06 | -0.39 | Yield Indices | Aug 22 | Aug 2 | 1 |
| | 05/30 | 0.40 | 93.95 | 1.51 | -0.02 | 0.03 | -0.02 | -0.30 | 5 Yrs | 3.78 | 3.7 | 2 |
| | 03/48 | 3.45 | 91.12 | 4.04 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.15 | -0.60 | 10 Yrs | 3.98 | 3.9 | 2 |
| Japan | 04/25 | 0.05 | 99.82 | 0.33 | -0.01 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 15 Yrs | 4.24 | 4.1 | |
| | 12/29 | 0.10 | 97.98 | 0.48 | -0.03 | 0.04 | -0.11 | 0.13 | 10 113 | 4.24 | 4.1 | 0 |
| | 12/49 | 0.40 | 68.59 | 1.98 | -0.01 | 0.04 | -0.07 | 0.46 | | | inflat | tion |
| N. J. J. J. | | | | | | | | | De al século | A | | |
| Netherlands | 07/27 | 0.75 | 95.68 | 2.31 | -0.03 | 0.02 | -0.31 | -0.65 | Real yield | Aug 22 | Dur yr | |
| | 01/47 | 2.75 | 101.72 | 2.65 | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.22 | -0.43 | Up to 5 yrs | 0.36 | 3.4 | |
| New Zealand | 05/31 | 1.50 | 85.44 | 3.99 | -0.03 | -0.02 | -0.22 | -1.04 | Over 5 yrs | 1.10 | 18.8 | 6 |
| | 09/40 | 2.50 | 126.15 | 2.66 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.39 | 5-15 yrs | 0.68 | 9.7 | 3 |
| Norway | 08/30 | 1.38 | 90.29 | 3.18 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.33 | -0.90 | Over 15 yrs | 1.21 | 24.5 | 8 |
| Poland | | | | | | - | | | All stocks | 1.07 | 16.1 | |
| i olaliu | 07/27 | 2.50 | 93.64 | 4.89 | -0.03 | 0.04 | -0.35 | -0.61 | See FTSE website for mo | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 04/47 | 4.00 | 85.00 | 5.13 | 0.00 | 0.04 | -0.37 | -0.49 | ©2024 Tradeweb Marke | | | |
| Portugal | 04/27 | 4.13 | 104.42 | 2.38 | -0.04 | 0.02 | -0.31 | -0.74 | Gilt Closing Prices inform | | | |
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| | 10/29 | 0.60 | 90.38 | 2.61 | -0.03 | 0.01 | -0.25 | -0.84 | accurate, complete or tim | ely; and does | s not cons | stitut |
| | 10/46 | 2.90 | 90.69 | 3.51 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.19 | -0.67 | Tradeweb is not responsi | ble for any lo | oss or dar | mage |
| Curadan | | 0.13 | 120.58 | 0.57 | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.13 | -0.59 | | | | |
| Sweden | 06/30 | | | | | | | | All data provided by Mo | rningstar un | less othe | erwis |
| | 03/39 | 3.50 | 118.30 | 2.04 | -0.03 | -0.01 | -0.15 | -0.98 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 04/28 | 4.00 | 112.72 | 0.45 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.23 | -0.62 | at the time of publicati | | | |
| | 06/29 | 0.00 | 97.94 | 0.43 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.21 | -0.63 | Morningstar's supplier | | | |
| United Kingdom | | - | - | - | | - | | - | Morningstar's supplier | s accept resp | ponsibili | ity an |
| 0 | 07/27 | 1.25 | 93.02 | 3.80 | -0.01 | 0.13 | -0.21 | -1.08 | use of the listed inform | ation. For al | I querie | s e-n |
| | 07/47 | 1.50 | 58.57 | 4.38 | -0.01 | 0.05 | -0.21 | -0.55 | | | | |
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| | 03/25 | 0.50 | 97.51 | 4.71 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.34 | -0.47 | | | 1 | |
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| Red Change in Yield 52 Week | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 2.75pc '24 | 99.92 | 4.78 | -4.21 | -0.21 | 6.94 | -6.09 | 100.00 | 97.92 | - 35.81 | | |
| 2.75pc 24 2pc '25 | 97.62 | 4.76 | 0.93 | 0.69 | -4.80 | -16.15 | 97.69 | | 40.34 | | |
| 2pc 25 0.125pc '26 | 97.62 | 4.30 3.71 | 1.37 | 2.20 | -4.60 | -10.15 | 97.09 | | 40.54 | | |
| | | | | | | -24.35 | | | | | |
| 1.25pc '27 | 92.90 | 3.85 | 1.58 | 2.12 | -4.70 | | 93.33 | | 41.41 | | |
| 4.125pc '29 | 101.01 | 3.90 | 1.56 | 1.56 | -4.41 | -18.41 | 101.76 | | 21.73 | | |
| 1pc '32 | 81.84 | 3.83 | 1.59 | 1.59 | -4.73 | -17.28 | 83.29 | | 36.33 | | |
| 4.25pc '36 | 101.74 | 4.06 | 1.50 | 0.74 | -4.25 | -14.71 | 106.09 | | 32.01 | | |
| 4.5pc '42 | 101.56 | 4.37 | 1.39 | 0.46 | -3.74 | -10.63 | 106.98 | | 28.65 | | |
| 3.75pc '52 | 88.40 | 4.48 | 1.36 | 0.67 | -3.03 | -7.63 | 95.61 | 79.70 | 25.37 | | |
| 4pc '60 | 91.95 | 4.45 | 1.37 | 0.23 | -2.84 | -5.92 | 101.27 | | 25.39 | | |
| ts benchmarks & non | -rump undate | ed stocks. C | losing n | nid-price in | pounds pe | r £100 non | ninal of sto | ck. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ILTS: UK F | LSE AC. | TUARI | ES II | NDICE: | S | | | | | | |
| ce Indices | | | | Day's | Total | Ret | urn | Return | | | |
| ed Coupon | | Aug 22 | | chg % | Return | 1 ma | nth | 1 year | Yield | | |
| p to 5 Years | | 83.66 | | -0.10 | 2482.77 | 0 | .78 | 6.63 | 3.93 | | |
| - 10 Years | | 148.67 | | -0.40 | 3289.46 | | .52 | 10.00 | 3.84 | | |
| 0 - 15 Years | | 156.35 | | -0.60 | 3783.51 | | .21 | 12.13 | 4.10 | | |
| - 15 Years | | 149.55 | | -0.47 | 3410.17 | | .77 | 10.74 | 3.96 | | |
| ver 15 Years | | 198.81 | | -1.00 | 3643.36 | | .82 | 11.71 | 4.41 | | |
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| p to 5 Years | 34 | 1.29 | -0.15 | 0.43 | 3 5 | .20 29 | 36.28 | 0.45 | 6.14 | | |
| ver 5 years | | 1.20 | -0.77 | 1.49 | | | 16.44 | 1.50 | 8.02 | | |
| -15 years | | 6.97 | -0.41 | 0.99 | | | 42.35 | 0.99 | 8.42 | | |
| ver 15 vears | | 8.00 | -1.01 | 1.84 | | | 56.56 | 1.85 | 7.78 | | |
| II stocks | | 2.55 | -0.66 | 1.30 | | | 55.47 | 1.31 | 7.64 | | |
| | 00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | | .0. 00 | 00.17 | 1.01 | 7.0 | | |
| ld Indices | Aug 22 | Aug 21 | Yr | ago | | | Aug 22 | Aug 21 | Yr ago | | |
| rs | 3.78 | 3.72 | | 4.71 20 | Yrs | | 4.39 | 4.33 | 4.88 | | |
| Yrs | 3.98 | 3.92 | | 4.70 45 | Yrs | | 4.31 | 4.25 | 4.62 | | |
| Yrs | 4.24 | 4.18 | | 4.83 | | | | | | | |
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| 5 yrs | 0.68 | 9.73 | | 0.63 | 1.05 | 0.57 | 9.74 | 0.53 | 0.94 | | |
| er 15 yrs | 1.21 | 24.58 | | 1.17 | 1.32 | 1.19 | 24.60 | 1.15 | 1.29 | | |
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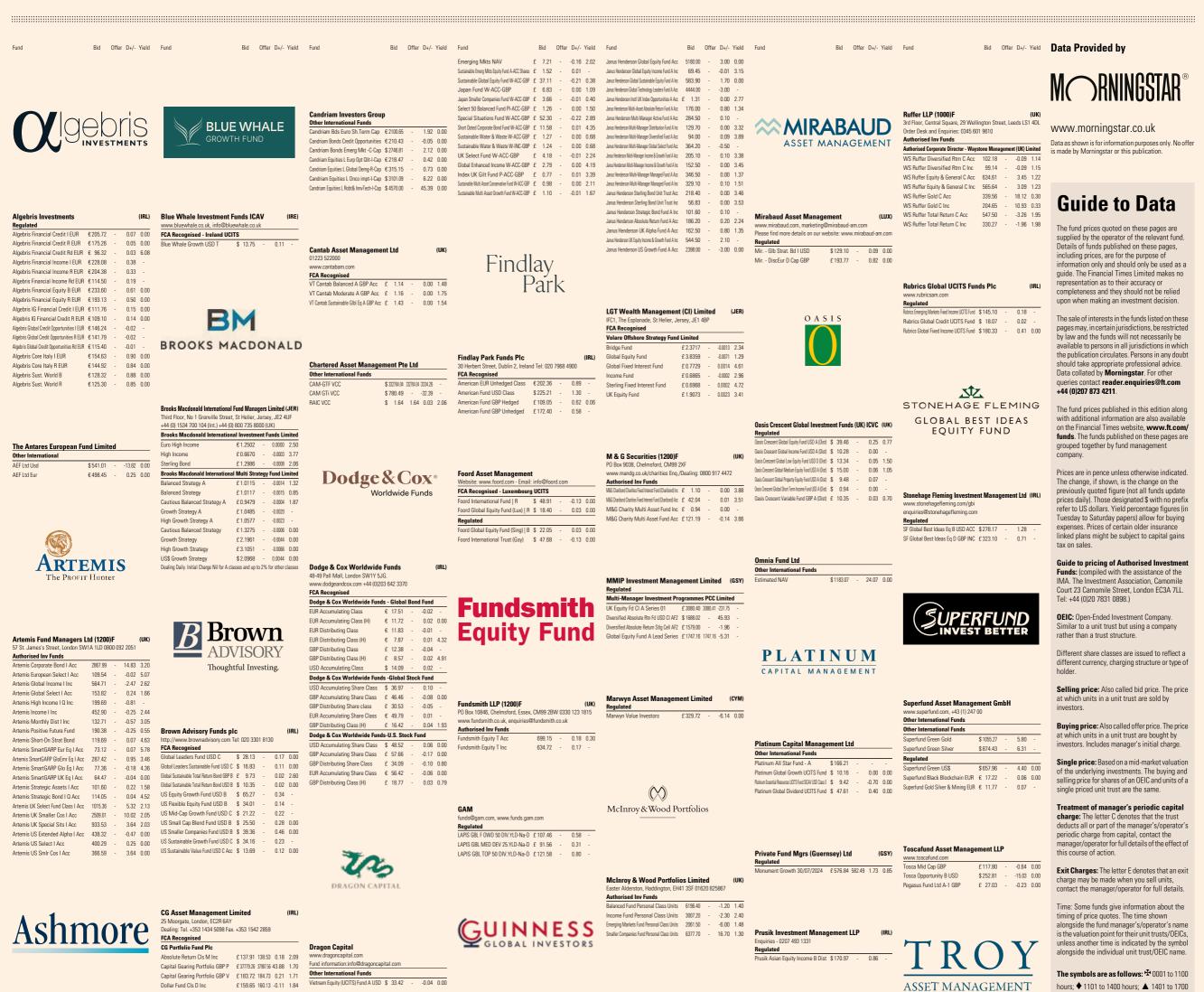
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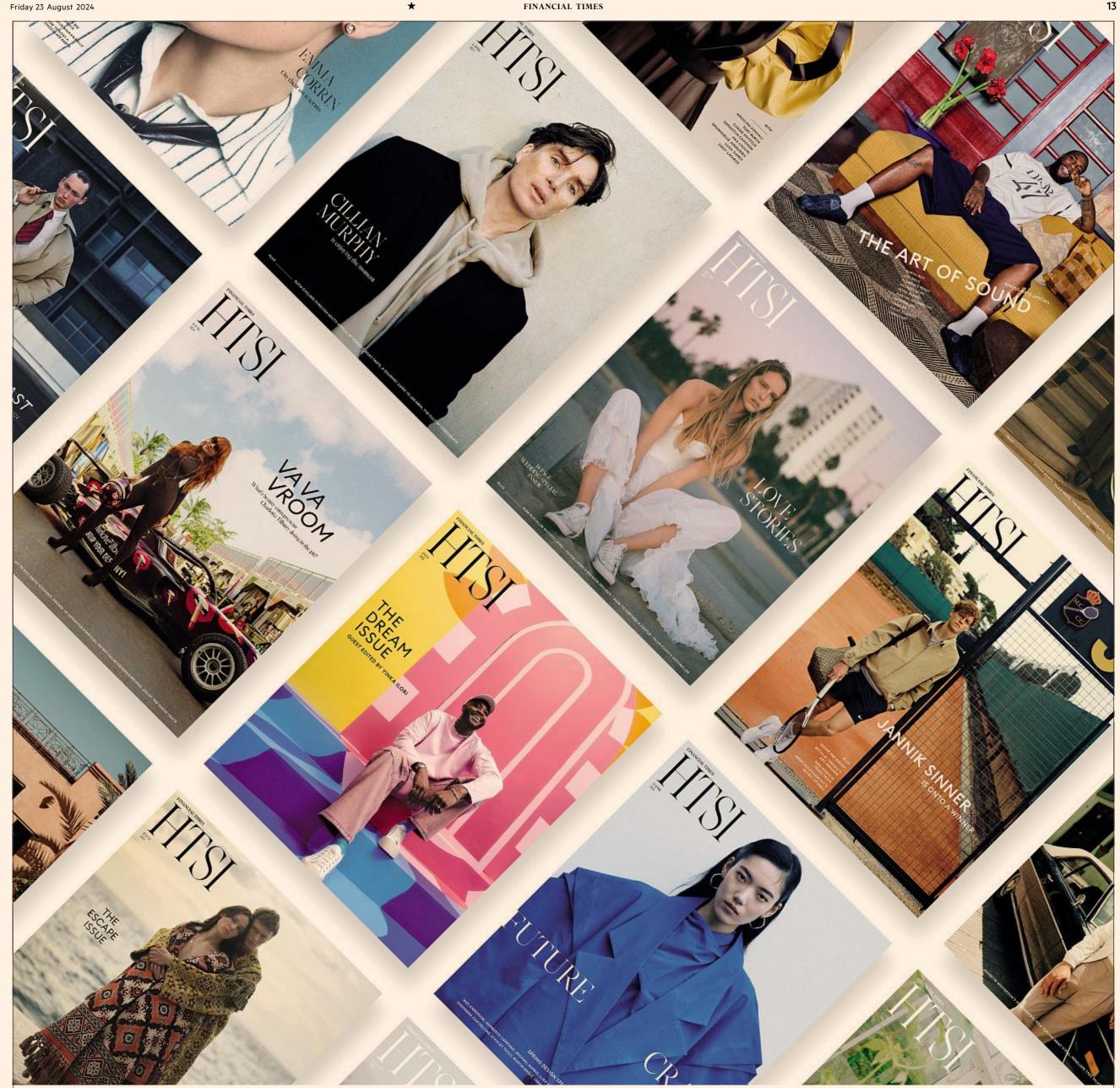
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ARTS

Dream duo's intoxicating comic chemistry

This week's film releases reviewed by Jonathan Romney and Stephanie Bunbury

> he problem with being a great character actor is that you get taken for granted: it sometimes requires a jolt for people to realise just

how good you are and how long you have been around. Nathan Silver's comedy **Between the Temples** provides just such a salutary jolt for Carol Kane, a fixture in American cinema ever since her Oscar-nominated lead in Joan Micklin Silver's 1975 Jewish period piece *Hester Street*. On television, she has chalked up series from *Taxi* to *Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt* to Batman spin-off *Gotham*, playing that juiciest of roles, the Penguin's mother.

Then there's Jason Schwartzman, who was the precocious would-be genius Max Fischer in Wes Anderson's *Rushmore* — in *Between the Temples*, now in his mid-forties, he is hitting his character prime. Kane and Schwartzman are a dream duo that had to happen.

Schwartzman plays Ben Gottlieb, a synagogue cantor who has lost his will to live following his wife's death. Drunk and despairing in a bar, he is rescued by Carla O'Connor (Kane), his old music teacher, who recognises him as "Little Benny" from school. To his surprise, she walks into the class Ben teaches and announces that she wants to study for her bat mitzvah (the female equivalent of the bar mitzvah), despite being six decades older than the standard 12 years.

While his mother (Caroline Aaron) and her partner (Dolly de Leon) steer him towards dates, Ben is increasingly drawn to Carla; we, and those around him, are uncertain how appropriately. In fact, it is usually other people, rather than Carla and Ben, who act with agonising inappropriateness — like Carla's son Nat (Matthew Shear), suspicious and confrontational from the off. In one mesmerisingly awkward scene, the local rabbi's daughter (Madeline





Weinstein, pricelessly nervy) gets

turned on by Ben's archive of sex mes-

sages from his late wife. The film culmi-

nates in a Friday night dinner crackling

with discomfort and overlapping

Top: Carol Kane and Jason Schwartzman in 'Between the Temples'. Above: Hunter Schafer in 'Cuckoo' dialogue, and edited in a frenzied pingpong of close-ups.

Some of the in-jokes are specifically Jewish — like the rabbi casually doing a bit of in-office golf practice using a *shofar*, the ceremonial ram's horn. But this is also a somewhat ecumenical comedy, as in Ben's relishably poker-faced meaning-of-life conversation with a Catholic priest.

Silver and co-writer C Mason Wells provide some cracking lines, but overall we get something of an improvisational feel from the terrific ensemble cast certainly between Kane and Schwartzman, whose comic duo rhythm is like loose Jewish jazz. Schwartzman is very affecting as a perplexed, tragicomic galoot and Kane is a marvel. Her Carla is a broad-brush eccentric but ever unpredictable, her voice oscillating between Betty Boop delicacy and raging foghorn: challenged on being too old to take bat mitzvah, her Carla responds with icy emphasis: "Should I play bingo? Or mah-jong?"

Silver allows his collaborators dizzy free rein: notably in John Magary's distinctively kinetic editing and in the photography by indie cinema luminary Sean Price Williams, whose roughedged camerawork echoes the freewheeling feel of 1970s American comedy at its best. **JR** *In UK and US cinemas now* both during her marriage and after the death of her tormented husband François (Tom Sturridge) – which makes for a striking alternation of white linen and black widow's weeds as the film, scripted by Erin Dignam, zigzags through her career.

Young Barbe-Nicole quickly picks up François's visionary insight into the alchemy of champagne; it seems you have to sing to the vines. She also shows a talent for branding (she places aribbon on an early vintage, deciding it needs "something subtle but smart. Confident") and proves a pioneer in the mantras of management philosophy ("Try again. Think differ-

In 'Between the Temples', Carol Kane's voice oscillates between Betty Boop delicacy and raging foghorn

ently. Work on what's in front of us"). According to this telling, she also lived a stormy life: François is a darkly dashing Byronic soul with more than a slight attachment to his wine merchant

Nathan Silver ★★★★☆

Between the Temples

Cuckoo Tilman Singer ★★★☆☆

- Widow Clicquot
- Thomas Napper ★★☆☆☆

Blink Twice Zoë Kravitz ★★★☆☆

convent-like choir. Overall, though, *Widow Clicquot* is distinctly lacking in verve. JR *In UK cinemas now*

Mad, bad men who own islands are something of a scary-movie staple, which gives Zoë Kravitz's glossy directorial debut **Blink Twice** an almost free pass to be cheerfully derivative of everything from *Dr No* to *The Menu*. Slater King (Channing Tatum) is definitely dangerous to know; a #MeToo miscreant, he is often in the news apologising for his former bad behaviour and sincere attempts to remake himself through therapy.

Still, he owns an island. When Frida and Jess (Naomi Ackie and Alia Shawkat) meet him at a reception where they are waitressing and he asks them to his Caribbean hideaway, they jump at the chance. Why not? They have no way of knowing that Slater is an island kingpin with shades of Jeffrey Epstein.

It doesn't take too many rounds of champagne, spliffs, gourmet meals and larking around in the pool before Frida and her bestie Jess realise that so much determined frivolity is kind of weird. Things get weirder still when Jess disappears, after which nobody but Frida seems to remember she existed. As TV cops say, we have a situation here.

In the absence of law enforcement or phone signals, Frida joins forces with Sarah (*Hit Man*'s Adria Arjona, excellent), the lithe veteran of a cheesy survival reality TV show who can usefully land a punch and climb a coconut palm. Together, they try to find out what else they are forgetting. It turns out that Slater's therapy has a long way to go.

HBO series *The White Lotus* was more scathing about the rich and their tropi-





CHIC URBAN OR SERENE COUNTRYSIDE?

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Films about haunted hotels (*The Shining*, Ti West's *The Innkeepers*, Joanna Hogg's *The Eternal Daughter*) never lose their appeal, especially when the corridors are deserted: the fewer the guests, the more present the ghosts. **Cuckoo**, by German writer-director Tilman Singer, is an Alpine variant on this sub-genre. Its mountain-nested establishment feels as remote as Kubrick's Overlook Hotel, but with a modernist antiseptic feel — part Bond villain's eyrie, part Travelodge.

Euphoria graduate Hunter Schafer recently seen in Kinds of Kindness – crackles with angular angst as grieving teen Gretchen, whose father and stepmother (Marton Csokas, Jessica Henwick) have decided to move with her and her young, non-speaking stepsister to a retreat run by one Herr König. He is played by Downton Abbey mainstay Dan Stevens, who has been carving out a curious niche in European genre variations: after playing mischievously mock-suave as a love android in German romcom I'm Your Man, he is differently smooth here, menacingly cordial as the lord of an ever-weirder domain.

Gretchen finds a possible ally and love interest — a preposterously glamorous female guest (Astrid Bergès-Frisbey, laying it on with a silken trowel). Meanwhile, sinister things keep happening, including sudden nocturnal appearances by a beacon-eyed raincoated wraith, with echoes of *Don't Look Now*.

This English-language confection comes across as a Bavarian twist on the baroque extremities of the Italian *giallo* horror school, particularly in the repeated close-ups of a quivering throat, with a matching flicker in the sound and the edit — a simple but unnerving effect embedded in the film's texture.

This is a sumptuously glossy creation, with a weird-science theme that provides the title — although *Cuckoo* is also of course the aptest name for an entertainment that, while it doesn't entirely gel, not only embraces its wayward delirium but lovingly hugs it within an inch of its life. **JR** *In UK cinemas now*

Champagne has always been associated with romance, but who knew that the stories behind the sparkle could be so tempestuous? Thomas Napper's **Widow Clicquot** is a fictionalised portrait of Barbe-Nicole Ponsardin Clicquot (1777-1866), the woman behind one of France's most prestigious labels. Played by Haley Bennett, Madame C is seen (played with rakishly purring ambivalence by Sam Riley).

At the centre is a stately but opaque performance by American lead Bennett, who intones her lines with a languid English accent and maintains decorous detachment throughout: Barbe-Nicole is seen inspecting her vines as if idly dropping in at the Chelsea Flower Show.

But the film has undeniable visual elegance, recalling the more severe strain of European costume drama. Indeed, it is photographed by eminent French cinematographer Caroline Champetier who, in a chiaroscuro sex scene, lights Bennett to perfectly resemble an Ingres nude. Bryce Dessner, from rock band The National, also contributes an austere score mixing spare strings and a



Kravitz and co-writer ET Feigenbaum are more interested in landing laughs than barbs about evil billionaires; as the film becomes bloodier, it also gets funnier. Geena Davis as permanently sozzled secretary Stacy is a hilarious standout in a strong ensemble, while Tatum, who has made a career out of playing muscled-up goofballs, is convincingly creepy. You're no closer at the end to understanding what makes a villain like Slater tick, but you will have been efficiently entertained. **SB** *In cinemas now*





Left: Haley Bennett in champagne biopic 'Widow Clicquot'. Below: Channing Tatum and Naomi Ackie in comedy-thriller 'Blink Twice'

15

FT BIG READ. CLIMATE CHANGE

This technology offers huge benefits for UK polluters struggling to reduce emissions and meet climate goals, but it is untested at scale and reliant on financial support from the government. By Rachel Millard

The challenge of carbon capture

n a control room surrounded by the Welsh countryside, Simon Willis watches engineers fire up the kiln, ratcheting it up to 1,400C to break down limestone to make cement for Britain's planned construction boom.

Bone meal, wood, cardboard and other waste have helped replace coal in the fuel mix. But the Padeswood cement plant still belches about 650,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide each year, putting it on the wrong side of the nation's push to limit climate change.

To tackle these emissions. Padeswood has another plan: extract the carbon dioxide out of the flue gas, pipe the emissions about 60km northwards, and bury it all more than a kilometre offshore below the seabed in Liverpool Bay for perpetuity.

"Our ambition is to get the CO₂ into the ground," says Willis, chief executive of the UK division of the plant's German owner Heidelberg Materials. If it happens, it would be the first cement plant in the UK and only the second in the world to start capturing and storing its emissions, behind a sister plant in Norway set to start operations next year.

Padeswood is one of several polluting factories and power plants in Britain trying to protect their future by linking



up to new carbon capture facilities, in an VPI's power effort to align with the UK government's decarbonisation targets – and its goal to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

then compressed and pumped under-

emissions from this process. The project is among eight emitters

picked to negotiate first for government

support, alongside two energy-from-

waste plants, a new gas-fired power

station being developed by BP and Equi-

nor, and two more plants extracting

hydrogen from natural gas with carbon

capture. The eight projects are located

in industrial hubs in the north-west,

near Liverpool, and north-east of Eng-

land, around Teesside, relatively near to

the first planned carbon dioxide pipe-

lines and storage sites. The idea is to get

regional industrial hubs decarbonised

one at a time, with the government

helping to get pipelines and storage sites

Once negotiations with the first batch

of factories and storage sites are con-

cluded, the government plans to move

on to other industrial hubs, such as in

the Humber, also north-east England,

non-intermittent power plants to

back up wind and solar power. But the

limited evidence on the performance of

power plants with carbon capture is

Critics point to SaskPower's Boundary

Dam coal power plant in Canada, where

capture rates have been lower than

expected. Under the UK's plans, power

plant owners are financially incentiv-

ised to hit higher capture rates under

the government support scheme, with

penalties and the risk of losing their con-

Other challenges associated with pip-

ing carbon dioxide from multiple indus-

trial sources also need to be tackled,

such as variable flow rates and contami-

Simon Bittlestone, value-for-money

director at the National Audit Office,

says there are "risks the government

will need to manage even once negotia-

He adds: "This is a relatively new

technology and certainly [has] not been

applied at the scale that is being

Further delays could create problems,

developers warn. "At the moment,

we've effectively locked in our contrac-

tors," says Chris Daykin, general man-

ager of the Northern Endurance Part-

nership, the joint venture between BP,

Equinor and TotalEnergies, which is

developing pipelines and a storage site

in salt caverns off the coast of Teesside,

attempted with these projects."

tract if they fall below 70 per cent.

nants that could corrode pipelines.

tions are concluded".

north-east England.

et whether investment is

going into the right type of

emitters is an open ques-

tion. Even in a net zero sce-

nario, the UK will need some

and in Scotland.

discouraging.

up and running so that others can join.

"[But] I think if there was a significant delay then that inflation concern [to business

arc furnace, costing thousands of jobs. CF Fertilisers has shut down an



The plant is in line for the first tranche of financial support from the government, as the UK seeks to store some of its 400mn tonnes of annual emissions in the salt caverns and depleted oil and gasfields around its coastline.

This plan, started under the former Conservative government, has an obvious allure for industries struggling to quit fossil fuels or those with carbonemitting chemical processes.

"We don't live in a perfect world and there is always going to be some carbon to be captured from different processes to enable particularly heavy industry to do what it needs to do," says Sir John Armitt, chair of the National Infrastructure Commission, which advises the government.

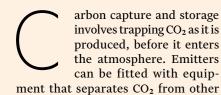
Yet while climate experts agree some level of carbon capture and storage will be needed if the world is to limit global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels - the stated goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement – questions persist over its commercial and technical feasibility.

No one is yet capturing and storing emissions in anything like the quantity the UK is aiming for. Initial targets for the first projects have already been revised downward, amid protracted negotiations over how much financial support they will receive. Many environmentalists argue that carbon capture will only serve to prolong fossil fuel use that in some cases could be avoided.

But for Britain's industrial sector, much rests on whether the government will make good on promises of support. Large energy companies at industrial hubs in the north of England want to develop carbon capture technology that would connect directly to pipelines and carbon storage sites, but are awaiting a final decision on funding from a Labour government looking for spending cuts.

The outcome, due this year, will have ramifications not just for the UK's net zero ambitions but also the commercial future of carbon capture more broadly.

Lord Ben Houchen, Conservative mayor of Tees Valley, says this is the moment to act: "If [this] doesn't get approved, the strong feedback that I'm getting from investors is that this technology will never be deployed in the UK. It's a pretty serious inflection point."



Immingham, above, and the adjacent Phillips 66 Humber Oil Refinery plan to capture their emissions before piping them out to the North Sea. Below: Under chief executive Simon Willis, Heidelberg Materials UK

station in

aims to develop the first cement plant in Britain that captures and stores its emissions o Ritchie/FT; Co McPherson/FT

ground, sometimes into depleted oil and gas reservoirs.

But uptake has so far been limited. Carbon capture capacity globally reached about 51mn tonnes last year, according to BloombergNEF, or a tiny 0.14 per cent of global emissions. To meet net zero targets, the International Energy Agency estimates about a billion tonnes of carbon dioxide will need to be captured and stored globally each year.

The technology has a chequered history in the UK, with the government twice pulling a potential £1bn in support for planned projects, in 2011 and again in 2015.

"The Treasury simply didn't really believe in carbon capture," says Charles Hendry, an energy minister between 2010 and 2012 who now advises one of the companies involved in carbon capture projects. "They thought it was an unproven technology: would it deliver enough and was it not just extending the life of plants which might need to close anyway?"

The Treasury's attitude has changed since then, driven by the UK making legally binding in 2019 its goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, taking its cue from the 2015 Paris Agreement.

In March 2023, chancellor Jeremy Hunt announced "up to £20bn" in government support to help attract private investments into the first projects and eventually reach 20mn-30mn tonnes of carbon dioxide stashed away per year by 2030.

Labour is also enthusiastic about the technology, having pledged to "invest in carbon capture and storage" in its manifesto. It has set a target of cutting emissions from electricity generation to net zero by 2030, five years faster than the former government's target, and likely to require power plants with carbon capture. "Our ambition is to take the first [financial investment decisions] this year, and we are continuing to work to make that happen," says a spokesperson.

Developers tempted to the sector are positive about what they have seen so far. "We see the business model in the UK as very attractive," says Guido Brusco, chief operating officer for natural resources at Milan-listed Eni, highlighting healthy returns available for its planned pipelines in north-west England and connected storage site in Liverpool Bay. "We are ready to press the button on a new era."

Negotiations with the government have been "long and hard, but ultimately fair", says Joe Seifert, who is leading Essar Oil's efforts to produce hydrogen at Essar's Stanlow oil refinery on site in Ellesmere Port by extracting it project costs] would come in.

Meanwhile, factories and power model in plants picked by the government to be next in line for government support are the UK as keen to start their negotiations.

very "It's costing money to keep the projects ticking over from an engineerattractive. ing point of view," says Simon Holt, manager for emerging energy in Europe We are at Phillips 66, owner of the Humber oil ready to refinery near the banks of the River Humber on England's east coast. "You press the can't wait indefinitely." button on

Phillips 66 and oil trading giant Vitol's power company VPI plan to capture emissions from the refinery and VPI's combined heat and power station next door, and pipe them out to the southern North Sea where they will be buried 2.7km below the seabed under layers of salt. The Viking storage site is being developed by UK-listed Harbour Energy and partners.

Holt argues that the refinery merits the investment despite the UK's plans to eventually ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars: "We might drive around in electric vehicles from 2035, but we still need other materials we pro-APr V duce, from pharmaceuticals to household goods." The refinery is also Europe's only producer of speciality graphite coke for electric car batteries.

Chemicals giant Ineos has slowed down engineering work on a planned hydrogen with carbon capture plant at its chemicals site in Grangemouth, Scotland, due to the negotiation delays.

"I don't want my engineering to get ahead of the government's process," says Andrew Gardner, chair of Ineos Grangemouth. For him, getting the commercial frameworks in place is a greater potential challenge than the technical one. "Do I trust each bit of the technology? Absolutely."

The decision last year by Petroineos, a joint venture between Ineos and PetroChina, to close the Grangemouth oil refinery in 2025, highlights what is at stake as ministers try to provide routes for industry to decarbonise.

The EU is introducing a carbon border tax that will penalise those who do not, while both the UK and the EU plan to push up the costs for polluters as deadlines for climate targets approach.

Bosses are already making decisions about how to adapt to these kinds of levies. Tata Steel, the UK's largest steelmaker, is not waiting for carbon capture, instead planning to replace its blast furnaces with a less carbon attempted intensive but lower capacity electric

ammonia plant in Billingham, in County Durham, once in line for government support to attach carbon capture, blaming high gas prices and carbon costs. Willis at Padeswood warns the cement plant would eventually follow suit unless it invests in carbon capture.

> ow much of the government's "up to £20bn" of support for industry initial projects will swallow up is unclear. The funding is a

mix of consumer levies and government funding. The National Audit Office and trade groups agree more will be needed.

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association trade group this year urged the Treasury to back the industry with £2bn-£3bn of funding a year from 2028. Ruth Herbert, chief executive, warns that developers need "visibility" over future support to invest in new projects. Politicians want the industry to stand on its own. In December, former energy secretary Claire Coutinho said she was aiming for a "commercial and competitive" market and storage rates of

potentially 50mn tonnes per year in the 2030s.

That is likely to require changes to the UK's emissions trading scheme. At present, it costs about $\pounds 40$ a tonne of CO_2 emissions - meaning there is little incentive to pay the far higher costs of capture, estimated by BloombergNEF at \$109 per metric tonne from a UK gasfired power station and \$93 per tonne from a hydrogen production plant.

How far the industry can grow is unclear. Carbon Tracker's Lorenzo Sani questions whether touted cost falls will materialise. "It won't happen in the same way as it did for wind and solar," he says. "Everything needs to be customised and adapted to specific sites."

Carbon capture systems also require a lot of energy to run: Padeswood is building a new power plant on site.

Yet for some, the best course is to get going with carbon capture projects as the atmosphere becomes more polluted. One of these is Claire Perry O'Neill who worked on the UK's strategy while an energy minister between 2017 and 2019 and is now on the board at US oil company Occidental Petroleum, which is building a plant in Texas to suck carbon dioxide directly out of the air and bury it underground.

"The bathtub is filling up and we can't turn the tap off fast enough," she says. "Just take the damn plug out."

Additional reporting by Simeon Kerr and Jim Pickard

'This is a relatively technology

a new era

and it certainly has not been applied at the scale currently

new

being

The FT View



Without fear and without favour'

Establishment 'lawfare' is holding back Thailand's economy

Return of the Shinawatra dynasty is, sadly, no triumph for democracy

The Shinawatra dynasty is back in power in Thailand – or that, at least, is how it appears after Paetongtarn Shinawatra, the youngest daughter of former leader Thaksin Shinawatra, took over as prime minister this week. But while his daughter's accession means that Thaksin – who was deposed by a military coup in 2006 and lived in exile until last year - has his hand on the tiller once again, the real lesson of this sorry saga is the ungovernability of Thailand under its current constitutional settlement, which is preventing urgently needed action to boost the economy.

Current events began with a 5-4 vote by Thailand's constitutional court to throw out Srettha Thavisin, a pro-business populist, who had been prime minister for roughly a year. The grounds

for Srettha's dismissal were his appointment of an ineligible cabinet minister. It has been a busy month for the court. A week earlier, it ordered the disbanding of the Move Forward party, a liberal grouping which won the largest number of seats in Thailand's last general election.

Srettha was the nominee of Thaksin's political party, Pheu Thai, which is currently ruling in coalition with militarybacked conservatives. After some behind-the-scenes manoeuvres, the conclusion was to preserve the coalition by making Paetongtarn the prime minister instead and, while it gives them power, it does not appear that Thaksin or his daughter sought this outcome. It is certainly not obvious why the Thai people should want a reluctant 38-yearold with almost no governing experience as their prime minister.

This culture of "lawfare", in which the royalist-military establishment maintains its rule by constantly disqualifying the nominal leaders of the country over

technicalities, is deeply dysfunctional. Cautious, conservative leadership would be one thing. But Thailand, in essence, is ruled by people who avoid the burden of governance while sitting behind the scenes and shouting "no".

When everything is going well, there could be a case to favour the status quo. But all is not well in Thailand's economy, which has been slow to recover from Covid. As gross domestic product per capita falls ever further behind China, it has become the canonical example of the so-called "middle-income trap". Thailand badly needs reforms to education, action against monopolies and greater investment in infrastructure, among other changes, but such policies cannot even get on to the public agenda given the lack of political stability.

Srettha was pursuing an ill-conceived fiscal stimulus, which was supposed to distribute about \$275 to each of 50mn Thais via a "digital wallet", but he was also working hard to drum up foreign investment in Thailand. The ShinaWhen everything is going well, there could be a case to favour the status quo. But all is not well

watras should rethink the stimulus. Their electoral appeal is, though, based on such handouts, so they are unlikely to give it up altogether. There is little sign, meanwhile, of a reform agenda aimed at tackling Thailand's deeper challenges of low productivity, an undiversified economy, an ageing population and high levels of household debt.

This leaves the country in a tangle, with Paetongtarn formally in charge and Thaksin running the show from the wings, yet both of them are on sufferance from the establishment. Thaksin already has a lèse majesté charge hanging over him, with the case adjourned until next year. The unfortunate temptation, in this environment, will be for the Shinawatras and Pheu Thai to maximise electoral advantage and ignore everything else.

Thailand, however, will only be able to flourish the way it should when the winners of its democratic elections are allowed to take office and govern, undisturbed.

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Opinion Economics

Are US manufacturing jobs worth fighting for?



Soumaya Keynes

falling for decades, and in May 2018 finally sank below. Among production workers the premium vanished in September 2006. (Manufacturing has a relatively high share of supervisory workers, boosting the overall premium.) This relative deficit of average pay within manufacturing seems to have shrunk slightly over the past year and a half, and there could be further catch-up as unions bargain to recover real losses after the recent inflationary episode, or even enjoy the fruits of US industrial policy. Still, reversing that decades-old trend looks tough. Although the long-term trends are similar, awkwardly the recent level of the manufacturing pay premium seems rather sensitive to the data set being used. A working paper from Kimberly Bayard, Tomaz Cajner and Maria Tito of the Federal Reserve Board and Genevieve Gregorich of Columbia Business School uses the Current Population Survey to show that in 2019 across all workers it was still 7 per cent, though the one for production workers was much smaller. The concern is that the authors are not comparing like with like. What if different kinds of people work in manufacturing, affecting their wages? After adjusting for differences, including in age, education and tenure, the authors use the CPS to find that in the 2010s production workers enjoyed a premium of around 1.5 per cent, slightly bigger than the unadjusted figure. The study finds that this declining premium is partly associated with the fall in union membership, but also partly with the fact that the pay bump such membership delivers to manufacturing workers has fallen. So while changing unionisation is an important part of the story, it is only one part. What about when people move jobs? Another approach allows researchers to calculate how much of any pay bump is associated with an individual's sparkling personality and skillset, and how much is merely due to industry-hopping. David Card and Jesse Rothstein of the University of California, Berkeley, and Moises Yi of the US Census Bureau do this using data from 2010 to 2018 and find a manufacturing pay premium of about 14 per cent. To any politician feeling vindicated by these results, I would warn that new manufacturing jobs may be different from the old sort. But to their critics I would say that although the benefits associated with working in manufacturing have certainly fallen, it seems too strong to say that they have disappeared. And finally, I would caution that nostalgia is a powerful drug, best deployed carefully.

rest of the private sector has been

Letters

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Investing in adult education fosters better social cohesion

Your recent article on the "UK skills crisis holding back growth" (The Big Read, August 20) aptly highlighted the significance of adult education and skills development for economic growth. However, it is crucial to also emphasise adult education's equally important role in fostering social cohesion - a dimension often overlooked in discussions about education policy.

For years, adult educators have warned of the dire consequences of cutting over £1bn annually from the adult skills budget. Compared with 2029, one million fewer adults now participate in adult education, training and skills development. These

Big Tech is guided in pursuing net zero goals

We appreciate the focus on carbon accounting in your recent article "Big Tech's bid to rewrite the rules on cuts have resulted in reduced productivity, a lack of qualified staff, increased reliance on overseas labour, poorer social integration and civil unrest. While it's challenging to directly link these outcomes to specific budgetary decisions, the fact remains that our under-investment in adult education has left us trailing behind other nations.

Beyond economic imperatives, adult education plays a vital role in narrowing economic disparities, reducing social fragmentation, and fostering inclusivity. It offers marginalised groups, including immigrants and minorities, a pathway to integration through language skills

and cultural knowledge. These programmes break down barriers, foster understanding, and create new social networks that strengthen communities

Moreover, adult education equips individuals with the skills needed to navigate rapid economic and social changes. Life-long learning enhances personal development and wellbeing, critical components of a cohesive society. Additionally, civic education, often embedded in adult learning programmes, empowers citizens to engage more actively in democratic processes, further strengthening community bonds. In today's world, where adaptability is key, the role of

Rent settlement deal needed to fund housing

Rachel Reeves ("UK chancellor plans to raise social rents to boost affordable housebuilding", Report, August 21)

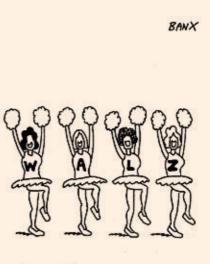
adult education extends far beyond employability. It helps build a more resilient, informed and engaged society, capable of managing social change and reducing the risk of unrest. We must ask ourselves: what are the long-term costs of not investing in adult education?

Investing in adult education is not just a moral imperative; it's a "spend to save" policy. It boosts the economy, reduces public expenditure and enhances the wellbeing of individuals and communities. The time to act is now.

Susan Pember CBE

Policy Director, HOLEX Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire, UK

annual rents by CPI plus 1 per cent. We have been calling for this change for some time as it will provide a much-needed boost for the building of new affordable homes by providing certainty that is crucial to the longterm stability of the housing association sector. As the market leader in the UK, Clarion is already playing its part in the government's laudable objective of increasing the number of new houses built. Financial stability is central to the sustainability of the housing association sector and Clarion and other associations need to access the financial markets for long-term funding.



oliticians of all stripes seem to like it when people make stuff. This week, President Joe Biden hailed the "pride and hope . . . being brought

back to communities" by rising manufacturing employment. And in a baffling display of mixed capitalisation, the Republican platform pledges to "return Manufacturing Jobs", as something "the American Economy and American Workers need right now".

Some of this is politics talking. While manufacturing employs less than a 10th of the US labour force, in the swing states of Michigan and Wisconsin that share is closer to a seventh. And while the average American toils in the services sector, in surveys they still say manufacturing is "very important" for the economy. But are these jobs really worth fighting for?

Production-line work can be noisy,

Historically, work in this sector was seen as a ticket into the middle class, with decent pay and benefits

repetitive and isolating. A Gallup survey of engagement among US employees in 2024 found that although overall one in three said they felt involved in and enthusiastic about their work, in manufacturing that share was just one in four.

Still, historically, manufacturing jobs were seen as tickets into the middle class. They were relatively stable, offered decent pay and benefits and disproportionately employed people without college degrees. Supporters point to high "employment multipliers" - one job in manufacturing supports or even creates others along lengthy supply chains.

With low unemployment, anyone deployed in an extended supply chain could simply be doing something else. But on some dimensions manufacturing jobs do seem somewhat better than average. They are still slightly more stable than those elsewhere in the private sector. And in March 2024 benefits were still relatively generous, averaging \$15 an hour compared with just under \$13 in service-providing industries.

Stability and benefits are nice, but what about cold hard cash? This is where it gets complicated. Data from the Current Employment Statistics survey suggests that average hourly pay in manufacturing relative to the

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net zero" (The Big Read, August 14). Our focus is transparent and precise

measurement of corporate actions to accelerate grid decarbonisation. Any suggestion that our approach is

"a way to rig the rules so the whole ecosystem can obfuscate what they are up to" is a misunderstanding. For example, 50 megawatts of clean energy capacity in a dirtier grid like West Virginia has a greater climate benefit than 100MW in a cleaner grid like California, yet current sustainability metrics encourage the opposite. **Emissions First Partnership** recommends correcting these disincentives by measuring energy emissions using the best available data to improve carbon accounting and drive more targeted corporate action.

Second, the article overlooks common ground between EFP and 24/7 proponents. Both agree that the value of clean energy depends on the electricity it's displacing, and the importance of tracking the timing and location of energy generation. EFP additionally supports "stamping" each megawatt-hour with its specific carbon impact rather than solely focusing on the hourly energy volume.

Third, we want to make clear the type of geographic flexibility EFP supports. While local sourcing of clean energy is important for community investment and reducing regional emissions, companies operating in relatively clean grids or regions with limited procurement options should have flexibility to direct their resources to grids in greater need of decarbonisation.

Lastly, the article suggests that EFP members, notably Amazon and Meta, are disproportionately trying to influence the Greenhouse Gas Protocol revisions. Specifically, the two meetings mentioned in the article were also attended by several proponents of hourly matching, and a paper advocating for hourly matching was presented at the NREL-hosted workshop. That workshop aimed to foster healthy discussion and collaboration among proponents of these approaches – something the article's framing undermines.

The carbon accounting standards discussed in the article have driven billions of dollars in investments and are crucial to debate and refine. While our strategies may differ, we believe proponents of all approaches share the goal of improving these standards to more rapidly decarbonise global grids. **The Emissions First Partnership** Oakland, CA, US



Robert Armstrong notes that gold has outperformed the S&P 500 this year, surprising the community of often stubborn gold sceptics ("Gold goes for it", Unhedged, August 21). He may be even more surprised to learn that bitcoin — the digital alternative to gold - has performed even better, and largely for the same reasons.

Both physical gold and digital bitcoin compete in international markets with the US dollar as stores of value – assets expected to hold their value in real terms over time. The prospect of Fed rate cuts, economic and geopolitical uncertainty, as well as new sources of demand are driving the prices of both gold and bitcoin higher this year. In the case of gold, the buying seems to be coming from central banks and Chinese retail investors. For bitcoin, the arrival of spot-based ETFs in the US market opened access to the crypto asset class for many new investors, retail and institutional alike.

Investors that are concerned about macro risks and are looking to diversify their portfolios should consider allocating to gold, bitcoin, or both.

Zach Pandl

Head of Research, Grayscale Investments Stamford, CT, US

Cap in hand with €500

I suppose the multibillion-euro stock market valuations for LVMH and Hermès are proof that the European luxury giants are faring well alongside a thriving industry in counterfeit goods ("The real questions posed by counterfeit clobber", Undercover Economist, August 16). A baseball cap at €500 is indeed dispiriting though. Eamon Quinn Dublin, Ireland

would be right to give social housing providers long-term certainty over their rental income, in the form of a 10-year rent settlement, allowing councils and housing associations to increase social housing rents annually by the CPI measure of inflation, plus 1 per cent.

This income stability is essential in enabling the social housing sector to rebuild its capacity after years of crippling cuts. Social housing providers rely on income from rents - their main source of income - to invest in existing homes and build new affordable housing. For several decades, the government has provided this security, by setting rent increases according to an inflation-linked formula, until the Conservative government introduced a five-year rent cut between 2016 and 2022, followed by a rent cap in 2023.

These consecutive rent cuts reduced housing associations' income by an estimated £3bn last year, and rents today are 15 per cent lower in real terms than they were in 2015. This loss of income also coincided with huge increases in costs to make buildings safe in the wake of the Grenfell Tower fire. Government funding for this work is currently only available for private homeowners and not for buildings where social housing residents live. We are now seeing the effects of these cost pressures, with housing associations who are the biggest developers of affordable housing in England starting 30 per cent fewer new homes in 2023-24 than in the previous year, at a time when we have the highest number of children living in temporary accommodation on record.

Our sector is poised to work with the new government to deliver on its ambition of building 1.5mn homes over this parliament and crucially provide the biggest boost to social and affordable housing in a generation, however this will not be possible without the security of a long-term inflation-linked rent settlement announced at the upcoming Budget. Kate Henderson

Chief Executive, National Housing Federation, London WC1, UK

Reeves's CPI-plus formula offers a solid foundation

I was encouraged to read your article "Reeves plans above-inflation rise in social rents to boost housebuilding" (Report, August 21) in which you report that in her October Budget Rachel Reeves intends to introduce a 10-year formula that will increase

Clare Miller

CEO, Clarion Housing Group London NW1, UK

A land value tax comes with economic hazards

Charles Goodhart's recent article (Opinion, August 16) was excellent, summarising some of the advantages of a land value tax. It may, as he says, seem a marvellous opportunity for a new Labour government with an overwhelming majority to introduce it in some shape or form, but surely there is no chance of it seizing this opportunity, as there is no one of the vision and courage in it to rise to such a challenge?

The government may have the trade unions behind it, but it obtained power with a relatively minor portion of the electorate behind it. On the other side they have the owners of most of the country, which is vital to us for living and working, comprising, not only the great landowners, but millions of tiny landowners through the houses and flats which we call home in most cases. Unfortunately, too, previous governments' policies have allowed the value of the country's land to balloon in value, frequently aided and abetted by ballooning credit and tight planning controls, a veritable house of cards. Would not any serious attempt at introducing a land value tax almost certainly result in the collapse of our financial system?

Are we not between a rock and a very hard place? John Read London NW11, UK

Correction

• The US International Development Finance Corporation has agreed to loan \$553mn to help renovate an Angolan railway line, rather than \$250mn as incorrectly stated in an article on August 21.

Opinion

Ukraine is the victim in Germany's botched budget debate

WORLD AFFAIRS Ben Hall



onstruction work began this week for a new German army barracks in Lithuania, close to the border with Belarus, which will house some 4,000 Bundeswehr troops by 2027. It is Germany's first permanent overseas military base since the second world war.

The beginning of the project should have been a celebration of Berlin's leadership role in bolstering European security more than two years after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Instead, the occasion was eclipsed by a furore over shrinking military support for Ukraine that has displayed Berlin's weakness, not its strength.

Over the weekend, it emerged in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

newspaper that Germany will drastically shrink its bilateral defence aid for Ukraine from an impressive €7.5bn this year to €4bn next, and a measly €500mn in 2027. There is no money this year for any additional Ukrainian requests for ammunition or spare parts.

Kyiv is the big loser from a 2025 budgetary agreement struck this summer by the three parties in Germany's dysfunctional coalition government after weeks of acrimonious talks. It has become a victim of the country's ludicrously rigid constitutional debt brake that limits government deficits. It is glaringly obvious that a fetishist German political debate over debt is preventing the country from addressing its big economic and security challenges.

Chancellor Olaf Scholz insists that Germany will remain Ukraine's biggest supporter in Europe. He says Berlin will instead provide military aid via a planned \$50bn loan agreed in principle by G7 leaders this summer and secured against frozen Russian central bank assets.

Scholz's argument is a diversion. The \$50bn loan is proving difficult technically to implement and is still potentially hostage to political objections, for example from Hungary's pro-Kremlin government. In any case, it is not German money.

A \$50bn loan will not stretch very far since it may need to cover Kyiv's budgetary shortfall as well as weapons purchases. It is only a fraction of the nearly €300bn that Europe and the US

A fetishist quarrel over debt is preventing Berlin from addressing its big security challenges

have committed over the past two and a half years, according to the Kiel Ukraine Support Tracker.

It is true that few other donors have made long-term promises. The \$61bn package that the US Congress agreed in April could be its last. But Scholz's position is an invitation for other G7 leaders to also scale back their bilateral aid. Worse is the signal it sends to Vladimir Putin. The Russian leader's bet is that western resolve will falter. Reducing military help can only encourage him.

Two and half years after its derisory first military aid consignment to Kyiv of 5,000 army helmets, Germany has a good story to tell. It is the second biggest donor of weaponry after the US. It is cranking up its defence industrial machine and is a crucial provider of air defences and artillery ammunition. But Scholz tends to snatch PR defeat from the jaws of victory. His repeated hesitations over sending offensive weaponry, then tanks and now cruise missiles for fear of provoking Russia undermines his commitment to Ukraine's cause.

Scholz also seems determined to stymie the EU as it seeks a greater role in defence industry collaboration, vital if Europe is to improve its capabilities. The chancellor objected to any discussion of defence projects when EU leaders met in June to review the bloc's strategic agenda, according to two European diplomats. The European Commission's ambitions to create a defence industry fund of up to €100bn through joint EU borrowing has met a wall of German resistance. Scholz seems to veer between strategic clarity and purpose – as with his Zeitenwende, or turning point, speech in 2022 soon after Russia's onslaught – to apprehension and drift. Some critics accuse him of electioneering.

Support for Ukraine is unpopular in eastern Germany where there are regional elections next month. Sahra Wagenknecht, the populist far-left politician who opposes Ukraine aid and has surged in support in the east, has taken credit for the government's decision to cut it.

As a share of GDP, Germany's military aid to Kyiv lags behind Denmark, Sweden, the Baltic states, Poland and the Netherlands. It should be doing more not less. Ukraine's victory — or at least helping it attain a battlefield position where it can secure a just and lasting peace — is fundamental to European security and possibly to the survival of the EU. It should be a top priority for Berlin. Europe needs Germany to step up, not step back.

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The American dream needs an update



n the coming months, an audacious initiative will emerge on the doorstep of the mighty US Treasury. A collection of (mostly) business donors are remodelling three historic buildings to create a museum that will champion the "American dream". To populate this, the Milken Institute is recording interviews with 10,000 people about their experiences of that dream. In the words of one key donor, it is intended to provide a "beacon of hope". No doubt some Democrats will wince. The project is spearheaded by Michael Milken, the financier turned philanthropist who infamously invented the junk bond market in the 1980s, before pleading guilty to securities violations. In 2020 he was pardoned by the then president Donald Trump. However, sneering would be the wrong reaction. For quite apart from the question of whether we should support redemption and reinvention, there is a vital question about the American dream itself. Thus what Milken is launching in Washington highlights a bigger challenge and opportunity for politicians of all stripes.

only 53 per cent of Americans still believe there is an American dream while 41 per cent say it used to exist but has now crumbled. Recent surveys from other groups, such as NORC, echo this pessimism (albeit with a more upbeat finding from a YouGov poll that suggests that while voters fear the dream is vanishing for the nation, many are experiencing it in their own lives). Equally striking is the demographic skew: Pew's survey shows that younger, poorer and less-educated voters are the most disillusioned. No wonder Trump keeps declaring the "American dream is dead"; the message packs a punch. Dead or alive, the American dream deserves more scrutiny. In recent decades, it has typically been defined in economic terms, meaning everyone should have the opportunity to achieve upward mobility through hard work. Call this the "picket fence" ideal: each generation is meant to enjoy better jobs, homes and consumer goods than their parents. Under this measure, it is easy to explain the bitter tone in polls: workingclass pay has (until recently) been stagnant, income inequality has risen, average life expectancy has declined - and social mobility has fallen. Ouch.

poll published last month found that



Tory leadership hopefuls must face some hard truths

Tim Leunig

he Conservative party, when successful, seeks not to be loved, but to be respected. It tells hard truths and is elected on that

basis. But the past 10 years saw that change. Easy populism was preferred to hard truths, particularly on economics. Time and again the party proposed policies that made Britain poorer. No wonder people voted against them. Those who wish to lead the Conservatives in almost impotent opposition must now face some hard truths of their own.

If the Conservatives are to win again, their leader must be unambiguously pro-growth. It is also time for honesty about Brexit. Erecting trade barriers against our largest trading partner was always going to make us poorer. Ideally the party should admit Brexit was a mistake, apologise and try to move on. At the very least they should advocate unilateral regulatory alignment with Europe. If accepting economic reality causes some MPs to defect, a new leader should accept that price.

Next, the Conservatives must support the builders. Thatcher created good jobs when she let Nissan build in the Sunderland greenbelt. We need the same now. A film studio near Marlow? Yes. A battery factory near every car plant? Yes. More houses near stations in the London greenbelt? Yes.

The Conservatives must be honest about small business. They are not the backbone of Britain, they are the soft underbelly. They have lower R&D, lower productivity and so on. The plethora of small business tax breaks must

However painful change may be, it is much less painful than perpetual opposition

Take the sour mood of voters. A Pew

But one off-overlooked irony is that when the dream concept was first popularised back in 1931, it was not defined primarily in economic terms, but invoked the founding fathers' notion of American exceptionalism.

In his book *Epic of America*, the historian James Truslow Adams argued

that "the American dream that has lured tens of millions of all nations to our shores in the past century has not been a dream of merely material plenty . . . [or] of motor cars and high wages". Rather it is, "a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognised by others for what they are, regardless of birth or position". Respect, inclusion, freedom and democracy mattered too.

This point might sound obvious. But it leads to a crucial question: is this American dream defined by geography? Or is it a disembodied goal?

For Trump, geography is central: he believes the dream is dying because hordes of immigrants are "poisoning"

Conversations about how to rebuild this 100-year-old idea could help rejuvenate a shattered political centre a sacred American homeland. But for the Democrats the concept is less tethered to boundaries or national purity. In Chicago this week speakers such as Michelle Obama have championed tales of upward mobility — while Kenneth Chenault, former head of American Express, lauded presidential nominee Kamala Harris as someone who thinks "all Americans [should] have the opportunity to achieve their own share of the American dream".

Hence why the museum set to open in Washington next year should prompt reflection. In recent years, Milken's centre has – unsurprisingly – championed policies to support innovation, capital formation and entrepreneurship. It has also lauded immigrants who drive growth and found companies. The museum is slated to feature a host of immigrant – non-white – faces, many of whom run America's most successful companies in tech and other spheres.

This will upset some Trump supporters, who have howled on social media if he ever sounds positive on this theme. Meanwhile, some Democrats dislike the idea of wealth creation and capitalism. But the hard truth is that if Republicans are ever going to become a party that looks more normal, they need to redefine that American dream. They should care less about geography — and champion the point that business leaders often make, namely that immigrants are essential for dynamism.

Conversely, if Democrats are going to produce a platform that sounds truly credible to business (or anyone else), they need to create and champion robust policies around innovation, entrepreneurship and capital formation. It is lamentably hard to determine where Harris stands on this.

The point then is that a debate about how to rejuvenate Adams's century-old idea is also a possible way to rebuild America's shattered political centre. And if this unlikely glass-walled atrium helps to remind its new neighbour at the White House to chase this, it will be welcome indeed. Here, at least, is dreaming.

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go, and the VAT threshold reduced to levels typical elsewhere. These changes will alter the mix of UK business in favour of larger, more productive firms, raising average wages and making the nation richer.

The Conservatives must support green energy. "Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms" — tariffs on goods from countries without green energy are coming. Only by supporting onshore wind, large-scale solar and many more pylons can our country avoid being hit. These are tough messages in rural East Anglia, but prosperity requires them.

The Conservatives must support universities. Attracting foreign students — from China, Nigeria, India, wherever — to universities such as Sunderland and Huddersfield is critical to these places' prosperity. The Conservatives must support an immigration system that makes students — our customers — feel welcome.

The Conservatives must eschew protectionism under the banner of security. The proportion of food grown here is irrelevant. Our inability to feed ourselves since the Napoleonic era has caused us no harm. The market, not governments, should decide such things. Nor need the green energy we use be made here. Interconnectors in all directions are to be welcomed.

The Conservatives must take public health seriously. They should support phasing out cigarettes as Sunak proposed and Starmer will take forward. Smoking remains our biggest cause of cancer. A new leader must go further. Obesity is an increasing problem. The soft drinks industry levy could usefully be extended, for example to children's breakfast cereals.

Finally, a new Conservative leader needs to tell hard truths to pensioners. Thatcher ended the earnings link when she became prime minister, judging it to be unaffordable. Given the recent falls in pensioner poverty and rises in child poverty, and given the state of our finances, the triple lock should end this parliament. Pensions should rise in line with national income thereafter. This will stabilise pensioners' position, not give them an ever-upward ratchet at others' expense.

However painful change may be, it is much less painful than perpetual opposition. Labour have taken this lesson to heart: would-be Conservative leaders must show they have understood it too.

The writer is an LSE visiting professor and former economic adviser to chancellors Sajid Javid and Rishi Sunak

What an epic 18th-century scientific row teaches us today

TECHNOLOGY John Thornhill

he aristocratic French polymath Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon chose a good year to die: 1788. Reflecting his status as a star of the Enlightenment and author of 35 popular volumes on natural history, Buffon's funeral carriage drawn by 14 horses was watched by an estimated 20,000 mourners as it processed through Paris. A grateful Louis XVI had earlier erected a statue of a heroic Buffon in the Jardin du Roi, over which the naturalist had masterfully presided. "All nature bows to his genius," the inscription read.

The next year, the French Revolution erupted. As a symbol of the *ancien regime*, Buffon was denounced as an enemy of progress, his estates in Burgundy seized, and his son, known as the Buffonet, guillotined. In further insult to his memory, zealous revolutionaries marched through the king's gardens (nowadays known as the Jardin des Plantes) with a bust of Buffon's great rival, Carl Linnaeus. They hailed the Swedish scientific revolutionary as a true man of the people.

The intense intellectual rivalry between Buffon and Linnaeus, which still resonates today, is fascinatingly told by the author Jason Roberts in his book *Every Living Thing*, my holiday reading while staying near Buffon's birthplace in Burgundy. Natural history, like all history, might be written by the victors, as Roberts argues. And for a long time, Linnaeus's highly influential but flawed views held sway. But the book makes a sympathetic case for the further rehabilitation of the much-maligned Buffon.

The two men were, as Roberts writes, exact contemporaries and polar opposites. While Linnaeus obsessed about classifying all biological species into neat categories with fixed attributes and Latin names (*Homo sapiens*, for example), Buffon emphasised the

vast diversity and constantly changing nature of every living thing.

In Roberts's telling, Linnaeus emerges as a brilliant but ruthless dogmatist who ignored inconvenient facts that did not fit his theories and gave birth to racial pseudoscience. But it was Buffon's painstaking investigations and acceptance of complexity that helped inspire the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin,

Knowledge can be a source of financial gain but there is the danger of believing we know more than we do

who later acknowledged that the Frenchman's ideas were "laughably like mine".

In two aspects, at least, this 18thcentury scientific clash rhymes with our times. The first is to show how intellectual knowledge can often be a source of financial gain. The discovery of crops and commodities in other parts of the world and the development of new methods of cultivation had a huge impact on the economy in that era. "All that is useful to man originates from these natural objects," Linnaeus wrote. "In one word, it is the foundation of every industry."

Great wealth was generated from trade in sugar, potatoes, coffee, tea and cochineal while Linnaeus himself explored ways of cultivating pineapples, strawberries and freshwater pearls.

"In many ways, the discipline of natural history in the 18th century was roughly analogous to technology today: a means of disrupting old markets, creating new ones, and generating fortunes in the process," Roberts writes. As a former software engineer at Apple and a West Coast resident, Roberts knows the tech industry.

Then, as now, the addition of fresh inputs into the economy – whether natural commodities back then or digital data today – can lead to astonishing progress, benefiting millions. But it can also lead to exploitation. As Roberts tells me in a telephone interview, it was the scaling up of the sugar industry in the West Indies that led to the slave trade. "Sometimes we think we are inventing the future when we are retrofitting the past," he says.

The second resonance with today is the danger of believing we know more than we do. Roberts compares Buffon's state of "curious unknowing" to the concept of "negative capability" described by the English poet John Keats. In a letter written in 1817, Keats argued that we should resist the temptation to explain away things we do not properly understand and accept "uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason."

Armed today with instant access to information and smart machines, the temptation is to ascribe a rational order to everything, as Linnaeus did. But scientific progress depends on a humble acceptance of relative ignorance and a relentless study of the fabric of reality.

The spooky nature of quantum mechanics would have blown Linnaeus's mind. If Buffon still teaches us anything, it is to study the peculiarity of things as they are, not as we might wish them to be.

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Richard Waters

Truly open-source artificial intelligence is a long way away GINSIDE BUSINESS

Don't blame proxy advisers for discord on executive pay

ind the gap: UK-listed multinationals wanting to offer bosses US-style pay packets have won a more sympathetic

hearing from investors this year. But executive pay remains a contentious subject. Equipment rental company Ashtead is the latest in the crosshairs. It is seeking approval for a plan to pay chief executive Brendan Horgan, a US resident, up to about \$14mn.

The plan has received the thumbsdown from proxy agencies ISS and Glass Lewis. Such decisions tend to infuriate business grandees. Their attitudes to proxy voting agencies range from "frustration and irritation at one end of the spectrum to militant hostility at the other", according to one study based on interviews with FTSE 100 leaders.

One beef is that advisers have double standards. Agencies support big packages in countries such as the US but frown on them in the UK. Given that the largest UK companies pay bosses roughly a third as much on average as their S&P 500 peers, this makes it hard for the UK to compete for talented executives, companies argue. Indeed, FTSE 100listed Ashtead argued this week that its success relied on attracting and retaining high-calibre talent "who are residents of the US".

But there is no reason that a onesize-fits-all approach would be more appropriate: proxy advisers tailor their recommendations to local rules or governance norms and investors in other words, their clients.

The second grouse – that advisers are inflexible – has more heft, says Suren Gomtsvan of the London School of Economics. To be sure, there are exceptions. This year Glass Lewis reckoned Smith & Nephew had given a "compelling rationale" for paying more to its US-based leaders,



★

Shareholder dissent over pay is down this year Number of FTSE All-Share

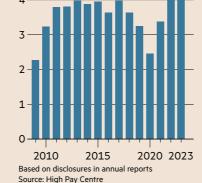
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| 80 - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 - | | | _ | | | | | | - | |
| 40 - | | | | _ | | | | | | |
| 20 - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | _ | | |
| 2017 2020 2024* | | | | | | | | | r | |
| * Year to | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source: Public Register of shareholder votes, The Investment Association | | | | | | | | | | |

though ISS advocated rejection. This illustrates how proxy advisers take different approaches. Nearly a third of investors use more than one adviser. They often offer divergent views, especially ISS and Glass Lewis. In twothirds of cases where one advised a vote against a report, the other recommended the opposite in 2022, according to a paper from the UK's Financial Reporting Council.

More than 28 per cent of institutions almost invariably followed the advice of one of the three proxy advisers -ISS, Glass Lewis or Hermes EOS across all say-on-pay votes, Gomtsyan found in a study of 1,271 FTSE 100

UK bosses' pay is rising Median remuneration for FTSE 100 chief executives (fmn)



say-on-pay proposals between 2013 and 2021. They were often overseas institutions investing in the UK market as part of a diversification strategy. They were less likely to have strong views about the governance of individual companies.

Meanwhile, the influence of UK institutions, which are less likely to rely on external experts, has dwindled as their ownership of UK shares has fallen. That gives the agencies an important role. But blaming proxy recommendations for awkward showdowns over pay misses the point. In the end, investors - not advisers - call the shots.

Overblown legal risk may create chances for a steely few

The mainstream view of legal risk think big US class actions – is that it makes a company virtually uninvestable. The potential liabilities are wildly unpredictable. Initial estimates made by financial analysts have often turned out to be too optimistic. Yet a few recent cases challenge that view.

Zantac – a discontinued blockbuster heartburn pill once marketed by GSK, Sanofi and Pfizer among other drugmakers – is one such case.

The threat of litigation over its alleged cancer links emerged into financial consciousness in the middle of 2022, when an analyst note put the potential liability between \$3bn and a whopping \$45bn. At the time, investors wiped about \$40bn from the stocks involved.

Fast forward two years and many cases have already been settled or thrown out, although choppy news flow continues to roil stock prices, especially for GSK. But analysts now put the UK pharma company's potential liability at \$3bn-\$6bn, versus an early estimate of \$3bn-\$27bn.

In a similar vein, Philips settled litigation linked to its sleep apnoea devices at \$1.1bn earlier this year. That was a fraction of what analysts had pencilled in. The jury is still out over Reckitt's potential baby formula liabilities but here, too, market projections have been on a downward trend, from as high as \$12bn to up to \$3bn today.

All this calls for some obvious caveats. Two to three swallows do not a summer make. And Reckitt's situation, in particular, is still so preliminary that it would not be surprising if market estimates bounced around significantly from here.

But it does seem at least plausible that in some cases analysts – burnt by high-profile legal disasters such as Bayer's Roundup weedkiller litigation saga – are choosing to err on the side of extreme caution. That would be understandable. The uncertainty makes putting any sort of number to paper a mug's game.

At the very least, recent cases suggest legal risk is not necessarily a

Zantac-exposed drugmakers swallowed a bitter pill in 2022

Share prices rebased in pence terms



one-way bet. Overreactions create a potential opportunity. That is hard to act on, of course. For professional money managers, taking a big position in a stock with a known legal risk can be career-ending. And even if they are right, courts are slow. A lot of other things can go wrong with the company in the meantime.

Some investors do think it is worth buying legal risk. Italy's Agnelli family took a stake in Philips with a longterm, fundamental view. But that is likely to remain the minority opinion.

TD Bank accrues \$3bn in charges over alleged compliance failures

The newly crowned NBA champion Boston Celtics play their home basketball games in an arena called the TD Garden. That might be the only thing going well in America for Canada's TD Bank.

On Wednesday, the former Toronto-Dominion Bank said it would set aside a staggering \$2.6bn — in addition to a previous \$450mn provision - to settle claims from US regulators of lax money laundering controls. Allegations that Chinese drug traffickers use the bank to wash fentanyl sales have swirled for some time.

TD Bank has nearly C\$2tn (\$1.5tn) of assets, with the US retail bank generating about a quarter of its Canadian counterpart. TD's share price hit an all-time high in February 2022. At that time it announced its landmark American deal, an acquisition of First

Horizon for \$3bn. But the tie-up never closed because of the regulatory concerns.

TD – with a C\$142bn market value had been playing offence for years. But it is now on the defensive after its sloppiness has caught up with it.

In conjunction with the \$2.6bn set aside, TD said it would sell a chunk of its stake in Charles Schwab worth about that amount.

Analysts did not get much clarity from TD management on yesterday's earnings call when they asked why the bank recently bought back C\$1bn of shares. That capital could have been allocated to keeping more of the Schwab stake and the earnings power that came from it. Management was generally cagey about just what a final resolution with US authorities could resemble. However, the costs related to beefed-up monitoring and compliance was noticeable. So was the CET ratio that had now drifted to below a loose 13 per cent target.

The worry for investors is that TD is the new Wells Fargo - whose compliance failures led the Federal Reserve to cap its asset total, a drag on growth and, essentially, profits.

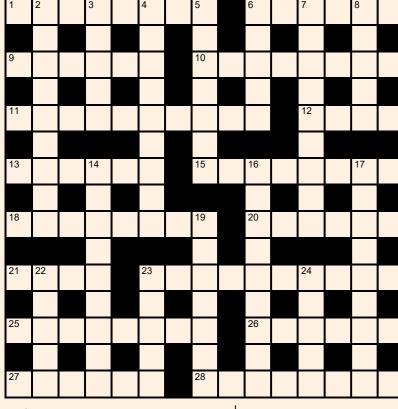
Banking is very much a scale game where thin margins can be enhanced through acquisitions. The size of the US population is eight times that of Canada and its fast-growing regions in the south and west are eyed by lenders wanting to participate in that prosperity. But the tedious mechanics of managing financial institutions is easy to flub in favour of focusing on grand strategy. Maybe paying attention to the Celtics could provide some insights to TD management.

TD Bank's growth plans run up against compliance shortcomings

Price-to-book multiple (x)



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Solution 17,821

JOTTER PAD





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ACROSS

- 1 Muscle in play, full range (8)
- 6 See where there's an absence of rocks? (6)
- 9 Number of the French in lacklustre parade (6)
- 10 South Africa certainly not toured by wine lover from Italy (8)
- 11 Reference to dairy in cream, primarily
- whipped (10)
- **12** Watch out for meat! (4)
- 13 Repeated phrases with skill recalled by geezer (6)
- 15 Tramp embraced by old partners goes off (8)
- 18 Ma has resewn faulty trousers, say (8) 20 Fourteen lines: four fewer and numbers reversed (6)
- **21** Rugby player has run in try (4)
- 23 L-L-luck of the draw? (5-5)
- 25 My my, two deep holes! (4,4)
- 26 Nothing original, certainly, describing some streets (3-3)
- 27 Impersonate a bird and go jump in the lake (4.2)
- 28 Details accompanying story, tale I end unexpectedly (8)

DOWN

- 2 Friend, mine, took pound (9)
- 3 Noble record (5)
- **4** Reason a relation relocated (9)
- 5 Knotty art, yours truly entertaining a crowd (7)
- 6 A little man as tyrant, odious (5)
- 7 Time clue about daughter moderated (5,4)
- 8 City similarly viewed from north and south? (5)
- 14 Early riser, one in bed after game of cricket (4,5)
- 16 Cat has paw in hedge (9)
- 17 Serenity affected fielding a viewer's complaint (9)
- 19 Agitated bird shown the way (7)
- 22 Old magistrate looking at first lady (5)
- 23 Quick craft (5)
- 24 Optimal reports looked at fish? (5)

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Johnstons of Elgin, textile manufacturing, Scotland, Shot by Sam V