Newspaper of the Year

FINANCIAL TIMES

TUESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER 2018
WORLD BUSINESS NEWSPAPER
EUROPE

Trial of strength
The US and China dig in for a long trade war — GIDEON RACHMAN, PAGE 9

Opioid machine
Purdue Pharma faces lawsuit flood over its painkillers — BIG READ, PAGE 7

Low-tech vision
Cheap spectacles can transform productivity — AMY KAZMIN, PAGE 8

Trump hails Kim as North Korea parades

Danish Siddiqui/Reuters

Participants shout slogans as they carry torches during elaborate celebrations in Pyongyang marking the 70th anniversary of North Korea's foundation.

Hours after the parade, Donald Trump hailed his diplomatic progress with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, with whom he held a summit in Singapore earlier this year. He said there was "nothing like good dialogue from two people that like each other".

Missing from the display of martial prowess in Pyongyang were the country's intercontinental ballistic missiles previously habitually on show on such occasions. Their absence was interpreted by experts, as well as Mr Trump, as a sign of the regime's more conciliatory attitude towards Washington.

Volvo listing held back as Chinese owner fears effects of trade war

● Geely says $30bn value secure ● Concerns stock will slip ● Tariff threat for carmaker

PETER CAMPBELL — LONDON

Geely is to delay its initial public offering of Volvo Cars because of concerns over the Swedish company's valuation in light of the global trade war.

The Chinese owner had planned to list part of the carmaker before the end of the year. But although Geely believed it had the backing secured for a flotation valuing Volvo at $30bn, it was worried that investors, many of which were due to be Swedish pension funds, would see the stock slip after the float.

"It's important to know that we have headroom, so we can look the investors in the eye a year after the IPO," Hakan Samuelsson, Volvo Cars chief executive, told the Financial Times.

"It is still an option, a very realistic option, but will not happen immediately. The timing has to be optimal."

Had it gone ahead this year, Volvo's IPO would have been the biggest on the Swedish stock market since Telia in 2000, a flotation that left a bitter taste with the country's investment community after shares in the telecoms group fell following the listing.

Mr Samuelsson added that the "conditions right now are not optimal to give certain upside for the investors". He said the business also needed "stable market conditions" to list its shares, and that any final decision rested with Geely's owner, Li Shufu.

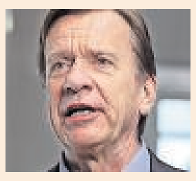
Like all big car manufacturers, Volvo is facing potential disruption from the global trade war that has seen the US threaten to ramp up tariffs on automotive imports from Europe and China.

The carmaker, which has plants in China and Europe as well as a new facility in the US, has already begun shifting its footprint to avoid extra costs, with production of its XC60 sport utility vehicles for the US market moved from China to Torslanda in Sweden.

Mr Samuelsson said the outcomes of the trade discussions between the three blocs were "really difficult to predict".

At present the US is seeking to end an imbalance in trade with both China and the EU, with $50bn of tariffs already imposed and threats of in excess of $200bn more.

Separately, the Swedish chief executive has extended his contract with the company for another two years until 2022. He said the extension was to see the fulfilment of Volvo's new products, including its first self-driving car in 2021, rather than to pursue a stock market listing by the end date.



Chief executive of the Swedish carmaker Hakan Samuelsson said 'conditions right now are not optimal to give certain upside for investors'

"We have no fixed timescale and no hurry," he said. "I have no ambition to be a listed company CEO. I see that as no more exciting than a CEO of a private company. I'm rather neutral."

Volvo is still pursuing an ambitious midterm plan to double sales and raise profit margins by 50 per cent by the middle of the next decade. Last week it unveiled a concept for a vehicle that drives itself while passengers sleep in a bed — a product it believes may replace short-haul flights and overnight trains.

US-EU talks page 3
Lex page 10
Gideon Rachman page 9

Briefing

▸ Deutsche Bank targets funding costs
Executives have prioritised a cut in debt issuance costs, which have been boosted by post-crisis rules that mean it no longer benefits from being seen as a *de facto* extension of the German state.— PAGE 11

▸ Swedish opposition urges premier to quit
The centre-right opposition Alliance has demanded the resignation of Stefan Lofven and said it would seek a mandate to form a government, in a bid to break the deadlock caused by elections.— PAGE 2

▸ Rate rise calls despite Turkey slowing
Data have shown output beginning to slow but the central bank is facing calls for a big interest rate rise this week. Many economists believe the country now faces recession.— PAGE 4; MARKETS INSIGHT, PAGE 20

▸ Cambodia opposition chief released
Kem Sokha, who was jailed a year ago on treason charges, has been released in what was seen as a bid by the authorities to damp global criticism of July's election.— PAGE 3

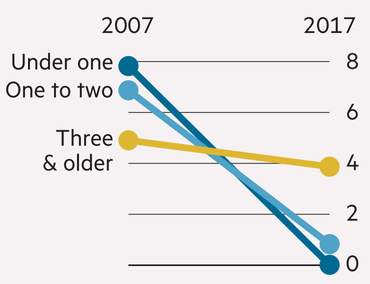
▸ Japan leadership fight turns on economy
The ruling Liberal Democratic party's leadership battle has started with premier Shinzo Abe standing by his economic stimulus and challenger Shigeru Ishiba attacking his failure to raise wages.— PAGE 4

▸ Taiwan seeks to recall China operations
Taipei has drafted measures to lure companies with Chinese factories back to Taiwan, as the growing US-China trade dispute threatens its critical electronics industry.— PAGE 4; GIDEON RACHMAN, PAGE 9

▸ German spy chief pressed over Chemnitz
Domestic intelligence chief Hans-Georg Maassen has come under pressure to resign after saying there was no evidence that rightwing extremists had "hounded" foreigners in Chemnitz.— PAGE 2

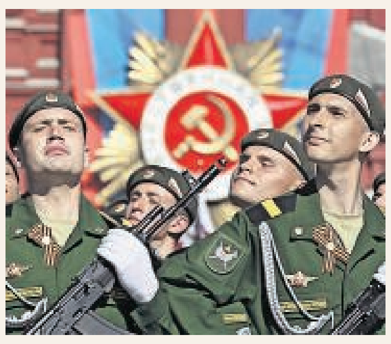
Datawatch

US adoptions from overseas
'000 children



Source: US Department of State

Intercountry adoptions have fallen globally. In the US last year, adoptions from other countries fell 76 per cent compared with 10 years earlier. Adoptions of foreign children under two are rare; they made up the majority in 2007



China-Russia war game puts new alliance on show

Analysis ▸ PAGE 3

Austria	€3.70	Macedonia	Den220
Bahrain	Din1.8	Malta	€3.60
Belgium	€3.70	Morocco	Dh45
Bulgaria	Lev7.50	Netherlands	€3.70
Croatia	Kn29	Norway	NKr35
Cyprus	€3.60	Oman	OR1.60
Czech Rep	Kc105	Pakistan	Rupee350
Denmark	DKr35	Poland	Zl 20
Egypt	E£35	Portugal	€3.60
Finland	€4.50	Qatar	QR15
France	€3.70	Romania	Ron17
Germany	€3.70	Russia	€5.00
Gibraltar	£2.70	Serbia	NewD420
Greece	€3.60	Slovak Rep	€3.60
Hungary	Ft1090	Slovenia	€3.50
India	Rup210	Spain	€3.60
Italy	€3.60	Sweden	SKr39
Latvia	€6.99	Switzerland	SFr6.00
Lebanon	LBP7500	Tunisia	Din7.50
Lithuania	€4.30	Turkey	TL19
Luxembourg	€3.70	UAE	Dh17.00

Subscribe In print and online

www.ft.com/subscribetoday
email: fte.subs@ft.com
Tel: +44 20 7775 6000
Fax: +44 20 7873 3428

No: 39,883 ★

Printed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Frankfurt, Milan, Madrid, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Orlando, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Seoul, Dubai, Doha

Bolton threatens international court with sanctions if it targets Americans

DEMETRI SEVASTOPULO — WASHINGTON
MICHAEL PEEL — BRUSSELS

The Trump administration has escalated its attacks on big global organisations by threatening to impose sanctions on the International Criminal Court if it attempts to investigate US citizens.

In a blistering attack, John Bolton, White House national security adviser, said Washington would "not sit quietly" if the court acted against the US, Israel or other American allies. Mr Bolton said the administration would act to protect Americans and to undermine what he called an "illegitimate court".

"We will let the ICC die on its own," Mr Bolton said in his first speech as national security adviser. "For all intents and purposes, the ICC is already dead to us."

The attack on the ICC is the latest move by Mr Trump to walk away from institutions and agreements he believes constrain the US overseas.

In his first 20 months in office, he has left the Paris climate accord and the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade pact. The US president has also withdrawn from the UN Commission on Human Rights and has threatened to abandon the World Trade Organization.

Mr Bolton said the US would also close down an office the Palestine Liberation Organization maintains in Washington in response to Congressional concerns about a push by the PLO to get the ICC to investigate alleged crimes by Israel.

The state department separately criticised the PLO, saying it "has not taken steps to advance the start of direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel".

Mr Bolton said if the ICC were to pursue cases against Americans, Washington would ban its personnel from entering the US and sanction funds coursing through the US financial system.

He is a longtime critic of international institutions, including the ICC, having once said that if the UN lost 10 of its 38 storeys at its New York headquarters "it wouldn't make a bit of difference".

While Mr Bolton worked to weaken the court as an official in George W Bush's administration, the fresh attack comes as its chief prosecutor considers opening an investigation into alleged abuses by US military personnel in Afghanistan.

The US never joined the ICC, but co-operated with its probes. Mr Bolton said the court was "outright dangerous", arguing that it was a "freewheeling global organisation" backed by countries out to constrain the US.

Additional reporting by Kadhim Shubber

World Markets

STOCK MARKETS

	Sep 10	prev	%chg
S&P 500	2881.10	2871.68	0.33
Nasdaq Composite	7924.84	7902.54	0.28
Dow Jones Ind	25926.06	25916.54	0.04
FTSEurofirst 300	1466.79	1460.67	0.42
Euro Stoxx 50	3311.86	3293.36	0.56
FTSE 100	7279.30	7277.70	0.02
FTSE All-Share	4023.13	4022.00	0.03
CAC 40	5269.63	5252.21	0.33
Xetra Dax	11986.34	11959.63	0.22
Nikkei	22373.09	22307.06	0.30
Hang Seng	26613.42	26973.47	-1.33
MSCI World $	2137.60	2144.03	-0.30
MSCI EM $	1022.98	1018.29	0.46
MSCI ACWI $	512.97	514.08	-0.22

CURRENCIES

	Sep 10	prev		Sep 10	prev
$ per €	1.160	1.158	€ per $	0.862	0.863
$ per £	1.302	1.295	£ per $	0.768	0.772
£ per €	0.891	0.894	€ per £	1.122	1.118
¥ per $	111.115	111.120	¥ per €	128.938	128.715
¥ per £	144.677	143.912	£ index	77.864	77.684
€ index			$ index		
SFr per €	1.129	1.121	SFr per £	1.266	1.253

COMMODITIES

	Sep 10	prev	%chg
Oil WTI $	67.57	67.75	-0.27
Oil Brent $	77.12	76.83	0.38
Gold $	1198.90	1205.15	-0.52

INTEREST RATES

	price	yield	chg
US Gov 10 yr	94.97	2.93	-0.01
UK Gov 10 yr	125.87	1.33	0.01
Ger Gov 10 yr	143.16	0.40	0.01
Jpn Gov 10 yr	100.15	0.11	0.01
US Gov 30 yr	94.11	3.09	-0.01
Ger Gov 2 yr	101.77	-0.56	-0.01

	price	prev	chg
Fed Funds Eff	1.91	1.92	-0.01
US 3m Bills	2.14	2.13	0.01
Euro Libor 3m	-0.36	-0.35	0.00
UK 3m	0.80	0.80	0.00

Prices are latest for edition
Data provided by Morningstar

A Nikkei Company

Parliamentary deadlock

Swedish opposition calls for PM's head

Centre right aims to take power but country faces lengthy coalition talks

RICHARD MILNE — STOCKHOLM

Sweden's centre-right opposition demanded the resignation of Stefan Lofven as prime minister and said it would seek a mandate to form a government as it sought to break the deadlock caused by parliamentary elections.

Sunday's voting produced a near dead-heat between the ruling centre-left bloc, on 40.6 per cent of votes, and the opposition centre right on 40.3 per cent. The rightwing nationalist Sweden Democrats, which have been kept isolated by other parties because of their historical roots in the neo-Nazi movement, won 17.6 per cent.

The record vote for the Sweden Democrats leaves the country facing protracted and complicated coalition negotiations, with little obvious way for any of the parties to put together a governing majority.

Two of the four centre-right parties yesterday turned down an offer of coalition talks from the Sweden Democrats.

Ulf Kristersson, centre-right candidate for prime minister, or Alliance coalition, said after a meeting of the bloc's four party leaders: "Constructive talks, but much work remains to be done. The Alliance will together seek the mandate to form a new government."

Mr Lofven, leader of the Social Democrats, which will again be the largest single party in the new parliament, indicated early yesterday that he would seek to remain prime minister. However, there appears to be a majority against him, with a vote set to be taken in two weeks if he does not quit before.

Almost all votes from polling on Sunday have been counted. Final results including overseas and late ballots — which have usually been cast more for the centre right — will be known tomorrow. The centre right is deeply split on how to deal with the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats. Mr Kristersson's Moderates and the Christian Democrats appear open to govern with the implicit support from parliament of the nationalists, but have ruled out formally negotiating with them.

Stefan Lofven: risks being voted out in two weeks unless he quits first

However, the Centre party and Liberals have expressed deeper concern about governing with any help from the Sweden Democrats.

Jimmie Akesson, leader of the Sweden Democrats, told Swedish media: "We will vote against all governments that do not give us influence."

Mr Lofven has called for "a burial of bloc politics" and made overtures to the Centre and Liberal parties as his party tries to rescue its worst electoral performance for more than a century — although the Social Democrats performed better than recent opinion polls had forecast.

Sweden has a history of minority governments but has rarely faced such a difficult parliamentary situation from which to form a coalition. One Swedish newspaper offered up 12 government possibilities, concluding that each seemed unlikely.

The vote followed surging support for anti-immigration parties in other European countries including Italy and Germany. Political leaders said the results showed a less dramatic shift to the extreme right and left than many had forecast.

"We are not Paradise Lost," said Carl Bildt, former centre-right prime minister. "We are different from the rest of Europe in that it is happening later in Sweden than in other countries. We are catching up, but not in a good way."

Chemnitz clashes

Germany's intelligence chief urged to resign over protests stance

TOBIAS BUCK — MUNICH

The head of Germany's domestic intelligence service is under growing pressure to resign after remarks he made were widely criticised for meddling in politics and playing down the threat of rightwing extremism.

Leaders of the Social Democratic party and the Greens yesterday renewed calls for Hans-Georg Maassen to step down as president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) after comments he made casting doubt on reports of far-right attacks in the east German city of Chemnitz.

Criticism has also come from members of Chancellor Angela Merkel's conservative bloc, but they have stopped short of demanding he resign.

Robert Habeck, leader of the Green party, told a German newspaper yesterday: "Maassen's position is no longer tenable and he has to go to prevent further damage from those institutions that have meant to defend our constitution."

Mr Maassen has long faced criticism from the left for his approach to rightwing extremism, including meeting leaders of the far-right Alternative for Germany and for his refusal to place the party under surveillance. The latest row was triggered by his response to the recent far-right protests in Chemnitz.

The demonstrations, which broke out after the killing of a German man, allegedly by asylum seekers from Iraq and Syria, saw displays of neo-Nazi sentiment and violence against foreigners and leftwing protesters. The killing and subsequent far-right violence sparked condemnation from political leaders, and reignited a row over the country's immigration and refugee policy.

Mr Maassen, in an interview last week, said there was no evidence that rightwing extremists "hounded" foreigners. He also queried the veracity of a widely shared video showing a young German men attacking and chasing two foreigners in Chemnitz. Mr Maassen gave no evidence for his assertion.

His intervention was seen as politically explosive as it contradicted statements made by Ms Merkel and her official spokesman, both of whom had highlighted the apparent "hounding" of foreigners in Chemnitz.

Horst Seehofer, interior minister, said on Sunday he had "full confidence" in Mr Maassen. Yesterday, his ministry said it had received a report from the intelligence chief setting out his official position, but declined to provide details. Mr Seehofer, responsible for overseeing Mr Maassen's agency, is a longstanding critic of the chancellor's asylum policy.

Marco Buschmann, a senior member of the opposition Free Democrats, said it illustrated the "worst government management in the history of the federal republic". He added: "The head of an agency contradicts the head of government. Seehofer, the minister responsible, applauds, the coalition partner SPD laments and there is no sign of any process to clarify the situation."

Yesterday, far-right protesters marched in Köthen, east Germany, after a German died in a fight between two groups. Two Afghans were arrested, but police said the death was caused by a heart attack.

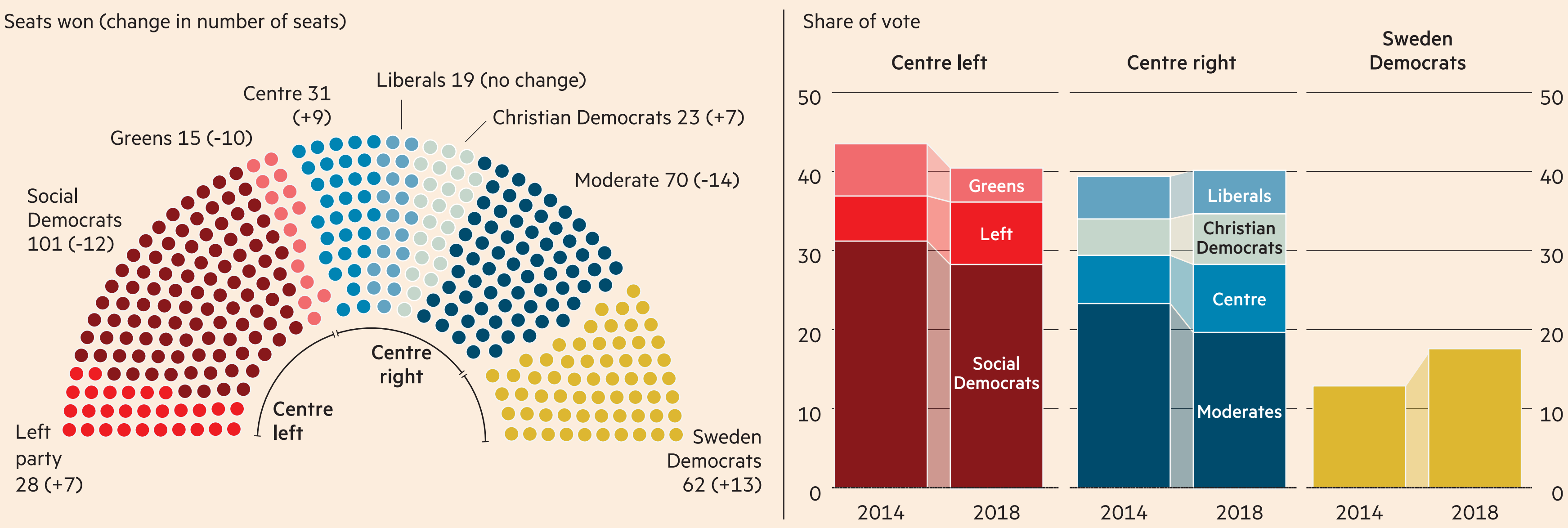
Scandinavia. Election aftermath

Far right's advance tests political centre

Establishment parties weigh the risks of continuing to keep nationalists at bay

RICHARD MILNE — STOCKHOLM

The result



FT graphic Source: Swedish election authority

Ever since the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats made big gains in the 2014 election, rival political forces have been struggling with how to respond.

But the nationalist party's continued gains in Sunday's election mean its rivals' long-established *cordon sanitaire* — to exclude it from cross-party talks or deny it positions of influence in parliament — faces its most difficult test.

The election did not produce the meltdown that the traditional centre-left Social Democrats, long the largest party, once feared. Nor did it thrust the Sweden Democrats to the top of the poll. But it left such a delicate political balance that the country faces the prospect of weeks of negotiations before a government can be formed.

And if any establishment politicians were inclined to breathe a sigh of relief, there is also the fear that if they mishandle the aftermath the nationalists could be emboldened in the next vote in 2022.

"The longer one keeps them completely outside, the more dangerous it is for democracy," said a business leader.

Stefan Lofven, the Social Democrat premier, remains hostile to any accommodation with the Sweden Democrats and the former communist Left party, which also made gains in the elections. He would like to make a deal to rule with some of the smaller centre-right parties.

The dilemma is sharper for the four parties of the centre-right bloc. The Moderates and Christian Democrats are potentially open to governing with the implicit support of the Sweden Democrats in parliament. But the Centre party and Liberals want nothing to do with the nationalists. Some expect the coalition talks to be so tough the Social Democrats or centre-right Moderates could be forced to rule as a single-party minority government.

Jimmie Akesson, below, is telling the centre-right parties they need the help of his Sweden Democrats

Mikael Sjoberg/Bloomberg

The biggest test of post-election pacts and alliances will be whether any party can command support for its spending plans. "The formation of the government is going to be difficult. But even more difficult is going to be the budget vote in December," said Carl Bildt, a former centre-right premier.

In 2014, the Sweden Democrats almost brought the centre-left government down by siding with the opposition in the budget debate. Mr Lofven threatened early elections as he was forced to govern with a centre-right budget.

A compromise was found to exclude the Sweden Democrats from influence. This "December agreement" was deeply unpopular among many voters as the opposition decided to agree future budgets unopposed. It has been abandoned but the difficulty remains of passing a budget with the Sweden Democrats so strong in parliament.

"Something is going to have to give. The next few weeks will be interesting. It might create new alliances," said Peter Sandberg, managing director of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the UK.

But the Sweden Democrats are left with a dilemma. Do they force the issue by threatening to bring down a government and its budget, or hope to gain influence by showing they can act responsibly?

Jimmie Akesson, their leader, is raising the pressure on the centre right, making clear that its only way to power is with the help of the Sweden Democrats. His party welcomed some clear regional victories: in Skane, the southernmost region of Sweden and a longtime stronghold, the nationalists came first in 20 out of 33 municipalities.

"They will want to flex their muscles. But Akesson has said there are a lot of different ways to do negotiations. They could choose to accept a centre-right prime minister if their preferences are taken into account," said Nicholas Aylott at Sodertorn University.

The new government must also confront the issues that dominated the campaign: how to integrate the many immigrants Sweden has accepted in recent years, and how to sustain its generous but faltering welfare state.

> 'We have had now eight years of weak government, and we will now have at least four more years'

Many economists say the next government should throw caution to the wind and spend more to try to solve the problems. But nearly all parties are committed to maintaining a surplus and keeping public debt extremely low.

"The surplus target has been motivated by the coming demographic challenges. But those challenges are here now, and immigration is also putting pressure on the welfare state. So in my mind we should make use of the savings we have made," said Andreas Wallstrom, chief analyst at Nordea Markets.

He said the gains by the Sweden Democrats and Left were linked to the problems with integration and the welfare state — but increased government spending was unlikely.

"In the next election, people will get really disappointed. You could argue that there is a price of this strict fiscal framework — that we are now seeing populist parties gaining ground."

A big fear for business is that the government is set for a bumpy ride in parliament, minimising the chances of reforms of the housing and labour markets that many chief executives see as vital.

Mr Wallstrom said: "I am concerned that we have had now eight years of weak government, and we will now have at least four more years. Eventually, we will pay a price for this."

FINANCIAL TIMES
1 Southwark Bridge,
London SE1 9HL

Subscriptions & Customer service
Tel: +44 207 775 6000, fte.subs@ft.com,
www.ft.com/subscribetoday
Advertising
Tel: +44 20 7873 4000 asiaads@ft.com,
emeaads@ft.com
Letters to the editor
Fax: +44 (0) 207 979 7790
letters.editor@ft.com
Executive appointments
Tel: +44 20 7873 4909
www.exec-appointments.com

Published by: The Financial Times Limited, 1 Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HL, United Kingdom. Tel: +44 20 7873 3000; Fax: +44 20 7407 5700. Editor: Lionel Barber.
Germany: Dogan Media Group, Hurriyet AS Branch Germany, An der Brucke 20-22, 64546 Morfelden - Walldorf. Responsible Editor, Lionel Barber. Responsible for advertising content, Jon Slade.
Italy: Monza Stampa S.r.l., Via Michelangelo Buonarroti, 153, Monza, 20900, Milan. Tel. +39 039 28288201 Owner, The Financial Times Limited; Rappresentante e Direttore Responsabile in Italia: I.M.D.Srl-Marco Provasi - Via G. Puecher, 2 20037 Paderno Dugnano (MI), Italy. Milano n. 296 del 08/05/08 - Poste Italiane SpA-Sped. in Abb.Post.DL. 353/2003 (conv. L. 27/02/2004-n.46) art. 1 .comma 1, DCB Milano.
Spain: Bermont Impresion, Avenida de Alemania 12, CTC, 28821, Coslada, Madrid. Legal Deposit Number (Deposito Legal) M-32596-1995; Publishing Director, Lionel Barber; Publishing Company, The Financial Times Limited, registered office as above. Local Representative office; C/ Infanta Maria Teresa 4, bajo 2, 28016, Madrid. ISSN 1135-8262.
UAE: Al Nisr Publishing LLC, P.O.Box 6519. Dubai. Editor in Chief: Lionel Barber.
Qatar: Dar Al Sharq, PO Box 3488, Doha-Qatar. Tel: +97 44557825
France: Publishing Director, Jonathan Slade, 46 Rue La Boetie, 75008 Paris, Tel. +33 (0)1 5376 8256; Fax: +33 (01) 5376 8253; Commission Paritaire N° 0909 C 85347; ISSN 1148-2753.
Turkey: Dunya Super Veb Ofset A.S. 100. Yil Mahallesi 34204, Bagcilar- Istanbul, Tel. +90 212 440 24 24.

The Financial Times and its journalism are subject to a self-regulation regime under the FT Editorial Code of Practice: www.ft.com/editorialcode

Reprints are available of any FT article with your company logo or contact details inserted if required (minimum order 100 copies).
One-off copyright licences for reproduction of FT articles are also available.
For both services phone +44 20 7873 4816, or email syndication@ft.com

Law

ECJ to rule on limits of 'right to be forgotten' by Google

BARNEY THOMPSON — LONDON

Europe's top judges are being asked to decide the limits of the "right to be forgotten" — a person's ability to demand that internet search engines hide incorrect, out-of-date or potentially embarrassing information about them.

In a grand chamber of 15 judges, the European Court of Justice will today consider two cases involving Google: one on the type of information that should be delisted from its index after a search for someone's name, and the other on whether such a delisting, if agreed to, should apply worldwide.

The ECJ's eventual ruling will not only affect Google but all other search engines, and is likely to have implications for social media platforms. The judges will hear interventions not just from the relevant parties but also from almost 70 civil society groups, pitting privacy campaigners against freedom of information activists.

The cases follow on from a landmark decision in 2014 when a Spaniard, who had his property repossessed and auctioned off in 1998 to recover social security debts, fought to have newspaper articles about the case removed from Google's search results.

The ECJ ruled in his favour and said the material should be delisted if it was "inaccurate, inadequate, irrelevant or excessive" — a ruling that created what is commonly known as the right to be forgotten.

Search engine operators were left to decide on individual requests by considering the right to privacy against the right to access information in the public interest.

But the 2014 ruling left important questions unanswered, which ECJ judges will address in this week's one-day hearing. The first concerns whether sensitive personal data, such as political beliefs, health information, criminal records and sexual orientation, should be automatically removed from search engine results on request — regardless of public interest.

Four people are requesting that Google remove links that include material they consider sensitive personal information. The cases were referred to the ECJ by France's highest administrative court. Google says a ruling in favour of the applicants "would give carte blanche to people who might wish to use privacy laws to hide information of public interest — such as a politician's political views, or a public figure's criminal record".

Whether search engines must delete links globally or only in the EU, as is currently the practice, is the second question the ECJ will consider.

Google says enforcing the right to be forgotten in every country would "encourage other countries, including less democratic regimes, to try to impose their values on citizens in the rest of the world". The case was originally brought by France's data protection authority, which fined Google €100,000 in 2016 for failing to delist search results across all its global domains, including google.com.

Google has received nearly 722,000 applications to remove information

"The sensible outcome [of the ECJ cases] is that European law does not extend beyond the borders of Europe, and that sensitive data should not be treated differently from any other kind of data," said Richard Cumbley, global head of technology, media and telecoms at Linklaters, the law firm.

But he cautioned that since the claims were being heard under the EU's previous data protection laws, rather than the new General Data Protection Regulation, "this won't be the last word on the subject".

Since the ECJ's 2014 ruling, Google says it has received nearly 722,000 applications to remove information from the web — almost 90 per cent from private individuals. It had complied with 44 per cent of the requests.

Authorities and courts in Canada, India, Colombia and Brazil, among others, are considering similar right to be forgotten cases but are coming to different conclusions, illustrating the difficulty in establishing a general rule.

Russia-China war games signal strengthening of strategic ties

West wary as Beijing troops join Moscow's largest military exercises since 1981

HENRY FOY — VLADIVOSTOK

In step: Russian soldiers, above, will join Chinese troops at the exercises. Below, Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping are set to meet again today
Anatloy Maltsev/EPA

300,000	Number of troops taking part in the Vostok exercises in eastern Russia
3,200	Chinese military personnel who will join in the drills
40,000	Vehicles to be used in the seven-day war games
900	Chinese planes, helicopters and pieces of land equipment that will take part
4,200km	Length of the border between Russia and China, which has seen numerous clashes

Hundreds of Russian and Chinese tanks, attack helicopters, fighter jets and thousands of soldiers will this week fight side by side in the biggest war games in Russia since 1981, in a show of strength and friendship between the military powers.

Russia's biggest military exercise since the cold war, and its first to be conducted with a country not from the former Soviet bloc, is the strongest sign yet of the deepening strategic bond between Moscow and Beijing that has been prompted by Russia's souring western relations and may herald a redrawing of the region's geopolitics.

Involving 300,000 troops and close to 40,000 vehicles, the seven-day "Vostok" war games will coincide with talks between Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping in Vladivostok today, amid a concerted effort by Russia to pivot east and embrace its powerful neighbour.

Alexander Gabuev, chair of the Russia in the Asia-Pacific Program at the Carnegie Moscow Center, said: "This is pretty huge. These major exercises are designed to simulate responses to aggression from external enemies.

"For decades, China has been considered one of those potential threats. Thus, to invite them to participate suggests that now they are seen as allies against other aggressors."

China and Russia's 4,200km border has been a source of friction for both countries over the past century, with multiple frontier conflicts.

But in recent years they have sought to develop stronger trade, energy, investment and security relations, with deals for Chinese banks to fund Russian energy projects, oil and gas supply agreements and corporate joint ventures.

That has been spearheaded by a personal friendship between Mr Xi and Mr Putin, and become more prominent since western sanctions were imposed on Moscow in 2014.

Florence Cahill, a senior analyst at GPW, a political risk consultancy, said: "Both Beijing and Moscow are looking to demonstrate that trade wars and sanctions will only push them to develop new alliances.

"As long as their prevailing world view is shaped by an animus towards a US-led international order, co-operation on all levels between Moscow and Beijing will likely be more pronounced than competition between them."

More than 3,200 Chinese troops and over 900 planes, helicopters and pieces of land equipment will take part in the vast exercises across Siberia and eastern Russia and off the country's eastern coast. Held once a year in each of Russia's four military regions, the exercises rehearse an attack on a foreign power. In previous years they have simulated attacks on China and Poland.

Valery Gerasimov, chief of Russia's general staff, said: "There are plans to practise massive air strikes, cruise missile training, defensive and offensive operations, raids, and bypass manoeuvres.

"Aircraft will practise support to an offensive mounted by ground forces and beach defence. Planes and helicopters will practise bombings and [the] use of air-launched missiles."

While their militaries work together, Mr Xi and Mr Putin will meet at an economic conference in Vladivostok, alongside Japanese president Shinzo Abe and South Korean prime minister Lee Nak-yeon.

The talks and the war games come at an uneasy time for the region, with uncertainty over the continued defence role of the US, the fate of North Korea's nuclear programme and Pyongyang's enthusiasm for a settlement brokered by Donald Trump, the US president.

Kwon Hyuk-chul, a security expert at Kookmin University in Seoul, said the Sino-Russian drills could have an impact on denuclearisation efforts on the Korean peninsula.

"China's participation in these drills is going to make the US uneasy," he said. "If relations between China and the US continue to worsen, our efforts towards denuclearising North Korea could face a setback. Co-operation is what is most needed right now."

Moscow denied the war games were to prepare its forces for a large-scale conflict. Maria Zakharova, a spokeswoman for Russia's foreign ministry, said: "Unfortunately, we are used to the allegations that Russia is preparing for some big conflict. We have been hearing such statements from Nato representatives and some of its members. But there are absolutely no grounds for that."

Besides demonstrating the developing friendship between the countries, defence analysts said that the Vostok drills would allow both countries' top brass to get a good look at their neighbours' military equipment and tactics.

Mikhail Barabanov, editor-in-chief of the Moscow Defense Brief, said: "The Russian military, of course, is interested in seeing and assessing China's progress in the military field. But I believe that for China the opportunity to get acquainted with the Russian armed forces is much more interesting, since the Russian army has in recent years a great deal of combat experience in Ukraine, Syria, etc while China's armed forces are completely deprived of modern combat experience and have not fought since 1979."

While politicians and businesses are keen to continue searching for more areas of mutual assistance between China and Russia, generals in both countries are likely to be more circumspect given their history of animosity.

"I do not think the Russian general staff is so naive as to think this is a definite long-term alliance," said Mr Gabuev. "There will naturally be mutual wariness. But the overarching strategic view regarding China has shifted."

Additional reporting by Bryan Harris in Seoul

'Beijing and Moscow are looking to demonstrate that trade wars and sanctions will only push them to develop new alliances'

Brussels meeting

US-EU trade talks move towards November deal

JAMES POLITI — WASHINGTON
JIM BRUNSDEN — BRUSSELS

The US has held out the prospect of a partial trade deal with the EU in the next two months, as part of a detente in transatlantic commercial relations.

After a meeting in Brussels yesterday with Cecilia Malmstrom, the EU trade commissioner, the office of US trade representative Robert Lighthizer said that "an early harvest in the area of technical barriers to trade" could be reaped as early as November.

He was referring to a possible deal to reduce regulatory hurdles that hamper commercial exchanges across the Atlantic, such as conflicting standards on car safety, medical devices and pharmaceuticals, which had been the subject of lengthy negotiations between the Obama administration and officials in Brussels a few years ago.

Although a full trade deal to slash tariffs and tackle sensitive sectors such as agriculture and financial services between the US and the EU remains far off, the apparent progress yesterday should at least limit the risk of a new flare-up in transatlantic trade tensions in the coming months.

In late July, Jean-Claude Juncker, the president of the European Commission, agreed to a truce with Donald Trump, the US president, in a bid to ease friction after the US decision to impose tariffs on steel and aluminium imports — and its threat to do the same with cars.

Ms Malmstrom said the meeting with Mr Lighthizer was a "first opportunity" to build on the deal between Mr Juncker and Mr Trump. "We discussed how to move forward and identify priorities on both sides, and how to achieve concrete results in the short to medium term," she wrote on Twitter. "Lots of work remains this autumn."

The US and the EU — along with Japan — have also stepped up talks on how to tackle some of their biggest concerns related to Chinese trade policy, in an attempt to see if they can forge a common front to put pressure on Beijing.

The Trump administration has been looking to temper its trade fights with its strategic allies in recent weeks, including the negotiation of a deal to reform Nafta with Mexico and Canada, in a bid to focus on its escalating trade dispute with Beijing.

The US has already imposed $50bn in tariffs on Chinese imports, a move that was quickly met with retaliation from China, and vowed to press ahead with a further $200bn soon — which is also expected to be met with a new round of retaliation.

This month, Brussels also said it was willing to renew its effort to address its restrictions on US hormone-treated beef, which has been a persistent source of complaints from Washington.

But even as the thaw in relations appears to continue, there are still deep misgivings about the Trump administration's approach to trade, and its questioning of the multilateral trading system.

"The EU does not welcome the America First bully," said Phil Hogan, the EU agriculture commissioner, last week. "It will deal with him where it can, but will always stand four-square against the idea that America can put its elbows on the table and dictate terms."

Cecilia Malmstrom: discussions identified priorities on both sides

---

Official figures

Hot summer lifts UK growth as retail and construction rally

DELPHINE STRAUSS — LONDON

The UK's scorching summer fuelled a recovery in retail and construction, propelling quarterly economic growth in the three months to July to its fastest pace in a year, official data showed yesterday.

The Office for National Statistics said its new measure of rolling three-month growth — comparing a three-month period with the previous three months — hit 0.6 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

That was the strongest quarterly growth recorded since July 2017, but the figures were flattered by the unusually slow growth in February and March.

"It wasn't just the mercury rising at the start of the third quarter: today's data deluge suggests the UK economy was too," said Lee Hopley, chief economist at the EEF manufacturers' organisation.

The figures will vindicate Bank of England policymakers, who raised interest rates in August saying they were confident the slowdown at the start of the year was because of a change in the weather, not the economic climate.

"Far from running out of steam, UK activity has picked up after a very poor start to the year," said Ian Stewart, chief economist at Deloitte.

George Buckley, economist at Nomura, said that the figures were consistent with recent survey data and suggested the economy was performing well.

The pick-up was due in large part to a sharp recovery in retail trade, which grew 2.1 per cent from the previous quarter. This could be a sign that consumers are spending more freely, as the squeeze on real wages eases, but separate data have shown that much of it was spending on food and drink — fuelled by World Cup football and other summer events — with large parts of retail still hit by a secular shift in consumer habits.

Construction activity also grew strongly, up 3.3 per cent from the previous three-month period.

Manufacturing remains the weak point, with rolling three-month growth negative for the fifth month in a row.

Terror attack

Isis suspected in deadly assault on Libya's state oil company

HEBA SALEH — CAIRO
DAVID SHEPPARD — LONDON

Gunmen with automatic weapons and hand grenades have killed two employees of Libya's National Oil Corporation in an attack on the company's headquarters in Tripoli.

The assault began at 9am with intense shooting, explosions inside the building and a number of staff temporarily held hostage, NOC said yesterday.

The attack targeted an institution at the heart of Libya's economy and exacerbated concerns about insecurity in a country where tensions are growing between militias and rival governments in the east and west.

NOC is the chief partner of international oil companies such as Italy's Eni and OMV of Austria that are working across the country. It is the only institution in Libya allowed to export oil under UN Security Council regulations.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but suspicion is likely to turn to Isis, which staged a suicide attack in May against the country's electoral commission that killed more than a dozen people.

The company said 10 employees were injured and had been evacuated to hospital for treatment.

Mustafa Sanalla, NOC chairman, was inside the building at the time of the attack and was evacuated.

He said: "We solemnly mourn the death of those martyred by the terrorists and wish a speedy recovery to those injured. We praise our staff for their bravery in the face of unbelievable violence, and give thanks to the swift response of the emergency services and the security teams working to end this horrific situation."

Ghassan Salamé, the UN's envoy for Libya, warned last week that the political vacuum in the country was allowing Isis to expand its operations. He said the group's presence and activities were spreading. Even before the attack, the situation in Tripoli was tense after days of fighting between militias that ended only a week ago after Mr Salamé negotiated a ceasefire that is holding but is still seen as fragile.

International efforts to reach a political settlement in Libya have repeatedly foundered.

'We praise our staff for their bravery in the face of unbelievable violence'
Mustafa Sanalla, NOC chairman

The UN-backed government in Tripoli is struggling to impose its authority while the east is dominated by Khalifa Haftar, who heads the self-styled Libyan National Army. Mr Haftar refuses to recognise the government in Tripoli.

The state-owned oil company has overseen an increase in output this year, reaching almost 1m barrels a day, the highest since the 2011 uprising that overthrew Muammer Gaddafi, the dictator who ruled for 40 years.

But oil output remains vulnerable to competing militias — which have used oilfields and export facilities as political bargaining chips — as well as to power cuts and wider unrest.

The majority of Libya's oil exports were shut off for a brief period in July after fighting at oil ports in the east of the country. Brent crude, the international oil benchmark, rose 1 per cent yesterday to $77.70, boosted in part by the attack in Libya.

Security forces are now in control of the building after the death of all the attackers, Wissam Al-Messmari, a manager for the Petroleum Facilities Guard, told Bloomberg.

One gunman was killed by security forces and the rest blew themselves up, he said.

Treason case

Cambodian opposition leader freed but barred from politics

JOHN REED — BANGKOK

The leader of Cambodia's main opposition party was released from prison yesterday in what was seen as an attempt by the authorities to damp criticism of July's general election.

Kem Sokha, who was jailed a year ago on treason charges, was freed on bail, according to his Cambodian National Rescue party and the government.

The release comes a week after Hun Sen's Cambodian People's party claimed all 125 seats in the parliament after the poll that the US described as "neither free nor fair".

Kem Sokha was held in a jail near the Vietnamese border after his party was accused of trying to overthrow the government. Kem Monovithya, his daughter and a CNRP official, told Reuters her father needed medical attention.

Cambodia's highest court outlawed the CNRP in November and banned 118 senior members from politics, drawing criticism at home and abroad of the ruling party. Hun Sen, in charge since 1985, accused opponents of seeking to unseat him and silenced critical media during the past year. The CNRP had made inroads among voters in polls in 2013 and 2017, threatening the rule of one of the world's longest-serving leaders.

The crackdown prompted the US to impose visa restrictions on Cambodian officials and the EU to review its "Everything but Arms" trade preferences, under which imports from the kingdom enter the trading bloc duty-free.

Western donor countries that have bankrolled Cambodia's postwar recovery for 25 years have voiced reservations about helping as long as Hun Sen is in charge. They said the charges against Kem Sokha had not breen dropped and he could not resume his political role.

Virak Ou, president of Future Forum, a Phnom Penh think-tank, said: "A politician like him would definitely want to go out there and talk to people again, and he will know he can't do that."

Mu Sochua, the CNRP's deputy leader, said Kem Sokha was "virtually under house arrest" and could be detained if he engaged in political activities or contacted people implicated in his case.

Monetary policy

Turkey central bank faces pressure on rates

International investors push for big rise despite signs of slowing output

LAURA PITEL — ANKARA

Turkey's central bank is facing calls for a big interest rate rise at a crucial meeting this week, even as data show economic output beginning to slow down.

The dilemma facing Murat Cetinkaya, central bank governor, was underlined by second-quarter gross domestic product figures out yesterday. They showed the economy grew 5.2 per cent in the second quarter from a stimulus-fuelled 7.3 per cent rise the previous quarter and annual growth of 7.4 per cent last year.

Many economists believe Turkey faces recession. The lira has lost more than 40 per cent of its value against the dollar since the start of this year, amid fears that the economy had previously overheated and a dispute with Washington that exacerbated investor concerns.

Turkey's main interest rate, the one-week repo, is 17.75 per cent and a rise would probably slow growth further.

But the international investors whose money is vital to sustaining the economy maintain that a significant interest rate increase must be announced on Thursday, to tame inflation that reached almost 18 per cent in August.

"It is awkward for the central bank," said Charles Robertson, chief economist at Renaissance Capital, an investment bank. "They have to balance the needs of an economy diving into recession against a lack of inflation credibility. And markets are demanding they prove that they have inflation credibility before they respond to the recession."

The bank took the unusual step last week of announcing that its monetary stance would be "adjusted" at Thursday's meeting. Paul Greer, a portfolio manager at Fidelity International, said that expectations were "very high" after the statement, with markets pricing in an increase of at least 300 basis points.

> 'Turkey's political environment does not appear to be conducive to large policy rate hikes'

Yet some analysts remain sceptical, citing concerns about pressure from President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, a self-declared "enemy" of high interest rates.

Inan Demir, senior emerging markets economist at Nomura, called for an increase of 575bp, and warned that more could be necessary. But he added: "Although we strongly believe that this should be done, we do not have a high conviction that it will happen. Turkey's political environment does not appear to be conducive to large, orthodox policy rate hikes."

After the GDP figures were released, Berat Albayrak, finance minister, said that slowing consumption and investment growth, plus a recovery in revenue from exports and tourism, showed the economy was beginning to rebalance. He said early indicators from the third quarter showed that consumer demand, which has powered the recent high growth, would slow further.

That is a view shared by many economists, who pointed to data released last week that showed a decline in manufacturing activity for the fifth month in a row in August, and figures showing that car sales fell 53 per cent year-on-year. Some, such as the Dutch bank ABN Amro, expect GDP growth to contract as much as 3 per cent in 2019.

But Kevin Daly, a portfolio manager at Aberdeen Asset Management, said that the lira's relative stability over the past week and signs of slowing growth may have created "a false sense of security" at the central bank. He added that policymakers might be deterred from big interest rates by the example of Argentina, which has been unable to shore up the peso despite raising rates to 60 per cent and calling in the IMF.

Many analysts fear that failing to act could cause the lira to weaken further, piling pressure on groups saddled with foreign currency debt on a banking sector facing a possible surge in bad loans.

Markets Insight page 20

Liberal Democratic party

Japan premier kicks off fight for leadership with pledge on Abenomics

ROBIN HARDING — TOKYO

Shinzo Abe vowed to continue the economic stimulus known as "Abenomics" while longtime rival Shigeru Ishiba attacked the Japanese prime minister's failure to raise wages at the start of a party leadership contest.

At a joint press conference to launch a 10-day campaign, cut short by last week's earthquake in Hokkaido, Mr Abe and Mr Ishiba clashed over the economy and the constitution.

With polls of the ruling Liberal Democratic party electorate suggesting Mr Abe is on course for an overwhelming victory, Mr Ishiba's gamble in forcing a leadership election seems more likely to strengthen the premier than bring him down.

The pair will go head to head in a ballot on September 20, with LDP parliamentarians and regional officials casting a total of 810 votes. The LDP holds a leadership election every three years but nobody challenged Mr Abe in 2015. As the LDP has a parliamentary majority, the winner automatically becomes prime minister.

"Mr Ishiba probably won't reach 150 votes. It's looking like a landslide victory for Mr Abe and I think that's a stable prediction," said Takao Toshikawa, editor-in-chief of the political newsletter Insideline.

If the prime minister's victory were big enough, said Mr Toshikawa, he might be able to force out some of the LDP's older power brokers, tightening his grip on the party before term limits forced him to step down in 2021.

"This will be my last leadership election," said Mr Abe.

Four months ago he was in political peril as a series of nepotism scandals dragged down his approval ratings. Several rivals weighed a leadership bid but a recovery in the polls scared off the most dangerous threats.

Only Mr Ishiba — a former university debating champion known for his obsessive knowledge of defence policy — decided to run. But Mr Ishiba, a former party secretary-general, lacks support in the parliamentary LDP.

After six years of relatively strong growth under Mr Abe, investors are keen for his programme of monetary and fiscal stimulus to continue. Mr Abe has promised a new emphasis on reforming the social security system to allow for later retirement.

He said under his policies, Japan had "returned to proper economic conditions, where for every person seeking a permanent full-time job, there is more than one job available". But Mr Ishiba said workers had not felt the benefits, especially in the regions. "Have incomes risen for working people? Why is the labour share of income at its lowest for 43 years? Why do disposable incomes keep falling? I think this is our greatest problem," he added.

Mr Abe pushed his plan for a minor revision to the constitution, to make explicit the legality of Japan's self-defence forces. Mr Ishiba said it was more important to pass clauses on emergency powers for the PM and the voting power of Japan's regions.

Mr Abe is set for victory because he has secured support from most of the LDP's internal factions.

Migrant labour. Pilot scheme

China factories tempt workers with childcare offer

Critics say higher wages and better housing are needed to help 'left-behind' youngsters

BEN BLAND AND NICOLLE LIU
HONG KONG

Zhang Shuling is one of millions of migrant workers in China who leave their children behind when they return to work at the end of every lunar new year, knowing they will not see them until the holiday comes around again.

"For the wellbeing of the whole family, I have to work away from home," said Ms Zhang, whose job is 1,500km from her home in Henan province.

But this year she was reunited with her son Botao for a month during the school summer holidays.

The move was part of a pilot scheme run by several factories in the manufacturing heartland of Guangdong province to mitigate the damage to "left-behind children" and their parents.

While she completes her shift making greeting cards for Hallmark, Botao and about 50 other children spend the day in a temporary childcare facility at the Golden Cup Printing factory in the southern city of Dongguan, drawing pandas and making rice cakes.

"Even for the new year holiday there are only around 10 days, but now he can stay with us for a month," said Ms Zhang.

The childcare initiative was launched in 2016 by the ICTI Ethical Toy Program, a global not-for-profit body funded by factories, toy brands and retailers to audit labour and safety standards.

For businesses, one aim is to help attract and retain workers. In China this is becoming increasingly difficult due to a shrinking labour force and shifting employment preferences, with many younger Chinese less willing than their parents to work in a distant factory.

Some 69m children have been left behind in small towns and villages as one or both parents have migrated for work, an analysis of 2015 census data by Unicef, the UN children's fund, found.

The government, which has promised to do more for the children affected by widespread migration, has cited a much lower figure of 9m, based on children who are away from both parents. Grandparents look after many such young, but Unicef says many lack adequate care, leading to a "negative impact on their physical, educational and psycho-social development and wellbeing".

In the shadows: children in Anshun, a rural area of southern China, with their grandmother, who with her husband raises the children while their parents work in urban areas
Kevin Frayer/Getty

Alice Yeung, a director of the family-owned Golden Cup Printing factory, said she joined the project's "family friendly spaces" initiative to help her business and improve work conditions.

Like many other manufacturing executives in China, she is finding it increasingly difficult to find enough workers at wage levels where she can maintain profit margins. She sees the day care programme, which cost her Rmb40,000 ($5,800) to run this year, as one way to attract and retain working parents.

"It really doesn't cost much to us," said Ms Yeung.

Mark Robertson of the scheme said that other participating factories had reported improvements in their ability to recruit and retain staff, as well as better worker-management relationships.

Lin Guanghui, general manager of Yingde Best Top Toys, which makes Disney Marvel figurines and toys for McDonald's Happy Meals, said joining the programme had been a "small investment with great return". After starting to offer the "family friendly spaces" during summer, workers became more committed and recommended that friends and family join.

Mr Robertson said that toy brands and retailers in the west had to find "ways to help factories compete more effectively in China" as they faced challenges from rising wages in the US-China tariff dispute.

His organisation plans to expand the scheme to 25-30 factories next year, but that covers only a tiny proportion of such workers.

Critics say these initiatives are designed to burnish the public image of toy brands and factories, which are known for tough working conditions, rather than address the core problems of low wages and inadequate housing.

> 'These kids would be better off if they could be with parents on a daily basis'

"How many workers can get this kind of special care? And how long term is this?" asked Jenny Chan, assistant professor of sociology at Hong Kong Polytechnic University, who has studied social issues facing migrant workers in China. "These kids would be better off if they could be with parents on a daily basis for guidance on schoolwork, life and their daily needs."

It would also help if government speeded up long-discussed reforms of the *hukou* household registration system to make it easier for migrant workers to get access to local health and education services, she added.

Like many migrant parents, Ms Zhang is hoping her sacrifice will ensure her children have better prospects.

"I hope they could develop better in their home town and not be like us, being forced to stay in a strange land," she said.

Company shift

Trade fears push Taiwan to lure business back

EDWARD WHITE — TAIPEI

The Taiwan government is drawing up measures to encourage companies with factories in China to shift operations back to Taiwan, in response to the rising threat from the US-China trade dispute on its critical electronics manufacturing industry.

The incentives, which are being finalised, include relaxation of Taiwan's strict land-use regulations as well as expanded tax breaks for spending across equipment upgrades, research and development, and manufacturing automation, trade officials told the FT.

"If [companies] decide to come back to Taiwan to produce more products, we know we have to help them," said John Deng, Taiwan's top trade negotiator and minister without portfolio.

The move is a fresh sign of global fears over collateral damage from increased US protectionism against China. While investors are bracing themselves after President Donald Trump on Friday said his administration could move "very soon" on the next wave of US tariffs on $200bn of Chinese exports, analysts have warned the trade dispute between the world's two largest economies would probably escalate and drag on the Chinese economy.

Mr Trump in a tweet on Saturday said prices for Apple products might rise because of new tariffs imposed on China, and exhorted the company to make its goods in the US.

Taiwan is one of the most exposed economies to any slowdown in China. Taiwan-owned electronics manufacturers, including a bundle of Apple suppliers, run large production bases in China, and China takes about 40 per cent of Taiwan's exports.

> 'If [companies] decide to come back to Taiwan to produce more products, we have to help them'

Officials in Taipei did not expect a significant loss from the tariffs already imposed or from the next proposed round, but the impact would be "very serious" if the dispute deteriorated to the point tariffs or other retaliatory actions targeted consumer electronics such as handsets and notebooks, Mr Deng said.

Taipei's bid to attract companies back to Taiwan is in line with a broader policy to reduce dependence on China. Beijing, which claims Taiwan as its territory, encourages closer economic ties.

Despite several electronics companies already shifting some "small-scale" production for US-bound components back to Taiwan from China in response to the tariffs, the cost involved and a lack of flexibility in the technology supply chain would curb a larger scale exodus, said Clark Tseng, analyst at Semi, a global chip industry association.

"Most of the final assembly is still in China, so I don't see a big move of production from China to Taiwan," he said.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing, the world's largest contract chipmaker and a big supplier to Apple with operations in China and Taiwan, would not comment on the government policy.

But spokeswoman Elizabeth Sun said the company's decision in 2016 to spend $3bn building a chip factory in Nanjing, eastern China, followed years of investigation and planning.

Gideon Rachman page 9

A palace for the people

Helsinki's decision to forgo a Guggenheim outpost caused a stir in 2016 – but has been vindicated by its Amos Rex arts hub. By Edwin Heathcote

All buildings are temporary. But some temporary buildings end up outlasting those intended to be more permanent. One of the finest and hardiest of these survivors must be Helsinki's Lasipalatsi, or "Glass Palace". Built in 1936 and intended as a commercial structure to cater for the projected 1940 Olympics in the city (cancelled because of the second world war), it was a sleek functionalist building embodying a certain 20th-century idea of modernity. Punctuated by striking neon signs (Helsinki's first) and housing a cinema, milk bar, co-operative restaurant, modern shops, nautical-looking terraces and a bus station at the rear, it was a jolt of modernism in the centre of a city still emerging as the capital of an independent Finland.

The Olympics finally took place in Helsinki in 1952 but somehow successive plans for the Lasipalatsi foundered. The building survived to become a tatty, neglected landmark which was nevertheless embedded in the civic consciousness as a symbol of the centre. Now, finally, one of those plans has come to fruition, cementing the building's status as an architectural landmark, a modernist monument and a place of public culture.

Reborn as Amos Rex, the complex has reopened as an art gallery, public piazza and commercial centre. It has probably never looked as good since it first opened.

Its curious name is a portmanteau of Amos Anderson (1878-1961), a Finnish industrialist, newspaper publisher and founder of the Amos Anderson Art Museum, and the former Bio Rex cinema, the neon signs for which still crown the structure. The museum had been housed in a stolid 1913 building which proved too inflexible and necessitated a move. At first the plan was to build an extension to the Lasipalatsi, but its protected status made this impossible, so architects JKMM were forced underground. The result is a bit of an art bunker, but one which bulges up into the courtyard in a weird, undulating landscape of skylights and slopes, as if, the architects, say, it is "bubbling up and refusing to be invisible".

Its entrance, though, is inconspicuous. The visitor walks through the restored modernist shopfronts on the busy Mannerheimintie and down an intriguingly theatrical stairway. Instead of subterranean darkness there is brilliant light. A ceiling of coils of white fabric like a cloudy sky is punctuated by angled, round openings, very much in the vein of James Turrell's sky spaces, but with the gleeful addition of a face or two peering down over the rim back down at you, usually waving.

The gallery itself is vast, a 2,200 sq m box capped with an undulating ceiling of Paco Rabanne discs which mirrors the wavy concrete landscape up above. For the inaugural show, by Japanese digital artists TeamLab, everything has been blacked out and the ceiling covered up. It is an exhibition clearly aimed at attracting as broad an audience as possible, emphasising the experience over the art. TeamLab's interactive installation is visually stunning, with streams of data transformed into flows of water, bird's-eye views, sprouting flowers, mythical creatures and Hokusai waves. Accessible and arresting, it extends the life of the Lasipalatsi as a popular entertainment centre rather than an elitist outpost.

Clockwise from main: the public piazza at night; work by TeamLab; exterior showing the boiler house chimney — Mika Huisman; Tuomas Uusheimo

The most visible aspects of this €50m project are above ground. The strange landscape of concrete hills clad in tessellated geometric tiles has become an instant hit, with children clambering up the sides, skateboarders noisily rattling down the slopes and tourists lounging amid the surfaces as if on a giant urban bean bag. At its centre is the restored boiler house chimney with its spiralling base and neon signs on top, imparting a dash of industrial chic. Helsinki isn't always the easiest place in which to hang around outside, so perhaps the unusually warm late summer evenings gave a deceptive picture — but this looks like a genuine public place, open, unprogrammed and free.

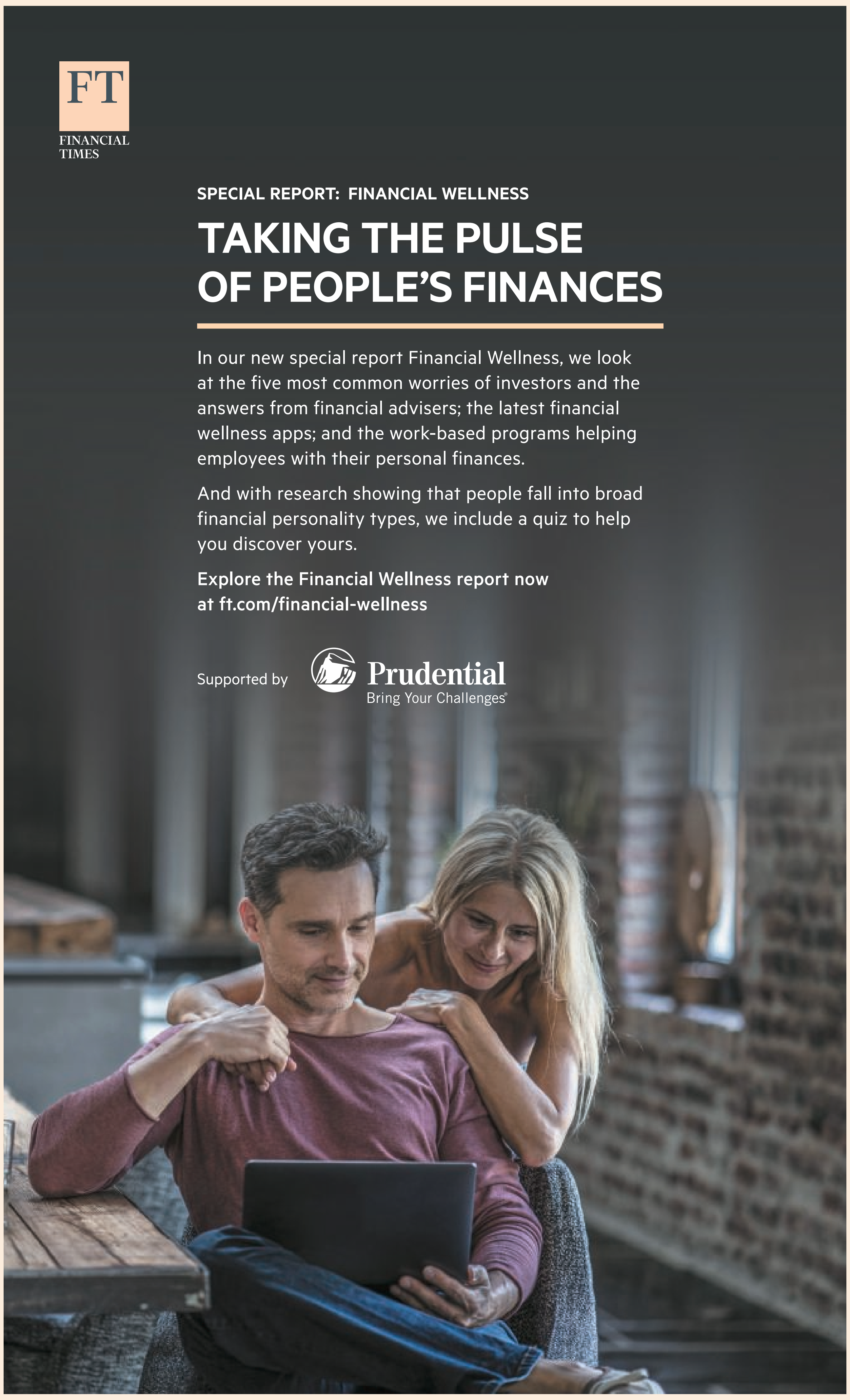
A comparison with the Victoria and Albert Museum's Sackler Courtyard is difficult to avoid: it too is a case of burying rather than extending, an approach that might indicate a contemporary lack of nerve in building beside historic landmarks — or perhaps a renewed respect. At the V&A, Amanda Levete folded her courtyard into an origami landscape; JKMM have draped theirs like a series of tents. Both exploit a little natural light from above and give glimpses into the underworld.

Perhaps the finest achievement here has been the restoration of the Lasipalatsi itself. Originally designed by three architectural students, including Viljo Revell, who went on to become one of Finland's most successful architects, it exemplifies the openness, structural lightness and the willingness to mix the commercial and the cultural, the avant-garde and the popular, that was so characteristic of the inter-war years. At its heart is the cinema, wonderfully restored, with its original chrome-tubed seats reupholstered in red velvet, a wonderful resource for a museum keen on engaging the public with events, screenings and so on. There are design shops on the street frontage and generous, flowing, impeccably repaired modernist public space inside.

It seems incredible that so much should survive, from the sculptural spiral stairs and neon-framed clocks to sinuous wooden handrails, glass globe cluster light fittings, signage and much more. The colours — salmon pink, burgundy and Scandi-wood — evoke the nautical aesthetic of the 1930s, along with sweeping balconies and panoramic ribbon windows. The city outside is Amos Rex's sea.

When Helsinki abandoned ambitious plans to build a Guggenheim Museum on its waterfront in 2016, the city underwent a moment of introspection and reassessment of its cultural infrastructure. What was perceived as a municipal failure may well turn out to be a massive success. The reinvigoration of the Lasipalatsi has made a messy centre more complete. There is no garish, over-scaled extension rather the transformation of an under-used public space and a neglected landmark into a vital piece of city. I might find the lunar landscape of concrete craters a little too alien, a little too winsome, but the city has already wholeheartedly adopted it, and the re-emergence of a "temporary" masterpiece as an open, public and historic space in an often inhospitable climate is magical.

amosrex.fi



After the Proms, a triumvirate triumph

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Emanuel Ax, Leonidas Kavakos, Yo-Yo Ma
Barbican, London
★★★★★

Harriet Smith

It was a busy weekend in London. No sooner had the doors closed on the marmite affair that is the Last Night of the Proms than the new season was gearing up for action. In the case of the Barbican, that meant a Sunday matinee of Brahms piano trios. Not especially newsworthy? Think again, for the line-up was a stellar one: pianist Emanuel Ax, violinist Leonidas Kavakos and cellist Yo-Yo Ma. Sometimes, when big musical personalities combine in chamber music it becomes overly competitive but that was emphatically not the case here. In fact, Ax, who, as pianist, was the glue that held the trios together, occasionally seemed almost too self-effacing.

We began in the warmth of the Second Trio, the ardent theme shared by the strings in octaves, with Kavakos almost side-on to the audience as he leaned into Ma, reacting minutely to the cellist's every gesture. The urgent Scherzo, in which Brahms creates hushed mystery from the simplest of musical means, before flowering into an effulgently beautiful Trio, was a highlight.

The Third Trio could not be in greater contrast and the three players fully captured the jagged fury of the work's opening. There was a moment in the first movement when ensemble went awry, but if anything that simply added to the sense of danger. The unhurried Scherzo, in which Ax took the lead, had a whimsicality that was very alluring, while in the slow movement we got to eavesdrop on Brahms at his most introverted, before all was swept away in a finale that combined drive and playfulness.

Yo-Yo Ma at the Barbican — Mark Allan

To the deliciously affirmative opening movement of the First Trio (misleadingly numbered as it's usually, as here, played in its late revision) Ax, Kavakos and Ma brought warmth and gentleness as well as energy, while the drive of the Scherzo was countered by its luscious Trio. But it was in the slow movement that something remarkable happened, the audience utterly still as Ax led the way with a beatific chorale, to which Ma and Kavakos responded with quiet intensity. From this we moved to a strikingly caressing account of the finale, Ma setting the tone.

A standing ovation was the only possible response and the musicians graciously responded with a rapturous account of the slow movement of Schubert's First Piano Trio.

barbican.org

POP

Arctic Monkeys
O2 Arena, London
★★★★★

Sam Taylor

This year's *Tranquility Base Hotel & Casino* was a bold, interstellar departure for the Arctic Monkeys. Gone were the falsetto harmonies, hip-hop-inspired grooves and slick, Brylcreemed riffs that made 2013's *AM* the band's biggest commercial success yet. Instead they created a loungey concept album, setting pallid piano noodling and ponderous mid-tempo beats to musings on the moon as a gentrified luxury resort.

If *Tranquility Base* often felt like being stuck in the hotel's lift with a rambling sci-fi enthusiast, its songs sounded far more potent during this first of four sold-out shows at The O2. Opener "Four Out of Five" orbited round a wiggling bass groove before becoming pleasingly sidetracked by bewildering harmonic detours and eyebrow-raising key changes. "I put a taqueria on the roof — it was well reviewed: four stars out of five," crooned frontman Alex Turner, hips shimmying.

Turner masterfully delivered the album's half-sung, half-spoken vocals in his rich transatlantic drawl. He cooed softly before howling about being kissed "underneath the moooooon's sideboooooob" like a randy yet rueful wolf as the album's artwork, resembling a hexagonal spaceship, descended on the stage. A knack for comic timing was also apparent. Against the plinking piano jabs of "One Point Perspective" he entreated the audience: "bear with me man, I've lost my train of thought", before pausing abruptly to stroke his chin quizzically.

Four touring musicians supplemented the band's four core members, adding extra keyboards, percussion and guitar. As with previous tours, old material has been refreshed. The frenetic energy of "Brianstorm" was caged and dispersed through teasing tempo changes and a dynamic drum breakdown. A slowed-down "Cornerstone" allowed Turner to accentuate its cheeky tale of substituting an ex for her sister. "It was a tough Christmas," he quipped, "but we got over it by New Year."

The band showcased their discography's breadth. "Teddy Picker" and "Dancing Shoes" supplied the riotous, staccato riffs that typified the Monkeys' early sound. The rapid drum rolls and swampy guitar of "Pretty Visitors" represented 2009 album *Humbug*'s seedy fairground atmosphere. Best of all were *AM*'s lead singles. "R U Mine?" provided a suave, storming finale yet "Do I Wanna Know?" was the show's mid-set climax: its stomping, voluptuous refrain surrendering to melancholic longing. Four Out of Five? They're underselling themselves.

theO2.co.uk

Purdue Pharma faces a flood of lawsuits over its sales of powerful painkillers. While prosecutors claim it exaggerated the benefits of OxyContin, its owners had a bigger market share than previously realised.

By David Crow

An opioid marketing machine

Like many salespeople working in the US pharmaceuticals industry, Carol Panara had often heard about the legendary bonuses on offer at Purdue Pharma, the maker of the now infamous opioid painkiller OxyContin.

"I remember one of their reps telling me you could make $40,000 or $50,000 a quarter in bonuses," she recalls. "I thought, 'Wow, there are actually companies paying that kind of money, why can't I find something like that?' I had two kids that were getting ready to go to college. It sounded as if it was too good to be true."

In 2008, Ms Panara decided to quit her job at Novartis, the Swiss drugmaker, and join Purdue, a career move that has since become the source of bitter regret. Over lunch at a diner in Medford, New Jersey, she recounts how she became concerned about the tactics Purdue used to increase sales of OxyContin, a drug that has been blamed for sparking the US opioid crisis.

Ms Panara claims she and her colleagues were instructed to boost sales of OxyContin — a potent and addictive painkiller — by aggressively targeting inexperienced doctors while underplaying the risks of abuse.

"I feel bad that the company was so blasé, so negligent about taking responsibility," says Ms Panara, who left in 2013, and who was last year subpoenaed by the state attorney-general in New Jersey. "I feel they misled the public, they misled the doctors, and they misled their salespeople."

The actions of Ms Panara and her colleagues at Purdue have become central to the legal case that prosecutors are now building against the company. There are more than 1,000 lawsuits brought by states and local governments in the US alleging the drugmaker's marketing practices ignited and then fuelled the opioid crisis, which claimed more than 42,000 lives in 2016.

'The bulk of what Purdue has done to cause this epidemic stems from their promotion of the drug as safe and effective for pain'

OxyContin tablets, the opioid drug made by Purdue Pharma

FT montage/Alamy

'Purdue would not have been able to grow the pie unless it could get physicians to prescribe more opiates overall'

The litigation, which is expected to reach court early next year, is designed to extract hundreds of millions of dollars from the company and its owners, the billionaire Sackler family. Public officials say they need the cash to help offset the bill for the health epidemic, which was recently pegged at $79bn a year by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Purdue's defence will not be helped by the revelation in the FT that the Sackler family also owns one of the biggest generic producers of opioids — little-known Rhodes Pharma.

Ethical concerns

Ms Panara was not mistaken about the bumper pay packets at Purdue. In one quarter of 2009, she earned a bonus of more than $16,000, according to a payslip seen by the FT, while her total annual package easily outstripped $100,000. Nor was she among the highest earners, like the sales reps from Florida and other lucrative states — known as the "toppers" internally — who were rewarded with luxury trips to Hawaii and the Caribbean, she says.

However, almost as soon as she joined, she says she felt queasy about the company's ethics. For a start, she claims her managers played down Purdue's 2007 settlement with the US Department of Justice, which saw it plead guilty to criminal charges of misleading regulators and doctors over the addictive properties of OxyContin. "They said, 'We were sued, they accused us of mis-marketing, but that wasn't really the case. In order to settle it and get it behind us we paid a fine,'" she says. "You had the impression they were portraying it as a bit of a witch hunt."

Purdue said in a statement: "In 2007, the company accepted responsibility for the actions of certain Purdue supervisors and employees in connection with marketing OxyContin before that time. We paid a significant fine as well as a heavy price in terms of the public trust. To suggest that we did not substantially change our practices is simply wrong."

The 2007 plea deal did little to stem Purdue's blistering growth rate. In the following two years, the drugmaker regrouped, hiring more than 100 new sales reps to boost revenues from OxyContin; by 2010, the medicine was pulling in more than $3bn a year. One Purdue executive says: "They did not listen to their critics and insisted they had just a few isolated problems. After the settlement, they didn't change — the way the sales force was managed and incentivised, everything stayed the same."

Andrew Kolodny, an expert on the addiction epidemic at Brandeis University, says Ms Panera's experiences are "critically important" because they show it was "business as usual" at Purdue following the 2007 settlement. "The bulk of what Purdue has done to cause this epidemic stems from their promotion of the drug as safe and effective for chronic pain," he says. "All of that continued after the plea deal, and the result was they paid a fine but there was no significant change in their behaviour."

Lawyers working on the current legal effort against Purdue say the question of whether the company reformed itself after the plea deal could become a critical issue. That is because the deal included a non-prosecution agreement stating that "there will be no further criminal prosecution or forfeiture action by the United States for any violations of law, occurring before May 10 2007".

Ms Panara says she and her colleagues were instructed to market the drugs to general practitioners treating common ailments like back pain, rather than only to pain specialists and oncologists more experienced with opioids and their risks. "They had us calling on family doctors, because there are many more family doctors out there than pain management doctors," she says.

If a doctor expressed concern about a patient showing signs of addiction, Ms Panara was trained to counter those fears by educating them on so-called pseudo-addiction, she says. For example, an addict might turn up at the surgery requesting a fresh batch of pills before their 30-day supply should have run out, claiming they had lost the tablets or accidentally dropped them down the toilet. The advice that she was told to give the doctor was that the patient's dosing was too low and should be increased.

"The theory of pseudo-addiction was that a patient might exhibit these drug-seeking behaviours, but if their pain were adequately managed by giving a higher dose, then that drug-seeking behaviour would cease," she says. "Thereby we were building their tolerance, building their physical dependence, and making them an addict."

Sales tactics

Another sales rep says they were discouraged from reporting a suspicious doctor's surgery to the authorities — a possible "pill mill" that might have been set up with the express purpose of prescribing and profiting from opioid painkillers. A person close to the company says they tried to tell their superiors, but were told they could not report the surgery because it was a satellite outpost of a larger practice that was located in another rep's sales region.

"It was only open two-and-a-half days a week," says the rep. "It was a small dirty, bare room with plastic chairs, but it was always packed with patients."

Ms Panara's managers warned her not to overtly claim that OxyContin was better or safer than other opioids — which is what landed the company in so much trouble in 2007. However, she says she was trained to talk about the product in ways that implied it was safer. For instance, Ms Panara touted the benefits of a 12-hour formulation, which releases the drug into the body over a longer time period than traditional opioids.

"You could say that with a shorter-acting medication that wears off after six hours, there was a greater chance the patient was going to jump their dosing schedule and take an extra one a little earlier," she says. "We couldn't say [it was safer], but I remember we were told that doctors are smart people, they're not stupid, they'll understand, they can read between the lines."

In its statement to the FT, Purdue said "we have strived to do better". It said it had strengthened its ethics and compliance programme, "repeatedly retrained" its sales force and in early 2018 ceased all promotion of opioids.

A person close to Purdue claims it has not received a warning letter from the US Food and Drug Administration since 2003 related to OxyContin promotion.

Ms Panara and another sales rep say they were incentivised to increase not just sales of OxyContin but also generic versions of extended release oxycodone. Whereas pharma salespeople are usually compensated based on their ability to grow sales of a particular medicine, part of the bonus for Purdue's staff was calculated in relation to the size of the overall market, according to compensation statements seen by the FT.

The set-up meant that Purdue's marketing force was indirectly supporting sales of millions of pills marketed by rival companies. Between 2008 and 2010, roughly $1.3bn worth of generic extended release oxycodone was prescribed by doctors, according to figures from Iqvia, a data provider.

One official at the US Department of Health and Human Services describes the set-up as unusual: "It's the equivalent of asking a McDonald's store manager to grow sales of Burger King and KFC." But Ronny Gal, a Bernstein analyst, says: "As the leader in the field, Purdue would not have been able to grow the pie unless they could get physicians to prescribe more opiates overall."

A former senior manager at the company describes the strategy as a "one, two punch", explaining that as long as doctors were comfortable prescribing an opioid — even if it was not Purdue's — then sales reps could convert them to OxyContin in time.

Big presence

One company that would also have benefited from greater demand for opioids is Rhodes Pharma, a drugmaker also owned by the Sackler family. The Rhode Island-based company was set up in November 2007, according to registration documents filed in Delaware — just four months after Purdue pleaded guilty to misleading patients and doctors.

Rhodes has not been publicly connected to the Sackler family before, and their ownership of the company may weaken one of their defences: that they cannot be held responsible for the opioid crisis because Purdue accounts for a small fraction of overall prescriptions.

In an article on its website, entitled "Common Myths About OxyContin," Purdue says: "The terms oxycodone and OxyContin are often used interchangeably . . . News reports often mistakenly refer to OxyContin, even when other medications containing oxycodone are specifically named by authorities."

The article says OxyContin accounted for just 1.7 per cent of total opioid prescriptions in 2016. However, according to figures seen by the FT, Rhodes is a much larger producer of opioids by volume, and the combined companies accounted for 14.4m prescriptions that year, giving them an overall market share of 6 per cent in 2016.

That would make Purdue-Rhodes the seventh largest opioid manufacturer in the US, just behind generic drugmaking giant Teva, and well ahead of many of the other companies targeted in the recent wave of litigation, such as Johnson & Johnson, Endo and Depomed.

According to an FDA database, Rhodes Pharma makes a wide range of opioid products containing highly addictive opiates such as morphine, oxycodone and hydromorphone. Although registered as a separate entity from Purdue, employees say that little distinction is made internally between the two companies. Staff share the same employee handbook, according to a copy of the 2017 manual seen by the FT.

A former senior manager at Purdue says Rhodes was set up as a "landing pad" for the Sackler family in 2007, to prepare for the possibility that they would need to start afresh following the crisis then engulfing OxyContin. It could still serve the same purpose, he says, noting the company's decision to hire restructuring experts last month. People familiar with Purdue's finances say they are under pressure as it struggles to contend with mounting legal bills and falling sales of OxyContin.

The former employee is one of hundreds of people who have departed the drugmaker this year, some of whom left because they knew people who had become addicted. "There were a lot of people who had personal experiences — family members and friends who became addicted — and they started to ask if the benefits of opioids outweigh the risks," the person says. "I think that unless you're a zealot it's hard to see that they do not."

Speed read

Legal pressure Purdue faces more than 1,000 lawsuits claiming it ignited and fuelled the opioid crisis

New links Purdue's owners also own Rhodes Pharma: their combined opioid output is the seventh biggest in the US

Penalty risk Prosecutors will need to show that Purdue violated a 2007 settlement on its marketing of opioids

Rhodes PHARMACEUTICALS

$79bn

Annual bill in the US for the opioid epidemic, according to the CDC

14.4m

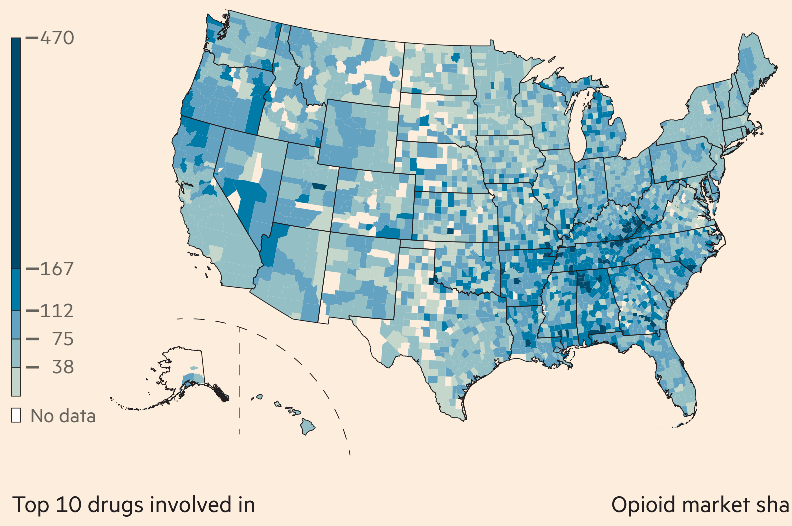
Number of prescriptions sold by Purdue and Rhodes in 2016

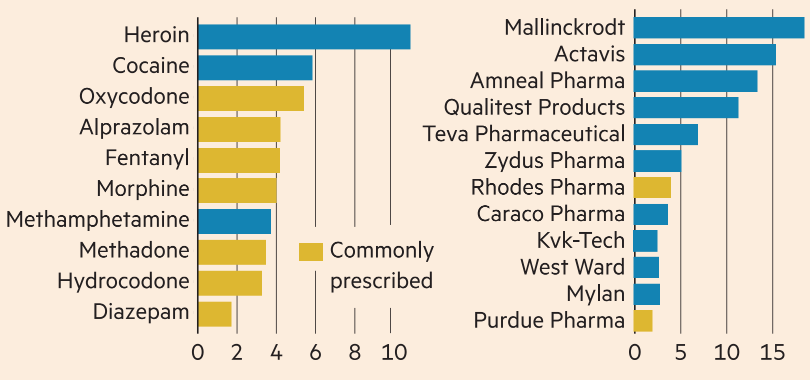
42,000

Deaths in 2016 in the US resulting from the opioid crisis

Prescription opioid crisis in the US

Prescriptions per 100 persons, by county (2016)





Top 10 drugs involved in US drug overdose deaths (Number of deaths, 2014, '000s)

Opioid market share in the US, 2016 (%, by prescriptions)

Graphic: Alan Smith
Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; FT research; Institute for Medicaid Innovation

FINANCIAL TIMES
'Without fear and without favour'

TUESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER 2018

India's misguided move towards data localisation

New rules are needed to guarantee cross-border flows of information

It would seem perverse for an emerging economy desperate for growth and profits deliberately to damage one of its most successful export sectors. But India, where the threat of self-destructive protectionism never quite goes away, is shaping up to do exactly that.

A draft government policy envisages a ban on the international transfer of data generated by Indian ecommerce users. A similar policy implemented by the Reserve Bank of India will prohibit companies sending financial data abroad from October.

Both Indian and foreign companies, particularly from the US, have protested. They are right to do so. Such data localisation measures are on the rise around the world. Frequently they use legitimate concerns such as cyber security or privacy as covers for old-fashioned protectionism.

In India's case, the moves have been egged on by domestic companies, including data centre and digital payments groups, trying to keep out foreign competition. This is short-sighted. India has benefited mightily from its IT industry engaging with the world economy. A boost for a few Indian companies will be outweighed by lower efficiency from using relatively expensive domestic data storage, and by the loss of foreign processing business.

The measures are a further move towards breaking up the world into a series of data regimes, a phenomenon sometimes named the "splinternet". This could seriously retard the growth of data-enabled innovation beyond simply the delivery of online services.

Increasingly, goods supply chains have an associated data stream feeding information back and forth between the manufacturer and the user. Such services will take a rising share of value-added in consumer and capital goods. Growth will be restricted if data cannot be aggregated internationally.

There are entirely legitimate reasons for restricting the free movement of data, chief among them being concerns about privacy. While some of the toughest restrictions on data movements are in surveillance states such as Russia and China, some EU countries have also brought in data localisation measures with privacy in mind. For historical reasons, Germany is particularly sensitive to concerns in this area.

Yet a properly-constituted system of free data flow could have clearly defined safeguards to protect the privacy and security of personal information. The best solution would be clauses written into trade agreements — or a standalone treaty — guaranteeing the exchange of information subject to that condition.

At the moment, as so often with international trade and commerce, there is a dearth of governments trying to take the initiative. The US used to be at the forefront of this, putting substantive provisions on data flow into the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal. To the credit of the countries that remained and completed the deal after President Donald Trump pulled the US out of the pact, they kept the provisions in. But beyond that there is a lack of momentum.

Meanwhile, the EU has largely removed itself from the game. Rather than reciprocal trade deals it relies on unilateral "adequacy agreements" allowing information exchange with authorised countries or companies. Such deals are uncomfortably fragile, being subject to unilateral revocation and vulnerable to legal challenge.

As long as no one is taking the lead on data governance, governments like India's can argue they are merely following international norms. If the benefits of the information economy are to be maximised, data flow is a hole in global governance that needs to be filled.

Tightening up China's Belt and Road Initiative

Beijing's lending could fuel a debt crisis in the developing world

Chinese officials have long talked up the "win-win" attributes of their engagement with other developing countries. China wins contracts, markets and access to raw commodities. Its partners win infrastructure and investment, and an ally that, unlike western countries, eschews obvious political conditionality in return for loans. The mutual benefits can indeed be great. A growing number of the recipients of Chinese credit are discovering, however, that the purported "win-win" formula also creates losers.

US officials claim to see a pattern in which Beijing has encouraged indebtedness in order to gain control of strategic assets when debtors default on repayments. Whether China is doing this deliberately or not — and Beijing strongly denies this — the effect in parts of Africa and Asia is noteworthy.

For good reason, Pakistan plans to renegotiate agreements signed under Chinese President Xi Jinping's Eurasian African infrastructure rollout known as the Belt and Road Initiative. Malaysia has gone further and cancelled about $3bn worth of pipeline projects linked to the same Chinese programme. Kuala Lumpur had already suspended another $20bn in BRI schemes and is investigating links in some of them to the scandal-plagued 1Malaysia Development Berhad investment fund.

It is in the interest of both countries to review how strategic, commercially sound and clean these projects are. Pakistan is in the throes of a balance of payment crisis brought on in large part by the scale of its borrowing under the $62bn China-Pakistan Economic Corridor plan — the most ambitious part of the BRI. This risks triggering a row between Beijing and Washington, which places the IMF in the unenviable role of arbiter of the competing interests of two of its three largest shareholders.

Last month, members of the US Senate accused China of "weaponising capital" and called on the Trump administration to ensure the IMF does not leap to the rescue of countries struggling to repay Chinese loans. There is a whiff of hypocrisy in this, given the reckless nature of past US lending. If the real concern in Washington is to maintain US influence in the developing world in the face of Chinese rivalry, it needs to raise its own game.

But there are also valid reasons for US concern. No doubt, Chinese financing is supporting growth in Africa and Asia. No doubt, too, it is increasing the risk of distress in vulnerable clients. A detailed recent study by the Center for Global Development found this was the case in 23 of 68 countries with BRI funding, eight of which already have unsustainable levels of sovereign debt.

Sri Lanka surrendered a 99-year lease to a Chinese conglomerate for a port financed with loans from Beijing that failed to generate much income. Ports in Pakistan and Djibouti, where both the US and China have military bases, are vulnerable to similar takeovers.

It is not the role of the IMF to safeguard America's national security interests. But it is the IMF's job to sound the alarm over irresponsible lending and borrowing.

Although discredited by its failures to do this correctly in the past, there is no reason that the IMF should not improve in future. It should also lean on China to join the Paris club of international creditors, or at least subscribe to the same standards of sustainability and transparency.

The burgeoning problems associated with opaque Chinese lending have global implications. China's reputation as a development financier is on the line.

Letters

Email: letters.editor@ft.com
Include daytime telephone number and full address
Corrections: corrections@ft.com
If you are not satisfied with the FT's response to your complaint, you can appeal
to the FT Editorial Complaints Commissioner: complaints.commissioner@ft.com

It is the baby boomers who are the true 'sandwich generation'

Sarah Sands' prediction that "Five-generation families are our future" (September 8/9) is unlikely to come true if current patterns of family formation continue because the median age at which women are becoming mothers is now 30, five years later than their mothers or grandmothers. The generation gap is increasing and more women are becoming grandmothers later in life. They are the sandwich generation. Altogether 62 per cent of over-50s in England have at least one grandchild. Half of working mothers rely on grandparents for some childcare.

The narrowing gap between the life expectancies of men and women means older men are more likely to be caring for a wife than their fathers were. Among the 6.5m carers in the UK, half are aged over 55, including a million over 65. Altogether, nearly one in five women and one in eight men aged between 55 and 64 years are carers and 20-30 per cent of them are caring at least 35 hours a week. With the raising of the state pension age to 65 years for women, they are expected to combine care with employment. Employment rates have increased among women affected by the higher SPA but it is still under half and a recent Institute for Fiscal Studies study found one in five, compared with 6 per cent pre-reform, were in poverty.

Inequalities facing the sandwich generation are substantial. There are huge variations in health expectancies associated with education and employment opportunities, environment and lifestyle. In some parts men are living 14.1 years and women 15 years longer in "very good health or good health" than in other parts (Office for National Statistics). Sadly it is not true that "we are all spreading our wings, young and older".

Hilary Land
Professor Emerita of Family Policy,
School for Policy Studies,
University of Bristol, UK

Juncker's appointment should not set a precedent

The *spitzenkandidat* system was adopted by the European Parliament in a classic EU power grab after its last elections in 2014. Until then, commission presidents had been chosen by the European Council of national leaders on its own. The European Parliament, however, found a moment of weakness on the council to press its case and the council endorsed Jean-Claude Juncker, the *spitzenkandidat* proposed by the loose party grouping that won the most seats in the 2014 EU parliamentary election.

Your article ("EU fires starting gun in race for top jobs", September 4) implies the 2014 experiment has set a permanent precedent, but there is no legal or constitutional reason for the European Council to permit this. Indeed, acceptance of such a precedent would represent a further erosion of national influence within the EU at a time when the anti-federalist tide is running strongly.

Arguments that the *spitzenkandidat* system enhances electoral accountability do not wash. National leaders have greater democratic legitimacy than MEPs, with national elections recording much higher turnouts than the paltry 43 per cent in the 2014 EU elections. Anyway, who trusts a constitutional system in which the arrangements are constantly in flux?

Finally, examine the outcome of the first use of the *spitzenkandidat* system. Under Mr Juncker's leadership, the European Commission has failed effectively to handle mass immigration and its aftermath, the eurozone mess has deepened, the Visegrad countries have been alienated and Britain has voted for Brexit. Then there is the recent controversial promotion of Mr Juncker's *chef de cabinet* to head the EU civil service and, fair or not, his bibulous reputation.

A reversion to the normal method for selecting commission presidents would seem fully justified.

Gregory Shenkman
London W8, UK

'It's casual Thursday'

The IPPR's analysis has been widely endorsed

In his review of the Institute for Public Policy Research Commission on Economic Justice's report ("Weighing the remedies for Britain's economic injustices", September 8), Jesse Norman misrepresents some of its key arguments. He says it focuses on the UK's economic problems since the financial crisis and should instead have taken a longer view. But that is precisely what the report does, arguing that our under-performance in investment, productivity, trade and geographic inequality go back 30-40 years. He implies the report ignores the build-up of debt in that period. On the contrary, we point to this as a source both of the UK's unbalanced growth model and its uncompetitive exchange rate despite a trade deficit. He says we neglect the role of government in fostering the success of the UK's leading sectors; in fact we emphasise this point in arguing for a more diversified industrial strategy.

Mr Norman doubts the report will get bipartisan support for its implementation. But the remarkable breadth of people and institutions which have endorsed its broad arguments (though of course not every policy recommendation), ranging right across the political spectrum, suggests a deeper conclusion.

This is that, 10 years after the financial crisis, a consensus is finally being reached on the need for a fundamental change of economic direction. Our polling shows widespread public agreement with the key arguments and major proposals of the report. I would urge FT readers to judge it for themselves.

Michael Jacobs
Director, Institute for Public Policy Research, London WC2, UK

After saving the world, TSB should be a breeze

Your profile of Richard Meddings ("Richard Meddings will need rugged determination in top TSB job", September 8) might have mentioned that he (with Peter Sands) is widely credited with devising the banking capital injection scheme which enabled Gordon Brown to "save the world" in October 2008. Saving TSB ought to be a walk in the park after that.

Rupert Boswall
Staplehurst, Kent, UK

Thinking like an engineer will make software safer

Lex is right, cyber attacks are a systemic threat ("BA/cyber attacks: the next systemic crisis", September 8). Almost all software is insecure because it is not seen as an engineering product that needs scientific foundations. Most vulnerabilities that cyber attacks exploit can be traced to errors in software design and programming. Such errors are pandemic because programming has evolved not as an engineering profession but as a branch of creative writing — and even worse, one where plagiarism is strongly encouraged.

Programmers make many mistakes in their own code and they also include vast amounts of software that they did not write and that they do not fully understand. They rely on testing to find all the errors, even though computer scientists know that most errors in complex systems will never be found in any practical amount of testing. Although it is possible and practical to design and build software systems scientifically and to reason about correctness and security, there are few incentives for the software industry to adopt rigorous methods and tools, and regulators have failed to address this market failure. Until they do, the systemic threat from cyber risks will continue and it will get worse.

Prof Martyn Thomas
Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering, London SW8, UK

Bridge to Belfast needs a Chinese sense of urgency

The "Greater Bay Area" project featured in the FT (September 3) should be an inspiration to the UK.

The UK needs the "Belfast area bay project". The integrity of the United Kingdom in political, economic and social terms demands a physical interconnection, namely a bridge between Galloway and Belfast. At the very minimum the end result will be more internal UK trade.

Belfast would emerge as a port of increased importance for the UK as a whole in terms of transatlantic trade given the proximity to the north Atlantic and the great circle route.

This would place the UK in a more pivotal position between the transatlantic route and the increasingly interconnected markets of Europe and Asia via the Channel tunnel.

The imperative of post-Brexit competitiveness demands such an expansion of infrastructure in the here and now. In this context the UK government needs to develop a Chinese sense of urgency.

John Barstow
Pulborough, West Sussex, UK

Balkans frontier squabble exposes double standard

While I have no particularly firm view on the benefits or otherwise of the re-drawing of the border between Serbia and Kosovo ("Land-swap proposal triggers Balkan unease", September 7), I can only be amazed by the double standards of those, both in the area and in the wider EU, who supported the creation of an independent Kosovo but are opposed to the proposed redrawing on the basis of the inviolability of borders in Europe.

What makes current borders inviolable while earlier ones became "adjustable"? What was the 1999 break-away of Kosovo from Serbia if not a forcible redrawing of Serbia's borders on an ethnic basis?

Stephen C Capsaskis
Athens, Greece

Efforts to close the 'doom loop' are destined to fail

Thomas Huertas ("Bank holdings of sovereign debt need scrutiny", Letters, September 7) makes very reasonable proposals on how to control the "doom loop" of government debt making the banking system more risky, while the banks make the government's finances more risky. But the sensible reforms he recommends won't happen and can't happen, for a simple reason: the financial regulators who would have to take the actions are employees of the government which wants to expand its debt. A top priority of all governments is to be able to increase their debt as needed. The regulators will not act against this fundamental interest of their employer.

An egregious example of this problem in the US context is that as the bubble inflated the banking regulators did, and still do, allow the banks to hold unlimited amounts of the debt of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the government-backed mortgage firms, long since failed and in conservatorship.

Moreover, the regulators allowed (and indeed promoted, through low capital requirements) banks to own and finance with deposits the preferred equity of Fannie and Freddie. But what were the poor regulators to do? Their employer, the US government, wanted to expand housing debt and leverage through Fannie and Freddie, and they went along.

Alex J Pollock
Distinguished Senior Fellow,
R Street Institute, Washington, DC, US

OPINION ON FT.COM
Nick Butler
Why Donald Trump's ambitions for US gas are based on shaky foundations
www.ft.com/nickbutler

A spectacular success for tea-pickers

India Notebook

by Amy Kazmin

Techno-optimists mesmerise global audiences with visions of how cutting-edge technology — from 3D printing to gene editing to artificial intelligence — will boost economic productivity and transform human lives. Often forgotten in this euphoria is how many people have yet to benefit from older, more humble technologies — such as a pair of spectacles.

In India's tea-growing Assam state, a recent randomised control trial highlighted the dramatic economic benefits of reading glasses for ageing tea-pickers suffering from presbyopia — the decline in near-vision that comes with age.

The research took place last year at the peak of the harvest season, when tea-leaves are abundant. The only constraint is how fast the workers can pluck. Before the trial, not one of the 751 enlisted tea-pickers, all over the age of 40, had glasses. For the study, half got simple reading glasses — like those sold over-the-counter in many western countries — and half did not.

Professor Nathan Congdon, of Queen's University Belfast, says the results — published recently in the Lancet — were unequivocal, if unsurprising. Workers with glasses plucked around 5kg more tea each day than those without — a 21 per cent increase in productivity. Tea-pickers over the age of 50 recorded even bigger gains, at 31 per cent.

"For picking tea, that ability to see things up close is very important — to determine whether a bud of tea is ready to be picked or not," he says.

Presbyopia is the most common global cause of sight impairment, and people living in rural areas are no less susceptible to it than city dwellers. For tea-pickers, who are paid by how much they pluck — and pruned from the labour force if they cannot meet minimum targets — correcting the problem is a major boost.

"For an increase in productivity of 22 per cent or even more — that's a massive amount of additional income," says Prof Congdon, who expects a similar impact in other plantation workers. "To be able to continue working when you want to is also transformative."

The Assam study was funded by an advocacy group called Clearly, set up two years ago by Hong Kong-based businessman James Chen. He spent his early childhood in Africa and was educated in the US.

Today, the 56-year-old's personal mission is to make corrective glasses accessible to the estimated 2.5bn people in the world that he says lack them, and put the issue on the global policy agenda.

"The development world and eye professionals are always saying, 'This can't be done for people in low resource settings'," he says. "We need to make people aware of the scale of the issues — and that there actually are solutions."

At present, access to spectacles in emerging markets is hindered by a shortage of optometrists, high import tariffs that make frames and lenses prohibitively expensive and regulations that tightly restrict glasses' prescription and sale.

But from 2012 to 2017, another charity founded by Mr Chen trained Rwandan nurses to carry out basic vision tests and then screened 2.5m people. The result: 300,000 obtained glasses — 90 per cent of them, simple reading glasses. Now, the charity is replicating the initiative in Ghana.

Meanwhile, Clearly is working with researchers to create a body of scientific evidence that glasses matter — to persuade policymakers that investing in eye-care can bring socio-economic dividends.

Next on the research agenda is to study how glasses can boost productivity in the garment sector, extend employment, boost educational outcomes and reduce road accidents.

"If you can't see clearly, it's obviously going to affect you, but that's not good enough for policymakers and government ministers. They need evidence," Mr Chen says. He admits, however, to being sometimes puzzled about why such arduous exercises are really necessary.

"The top five [male] executives of the World Bank — in their official photos — they are wearing glasses, but they can't figure out that the beneficiaries they are trying to help might get benefits?" he says. "This solution has been around for 700 years. It's time. We can fix this."

amy.kazmin@ft.com

Opinion

A new centre party will have to wait

POLITICS

Robert Shrimsley

The thunder of the centre party timpani, or perhaps the tinkle of triangles, grows louder. From the terraces of Twickenham to the dining rooms of Dulwich, the anticipation mounts. The realignment of UK politics is at hand, or close, or coming soonish. A new moderate party (details to be advised) with a fresh, charismatic leader (name to follow) is coming with a bold policy platform (to be determined) that will heal the divisions and break the mould of British politics. En Marche!

The conditions could hardly be more propitious. The Tories are in chaos over Brexit and could soon elect a populist rightwinger as leader. Labour has been taken over by Marxists, described by the former head of the Commission for Racial Equality as being "led by anti-Semites and racists" and is in the process of purging moderate MPs — in one case live streamed by Iranian TV. Moderates know there is no future for them in Jeremy Corbyn's Labour.

Meanwhile, the most momentous issue of modern times could be heading to the hardest of conclusions almost by default. So yes, there is a desperate need for a moderate, market-orientated party of social justice. And there is likely to be one, if not a full-blown new party then at least something that puts the boosters under the stagnant Liberal Democrats, with whom a new group will need to work. What price the Lab Dems?

Yet the rush needs to be halted. Those tempted are right to be cautious. The UK's voting system is heavily weighted against new parties — there is no French run-off to speed the arrival of our Emmanuel Macron — and they will only get one shot at this. So while the time is coming, there are four good reasons why now is not yet the right moment.

The first is that there is no obvious leader. This tends to matter: none of the contenders yet have that combination of passion, charisma and determination that is the prerequisite for any venture having even the semblance of a chance. The 1980s breakaway Social Democratic party had three national figures and still failed. With the right leader there is a chance; without, there is none.

Second, they do not yet know what will happen to the Conservatives. A post-Brexit party led by Boris Johnson is a different prospect to one led by, say, Sajid Javid — not least if a new group is to attract defecting Tories. The current civil war may continue, but it may burn far less hot. As Theresa May's early popularity showed, the Tories are capable of closing a gap in the centre very quickly.

> There may be a gap in the philosophical market, but there is no clear evidence of a demand for it

Thirdly, there is a fight to be had now over Brexit and any breakaway from Labour will weaken that battle. Leaving aside the rights and wrongs of the case for a second referendum (I am dubious), the party is being nudged towards the idea. The leadership is resisting, preferring instead to focus on bringing down Mrs May. But even if it holds off the People's Vote campaign, Labour can certainly be pushed into at least adopting the softest of Brexits. The pro-Europeans correctly judge that this can only be done from within. In the short term then, they will park their fury over anti-Semitism and purges while there is a chance of pulling Labour their way.

Finally, and crucially, any new grouping needs to be about more than Brexit. There is little benefit in becoming the Remain party just as the UK leaves. Pro-Europeanism will be central to its platform but it cannot be what defines it.

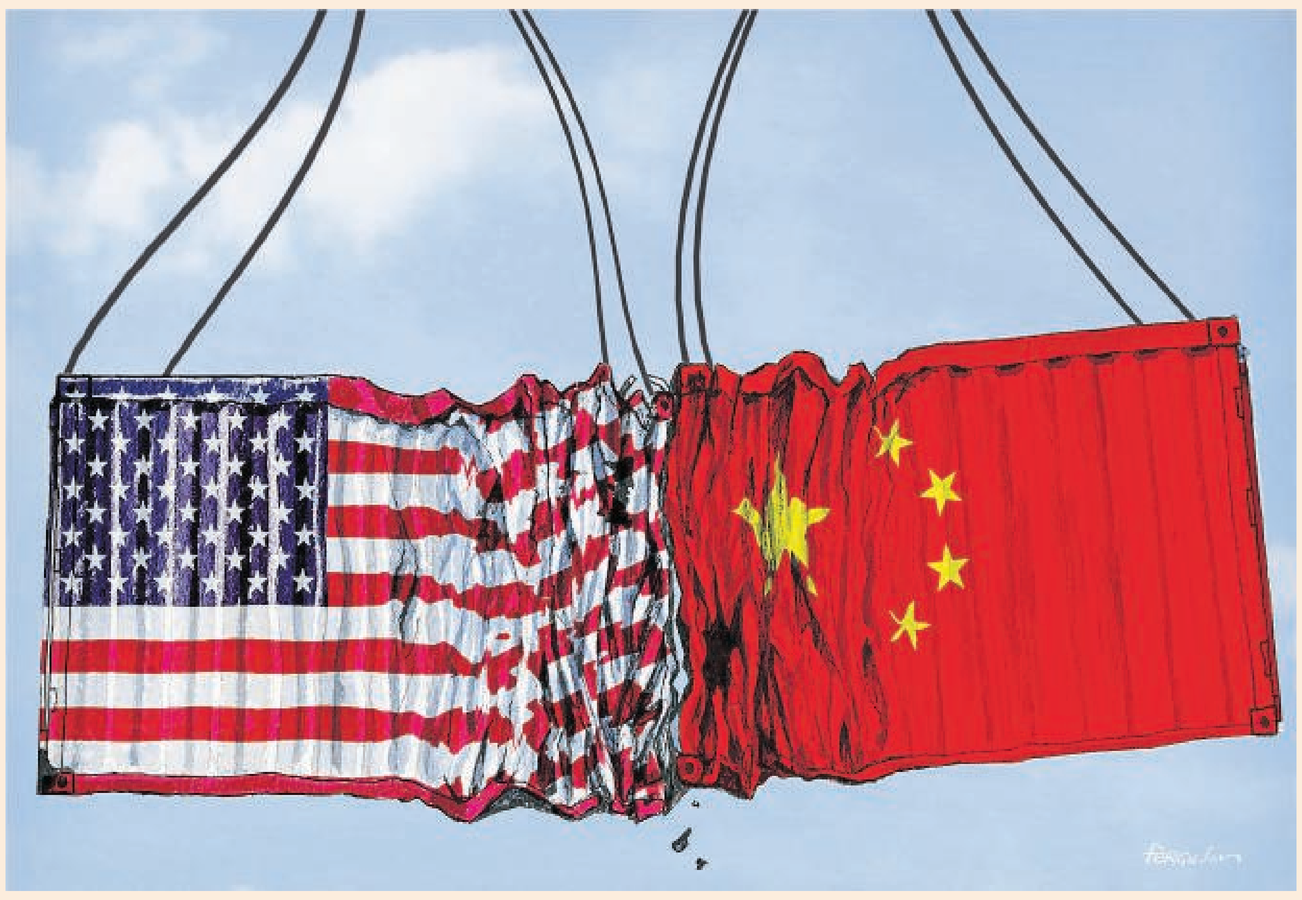
There may be a gap in the philosophical market; there is no clear evidence of a demand for it. Last year, in the most polarised election for 30 years, nearly 83 per cent of voters backed the two main parties. In England it was 87.5 per cent.

Voters have made clear their desire for change. A party that offers a return to the cosy continuity of the Tony Blair and David Cameron eras is not going to succeed. To stand any chance it must be more than the party of the metropolitan liberals. It will need to speak to provincial towns and hard-pressed families, to tackle the issues of economic fairness and injustice, ground on which Labour will certainly fight and which at least some Conservatives also recognise. It cannot surrender to soft liberalism. It will have to speak to concerns over immigration and appear tough on law and order. It will have to address the deepening crisis in public services and the inequality of life chances. If all this sounds rather Blairite, well there's the rub, because it needs the appeal of Blairism and without the toxicity of Mr Blair.

Get everything right and the prospects are still slim. But politics is so volatile that the right leader with the right programme might just have a chance, if not to win then at least to force the two big parties back towards the centre. Even so, until the would-be splitters can launch with a conviction to dazzle the voters they are right to bide their time.

robert.shrimsley@ft.com

America, China and the route to a trade war



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Gideon Rachman

"Trade wars are good, and easy to win." Donald Trump's breezy tweet of last March may go down in history as the economic equivalent of a prediction in Britain, in August 1914, that the first world war would "all be over by Christmas".

The US president's initial tariffs, imposed on $50bn-worth of Chinese exports in June, did not bring swift victory. Instead, they were met with Chinese retaliation. Now Mr Trump is preparing to impose tariffs on a further $200bn-worth of imports from China, which will probably be met, once again, by a tit-for-tat response from Beijing. The world is on the very brink of a major trade war between the US and China, and it is unlikely to end quickly.

To date, markets have been oddly relaxed about all this. Perhaps they have assumed that a last-minute deal would be reached between the US and China? But that is far too complacent. Instead, there are political, economic and strategic reasons that are pushing the two sides towards prolonged confrontation.

If both sides proceed as threatened, they will soon have covered more than half of their bilateral trade — with Mr Trump threatening even further tariffs after that, which would essentially cover all Chinese exports to the US.

America's biggest companies and products are already in the line of fire. Apple warned last week that the cost of its products will rise if the next round of proposed tariffs are imposed. It was met with a presidential suggestion that they relocate production to the US. American farmers, hit by Chinese tariffs on soyabeans, have been offered government subsidies and appeals to their patriotism.

For political reasons, both Mr Trump and President Xi Jinping of China will find it very hard to back away from this fight. It is possible that Mr Trump would accept a symbolic victory. But Mr Xi cannot afford a symbolic defeat. The Chinese people have been taught that their "century of humiliation" began when Britain forced the Qing dynasty to make concessions on trade in the 19th century. Mr Xi has promised a "great resurgence of the Chinese people" that will ensure that such humiliations never occur again.

There is also reason for doubt that, when it comes to China, the Trump administration would settle for minor concessions — such as Chinese promises to buy more American goods or to change rules on joint ventures. The protectionists at the heart of the administration — in particular Robert Lighthizer, the US trade representative, and Peter Navarro, policy adviser on trade and manufacturing in the White House — have long regarded China as the core of America's trade problems.

Optimists will take heart from the fact that Mr Trump has backed off, possibly temporarily, from the dire trade threats he was aiming at Mexico and the EU. The Mexicans have promised to restructure automobile supply chains, and the EU has pledged to buy more American soyabeans and gas, and to open discussions about a free-trade pact.

But the US's complaints about China are much more far-reaching than its concerns about the EU or Mexico. They relate not just to specific protected industries, but to the entire structure of the Chinese economy.

In particular, the US objects to the way China plans to use industrial policy to create national champions in the industries of the future, such as self-driving vehicles and artificial intelligence. But the kinds of changes that the US wants to see in Beijing's "Made in China 2025" programme would require profound changes in the relationship between the Chinese state and industry that have political, as well as economic, implications.

> For political reasons, Trump and Xi will find it very hard to back away from this fight

Seen from Beijing, it looks as though the US is trying to prevent China moving into the industries of the future so as to ensure continued American dominance of the most profitable sectors of the global economy, and the most strategically-significant technologies. No Chinese government is likely to accept limiting the country's ambitions in that way.

The contest over future technologies also underlines the fact that there is a strategic aspect to this trade rivalry — something that is completely lacking in the Trump administration's confrontations with Mexico, Canada or even the EU.

China is the only plausible rival to the US as the dominant power of the 21st century. So while Mr Trump's trade tariffs reflect his own personal quirks — in particular, his longstanding protectionism — they are also part of a broader mood-shift within the US.

Large parts of the US establishment, well beyond the Trump administration, have soured on the idea that economic engagement is the best way to deal with a rising China. Instead, the appetite for confrontation is growing. Prominent Democrats are now as vocal in their calls for tariffs and trade sanctions on China as Mr Trump.

The dangers of US-Chinese confrontation over trade are amplified by the fact that both sides seem to believe that they will ultimately prevail. The Americans think that because China enjoys a massive trade surplus with the US, it is bound to suffer most and blink first. The Chinese are conscious of the political turmoil in Washington and the sensitivity of American voters to price rises.

Both sides are preparing for a trial of strength. It is unlikely to be over by Christmas.

gideon.rachman@ft.com

The case for maintaining net neutrality

TECHNOLOGY

John Thornhill

Few people who have any interest in net neutrality appear neutral on the subject. For some, slightly mystifying, reason, the arcane subject of internet traffic management has become one of the great ideological wedge issues of our time, pitting open internet evangelists against free market champions.

For a technically complicated debate, it has aroused passions around the world. The comedian John Oliver has said that the only two words in the English language that offer more boredom than net neutrality are "featuring Sting". But he has still persuaded hundreds of thousands of concerned internet users in the US to bombard the Federal Communications Commission with emails supporting the principle.

The term was first coined by Tim Wu, a Columbia University law professor. It enshrines the principle that internet service providers should provide all online content and services on an equal basis. When delivering data, ISPs should not discriminate by speed or price.

Last month, that principle was upheld in India when the government issued rules mandating net neutrality. The government's intervention was preceded by a lively four-year debate, during which 800,000 users emailed the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in one week in 2015 demanding a "free and fair" internet.

Open internet advocates were elated, boasting that India now enjoyed the strongest net neutrality regulations in the world. However, critics attacked the move as "cyber socialism" that might deter providers from expanding coverage to India's unconnected. The rules would also be near-impossible to monitor or enforce, they argued.

In the US, government policy has been heading in the opposite direction. In June, the Trump administration scrapped Obama-era rules enforcing the principle, arguing that government should not micromanage the internet. But the administration's deregulation drive is being resisted by some US states. Last month, Californian legislators approved a bill defending net neutrality. Oregon, Vermont and Washington have already enacted similar legislation. But the betting is that federal law will still ultimately prevail.

> The public debate is often based on partial information, corrupted by corporate lobbying

If policymaking could be subjected to A/B testing then the differing approaches of India and the US might be instructive (although there may be too many variables to reach a definitive judgment). Which policy will stimulate greater innovation?

At the level of principle, both camps make clear and valid points. The "rage against the machine" crowd argues that it is harmful for the delivery of data to be deliberately slowed down — or throttled — to give privileged, paying customers a faster service. That only entrenches rich incumbents over disruptive insurgents, stifles innovation and hinders new online businesses from emerging.

But some free-market economists counter that it is perverse to prevent a business that may be critically dependent on reliable and timely data provision from buying faster services from a willing seller. Any abuses of data provision are better dealt with by existing consumer protection and competition rules. Turning the internet into a de facto public utility erodes market incentives to improve infrastructure or data compression, or invent better methods of data delivery in the era of 5G.

But when the discussion descends from the lofty heights of principle to the messy terrain of practicality then many of these distinctions melt away. In practice, ISPs already throttle delivery of data at peak times. When we all return home to binge-watch Netflix movies at the same time then data delivery has, in effect, to be rationed. Moreover, even India's rules accept that certain exceptions should be made. Exemptions are allowed for "critical" internet of things services, such as autonomous cars and remote diagnostic surgery.

In truth, the arguments over net neutrality involve complex trade-offs and are a matter of broader societal choice. But that public debate is often based on partial information, corrupted by corporate lobbying, and mangled by dysfunctional political systems.

In a world that corresponds to economists' assumptions of perfect competition and rational actors, we would not need net neutrality rules. But until that happy day arrives and goodwill, peace, and free chocolate ice-cream descend upon the earth, then we should defend this necessary principle.

It is better to enforce equal access with some exemptions, as in India, than to allow a handful of ISPs to discriminate between users in far-from-perfect markets.

john.thornhill@ft.com

Biological bounty is the ocean's richest treasure

SCIENCE

Anjana Ahuja

The high seas are stocked with untold riches. Not gold or rubies hidden on shipwrecks but a more contemporary kind of treasure: the DNA of millions of marine creatures. The harvesting of this biological bounty is already under way. Around 13,000 genetic sequences from more than 800 marine species have been patented — with just under half of all patents belonging to the German chemicals company BASF. These striking statistics will feature in UN discussions that have begun in New York on a contentious issue: who should own and profit from the ocean's immense biodiversity?

The question is as broad as the ocean is deep, with cutting-edge science, commerce, and international treaties and conventions overlapping with discomforting complexity. Nations are protected from biopiracy — the plunder of native plant and animal DNA — under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2010 Nagoya protocol. But this protection, afforded around national shores, lapses in international waters, which begin 200 nautical miles out.

Here, governance becomes hazy. The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which predates the genetic revolution, contends that the resources found on or below the seabed, such as minerals, are the "common heritage of mankind". The uncertainty of how this principle applies to marine genetics — combined with an enshrined freedom to roam the high seas — is turning the oceans into a genetic Klondike.

> The patenting of sea life recalls the protracted legal battle over the ownership of human genes

Marjo Vierros, a senior fellow in global marine governance at the United Nations University, the UN's academic arm, has charted commercial interest (patents) in almost every kind of marine organism: marine sponges, corals, worms, molluscs, algae, fish (including sharks), and micro-organisms (archaea and bacteria). Many genetic sequences are destined for use in the chemical industry, but some show promise as new medicines or even as ingredients in cosmetics.

The majority of existing patents cover marine species found in protected national waters, but the most valuable may lurk in far-off depths. The bottom of the ocean is home to extremophiles, organisms that have adapted to chilly temperatures, crushing pressures and, near hydrothermal vents, the acidic environment. Identifying the genes that allow vent-dwelling organisms to thrive — and then splicing those into, say, crops that could be grown in acidic soils — has obvious commercial potential. The global market for marine biotechnology is expected to reach $6.4bn by 2025.

BASF did not need to mount expensive fishing expeditions for its patent trove: it netted most of them simply by scouring public genetic databases and then, entirely legally, applying for patents. Robert Blasiak, an ocean management researcher at Stockholm University, documented the marine gene-grab in a recent paper in Science Advances.

As well as discovering the dominance of BASF, the analysis of nearly 13,000 marine gene patents showed that 165 countries owned none, raising legitimate questions of social justice. He has written about the "urgency of clarifying the legal regime around access and sharing of marine genetic resources". One idea is for patent-holders to pay into an international global fund, from which poorer countries could benefit.

The patenting of sea life recalls the legal battle over the ownership of human genes. It began in the mid-1990s when Myriad Genetics filed patents for two genes associated with breast cancer. The company developed a proprietary $4,000 diagnostic test and sued rivals touting cheaper ones. This lasted until 2013, when the US Supreme Court finally ruled the Myriad patents invalid because DNA is a product of nature.

Now we must collectively venture on to the high seas to ask to whom the sponges, corals, fish, molluscs, worms, and even the bacteria, rightly belong.

anjana.ahuja@ft.com

Lex.

Twitter: @FTLex

Geely/Volvo: hitting the brakes

Better safe than sorry. Volvo Cars, famous for inventing the modern seatbelt, has long been renowned for its risk-averse approach. Its trademark caution is displayed in a decision to delay its initial public offering. The Swedish carmaker and Geely, its Chinese owner, feared that trade wars would hit the valuation.

The decision contrasts with that of Aston Martin, which on Monday confirmed plans to float. But the James Bond carmaker reckons it can sell itself as a luxury brand. That could give it some immunity from woes afflicting volume carmakers. Volvo reasonably thinks it might be dragged down by these jitters. The Stoxx 600 Autos & Parts index has dropped 15 per cent this year.

Even so, Volvo's IPO is more hampered by an overblown price target than the tariff tit-for-tat. The direct effect of this on Volvo should be limited. Over the six years to 2017, Volvo quadrupled the Chinese share of its production to about 17 per cent. It has started sourcing its XC60 sport utility vehicle, for sale in the US, from Sweden instead of China to avoid higher tariffs. A new US manufacturing base in South Carolina will add to its flexibility.

The valuation sought by Geely looks a bigger stumbling block. At $30bn, it would be over 16 times what Geely paid Ford for the whole business in 2010. That looks excessive, for all that Geely has presided over a remarkable recovery. It gave Volvo access to funds and with it, scope for reinvention. As a result, Volvos are no longer the butt of jokes such as this: What do you call a Volvo at the top of a hill? A miracle.

Bankers tried to justify the valuation by pointing to the group's other assets, such as its Polestar electric-car brand and its unfettered access to the Chinese market. At $30bn, Volvo's enterprise value would be 10 times its 2017 ebitda. Even with plans to double sales by the middle of the next decade and raise its profitability by 50 per cent, that is high. By contrast, the enterprise value of BMW is five times trailing ebitda. Daimler's is just over two times.

Volvo will hope its float is postponed, not cancelled. It wants extra cash to back its ambitions in electric and self-driving ambitions. But when the group eventually comes to market, Geely will need to be less demanding. Like their drivers, Volvos are conservative and understated. The same will probably apply to their maker's valuation.

Snap: ghosted

Kylie Jenner noted her dwindling use of Snapchat with the words: "ugh this is so sad". The model and reality TV star is not alone. Daily active users fell by 3m in the last quarter. Shares in Snap have gone the same way. At less than $10, the stock trades at a painful discount to last year's $17 IPO price.

Ms Jenner's lament earlier this year highlighted the problems of a social media platform sold to investors on the promise of fast growth. Instagram's cloning of Snapchat's distinctive features mean its disappearing stories and bunny-face filters are no longer unique. Snap cannot compete with Instagram's reach, either. Follower numbers are not regularly publicised but Ms Jenner said that she had 10m followers on Snapchat two years ago. Her Instagram following is over 114m.

Snap has tried to reassure investors by offering its first revenue projection — forecasting growth of about 29-37 per cent in the next quarter. This is fine, but it is unlikely to outrun its costs. Negative free cash flow of $234m in the second quarter was $5m more than the same period last year.

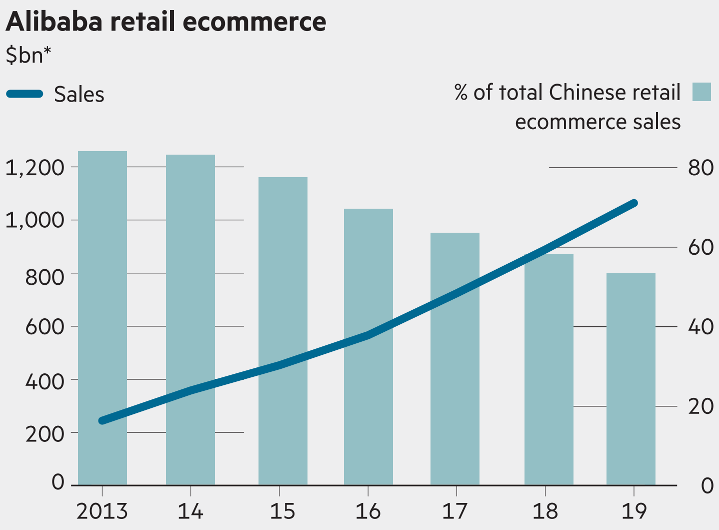
Snap still has $1.6bn in cash, but it is being run down by the company's focus on its video camera-equipped "Spectacles". This is a long-term bet. The number of consumers keen to wear tech hardware on their face may turn out to be modest.

Bringing in new sales executive Kristen O'Hara, formerly at Time Warner and WPP, and renaming the division "Business Solutions" looks like a worthwhile plan to present a more seasoned company to advertisers in the short term. And Snap can still boast more popularity with teens and tweens than older social media rivals, according to data company eMarketer.

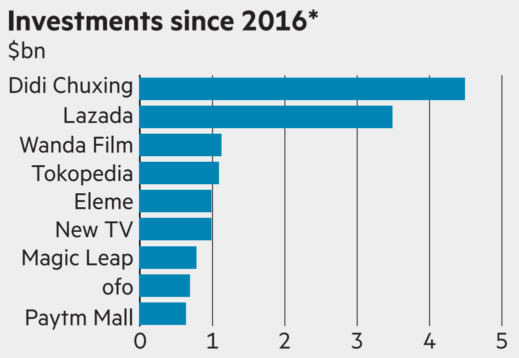
Those users are worth less and less to investors. When Snap went public its valuation was equal to about $90 per daily active user. At the current $12.5bn market capitalisation it is equal to just $66 per user. A slight lift in advertising revenue in the third quarter will not turn that around.

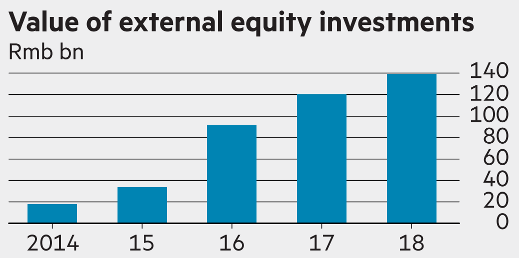
Alibaba/Daniel Zhang: dream catcher

In his upgraded role as chairman and chief executive, Daniel Zhang will need to deliver on the promises of visionary predecessor Jack Ma. Staving off domestic competition, expanding in southeast Asia and proving the value of a complex investment portfolio are among his top challenges.



* Includes gross merchandise value for Tmall, Taobao marketplace and AliExpress Global on a calendar year basis; includes products or services ordered using the internet via any device, regardless of the method of payment or fulfillment; excludes travel and event tickets; excludes Hong Kong





* Excluding an investment in China Unicom

FT graphic Sources: eMarketer; Crunchbase; Alibaba

Daniel Zhang's nickname at Alibaba translates to "free and unfettered". It will apply more accurately next year to founder Jack Ma. Mr Ma will be at liberty to pursue "lots of dreams" after handing the chairmanship of the $420bn group to Mr Zhang.

Mr Zhang, a long-term executive, must reassure shareholders that prospects are solid and that a plan to accumulate stakes in other businesses makes sense. A valuation of 50 times last year's earnings suggests that investors expect further explosive growth. But the shares are lower than they were a year ago.

Businesses with margins as high as Alibaba's are hard to find. Slick domestic competitors, such as JD.com and Tencent, are encroaching on its core business. The group's share of Chinese ecommerce will drop from more than 80 per cent five years ago to about 50 per cent next year, forecasts research group eMarketer.

Diversification into cloud services, media and urban transport may not offer the same high profit margins, given intense competition.

Geographic expansion will test Mr Zhang's abilities and the adaptability of Alibaba's business model. Last year, the group poured $1.1bn into Indonesia-based Tokopedia. In March, it added $2bn to its investment in Lazada, which is based in Singapore.

Both ecommerce groups focus on south-east Asia. These fragmented territories contrast with the solid geography of China, to which Alibaba is so well suited. The opportunity looks smaller too. Indonesia's ecommerce market is worth 1 per cent of China's, according to a study by Australia's government. User growth is fastest among poorer consumers, which is likely to depress an average order size of only $25.

Alibaba's external stakes have increased seven-fold in the past four years and are now 5 per cent of the market capitalisation. Last year the group recorded a Rmb18bn ($2.6bn) impairment on its stake in Alibaba Pictures, whose film *Asura* was set in a dimension of pure desire.

That is an obvious cue for Mr Zhang to steer away from managerial self-indulgence. Alibaba's ragbag of investments needs to start delivering.

Plus500: subtraction reaction

A buy signal for index funds looks like a sell signal for active investors in Plus500, which deals in contracts for difference. Last week, the London Stock Exchange said that shares in the group would join the FTSE 250 index.

No surprises there. The stock has nearly quadrupled since the start of 2017 to about £15. Demand for derivatives on cryptocurrencies fuelled revenues over the period. Profits upgrades became the norm.

But good times may now be in the past, as with bitcoin. On Thursday, the day after the FTSE news, five of Plus's founders said they were cashing out 8 per cent of the group's shares in a sale worth £145m, halving their combined stake. Then on Friday, gambling software company Playtech announced the sale of its whole 10 per cent stake. It has held shares since 2015.

Cynics' eyebrows will be raised at sales for "personal reasons" by five founders. One of them, Gal Haber, is a board director. But well-connected private investors rarely make calls whose prescience later looks suspicious, academic studies show.

Diversification and family finances are common motives, as with other investors. As if in confirmation, the founders offloaded stock worth £100m in 2016, when the share price was only about 660p.

It is indisputable the founders have the experience to interpret public data shrewdly. So does Playtech, owner of retail CFD brokerage Markets.com.

The crypto bear market is one reason to sell. Another is an EU regulators' move to curb speculative products' trading to protect the foolhardy.

In February, Plus said it believed the rules were "unlikely to have a material adverse effect" on it. In August, when the rules came into force, it said they could affect 30 per cent of its revenues.

Last week's heavy selling should irk passive fund managers. Under index rules, they must buy a stock that is already well off the highs of last month. For investors without such obligations, it is time to abandon ship.

CBS/Redstones: the eclipse of Moonves

CBS believes that two headaches can be cured with one press release. Yesterday the broadcast TV network said that Les Moonves, its well-paid chief executive, would be leaving. An investigation by the New Yorker magazine had detailed further sexual harassment allegations against the TV legend.

At the same time, CBS settled litigation with controlling shareholder, the Redstone family, over attempts to merge CBS with another Redstone affiliate, Viacom. The two moves are an elegant solution. But it will remain difficult to trust executives who fostered both problems.

Mr Moonves had been perceived as the hero in the long-running soap opera featuring the Redstones, Viacom and CBS. His acumen helped CBS weather the digital shift. He resisted a shareholder-unfriendly merger of CBS with the ailing Viacom.

A problem arises, however, when those perceived as too big to fail go ahead and fail anyway. Mr Moonves's $120m severance will not be his until an investigation into his alleged misbehaviour is over. The possibility remains that he will receive zero.

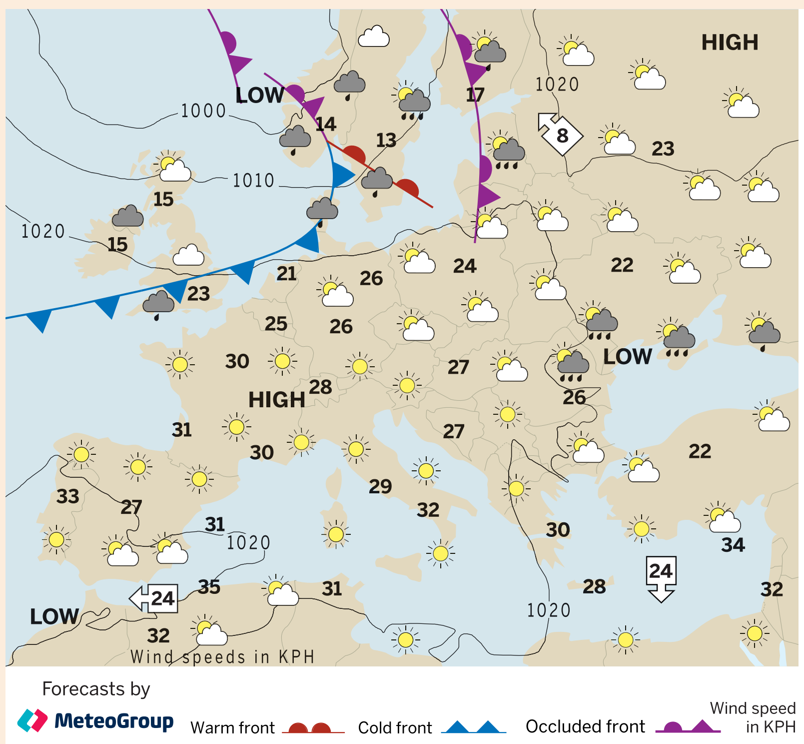
As a part of the governance reset, CBS will add six new independent directors. CBS has dropped its legal attempt to dilute the control of the Redstones. In exchange, the family said it would not suggest a Viacom/CBS merger for at least two years. This leaves CBS free to pursue transactions with the likes of Verizon. The governance changes are significant. The Redstones are stepping back in a way that seemed impossible before.

CBS is left without a permanent CEO. Its business results are decent; its streaming app is forecast to have 16m subscribers by 2022. It is still seen, even with an enterprise value of $31bn, as too small to survive alone.

Its forward p/e ratio is nine times, compared with Disney at 15 times. CBS and the Redstones seem to want to act responsibly and morally. Praise for this should be limited by the length of time it has taken them to get there.

FT **Lex on the web**
For notes on today's breaking stories go to **www.ft.com/lex**

WEATHER

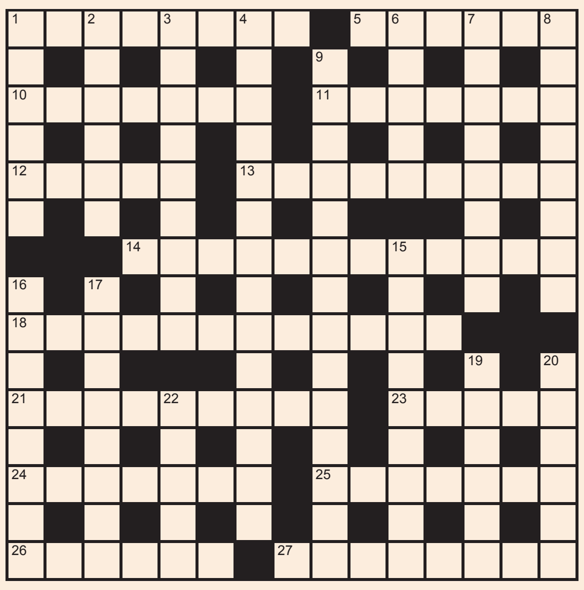


Today's temperatures

Maximum for day °C

Amsterdam	Cloudy	21	Malta	Sun	30
Ankara	Fair	23	Manila	Thunder	31
Athens	Sun	29	Miami	Cloudy	31
Bahrain	Sun	37	Milan	Sun	31
Barcelona	Sun	29	Montreal	Rain	21
Beijing	Cloudy	25	Moscow	Cloudy	23
Belfast	Cloudy	15	Mumbai	Fair	31
Belgrade	Fair	27	Munich	Sun	27
Berlin	Fair	26	Naples	Sun	32
Brussels	Sun	25	New York	Rain	27
Budapest	Fair	27	Nice	Sun	28
Cairo	Sun	34	Nicosia	Sun	34
Cardiff	Rain	19	Oslo	Rain	14
Chicago	Sun	26	Paris	Sun	30
Cologne	Sun	27	Prague	Fair	26
Copenhagen	Rain	18	Reykjavik	Cloudy	10
Delhi	Fair	35	Riga	Shower	21
Doha	Sun	38	Rio	Cloudy	25
Dubai	Sun	39	Rome	Sun	29
Dublin	Drizzle	15	San Francisco	Sun	20
Edinburgh	Fair	16	Singapore	Thunder	30
Frankfurt	Sun	28	Stockholm	Shower	17
Geneva	Sun	29	Strasbourg	Sun	29
Hamburg	Rain	22	Sydney	Sun	22
Helsinki	Shower	17	Tokyo	Cloudy	25
Hong Kong	Sun	32	Toronto	Cloudy	22
Istanbul	Fair	25	Vancouver	Shower	17
Lisbon	Sun	33	Vienna	Sun	28
London	Cloudy	23	Warsaw	Fair	24
Los Angeles	Fair	25	Washington	Thunder	27
Luxembourg	Sun	25	Zagreb	Sun	29
Madrid	Thunder	27	Zurich	Sun	28

CROSSWORD
No. 15,960 Set by GURNEY

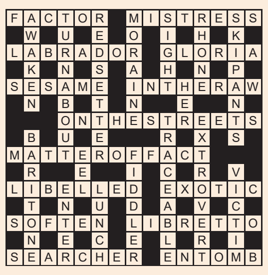


JOTTER PAD

ACROSS
1 Drunk backing change – culminating point (4,4)
5 Noticed wings of emus of multiple colours (6)
10 Give account of origins of normal and realistic price (7)
11 A card he's playing that's absurd (7)
12 Manage to avoid publicity inspired by Biblical lady (5)
13 Writer serene, not animated (9)
14 Nice miss using successful wine I imported (12)
18 Amorous fondling clasping fasteners? All one needs to get on board! (5,7)
21 Pay back unfortunate slumberer I left out (9)
23 Perfume dispatched, picked up (5)
24 Crazy to reverse during new road building (7)
25 Fuss after article opposing firm withdrawing fruit (7)
26 School period finishes early after local exchange (6)
27 Referring to mask, the French sounding alarm? (8)

DOWN
1 When leylandii are severely trimmed, riverside town is visible (6)
2 Language from harassed manager, having lost heart? (6)
3 Mounting some horse, maned, artist used for brand (5,4)
4 Less rash reader is prepared for full-scale practice (5,9)
6 Quarrel over eastern flood (5)
7 Nothing odd in fiesta, supported by inventor, a girl (8)
8 More boring daughter at stern? That is right (8)
9 Kitchen coinage unexpectedly good? (5,2,3,4)
15 Rock succeeded with singular quality (9)
16 Dispute over European joke featuring cut of pork? (5,3)
17 Receptacle is blocking run (8)
19 Happen to booze every Friday after labourers leave (just starting!) (6)
20 Note, very big, in Old English serving no purpose (6)
22 Wine store linked with, say, rising over-indulgence (5)

Solution 15,959



Companies & Markets
FINANCIAL TIMES

Everything app China's answer to Amazon prepares to list — COMPANIES, PAGE 15

Old school Lloyd's of London boss faces huge modernisation task — PATRICK JENKINS, PAGE 12

Deutsche hit by funding costs pain

● Bank faces €200m in lost annual revenues ● Chiefs focus on cutting price of debt issuance

STEPHEN MORRIS AND ROBERT SMITH — LONDON
OLAF STORBECK — FRANKFURT

Deutsche Bank is set to lose as much as €200m in revenue a year unless chief executive Christian Sewing can reverse a recent surge in funding costs.

Executives have made reducing the cost of issuing debt a top priority after a chastening summer for the German lender, people familiar with their thinking said.

The push comes after its credit rating was downgraded, its shares continued to tumble and the price of insuring its debt doubled on fears of contagion from political crises in Italy and Turkey.

Illustrative of the deteriorating situation Mr Sewing faces, every unsecured bond Deutsche has sold this year is trading below the issue price. When several German banks issued a new type of ultra-safe senior debt for the first time last month, Deutsche had to pay a coupon more than double that of smaller domestic peer Commerzbank.

Deutsche had historically benefited from being seen as a *de facto* extension of the German state — with an implicit guarantee it would be bailed out — and so it was able to raise money at a rate approaching that of the sovereign.

However, post-crisis rules mean that even senior bondholders are explicitly on the hook if a German bank fails, causing funding costs to skyrocket.

"Deutsche's ability to fund at a cheaper rate than its peer group was a cornerstone of its competitive edge," said Jernej Omahen, banking analyst at Goldman Sachs. "Regaining it should be the strategic imperative."

Paying more than big rivals such as France's BNP Paribas and JPMorgan Chase in the US leaves Deutsche's investment bank vulnerable to being priced out of business for its most important institutional clients, which would exacerbate market share declines in key businesses, analysts say.

"Small changes in funding costs can have a massive impact on a bank's profitability," a top-20 shareholder said.

While Deutsche executives recognise that the problem needs to be addressed quickly, one cautioned there had to be a trade-off between mollifying rating agencies and debt investors, and reviving lacklustre earnings by taking on more risk. "We believe our creditworthiness is not fully recognised in our credit spreads," a spokesman said.

While a €200m annual hit is unwelcome, with annual revenue of €26bn it is not enough to force the bank to turn away clients or change its strategy.

However, the bank has made three consecutive annual losses.

> 'Small changes in funding costs can have a massive impact on a bank's profitability'

Sizzling Sensex India's stock market surges on back of weak rupee

A torrid year for the rupee has been a boon for India's stock market, which has only recently paused from a stellar run. The rupee has weakened to become one of the worst performing emerging market currencies this year, breaching Rs72 against the US dollar.

As one of the largest importers of oil globally, the country has been hurt by a rising crude price, which has weighed on its current account deficit and the rupee.

In stark contrast, the domestic stock market sits near the top of the pile of global indices, with the BSE Sensex up nearly 12 per cent in local currency terms.

The weaker rupee has been a boost to Indian companies that earn a substantial portion of their revenues in the US, and those that focus on exports.

"A depreciation in the rupee is positive for higher earnings growth," said Sukumar Rajah, manager of the Franklin India fund.

IT services companies Tata Consultancy and Infosys have been the top performers so far, up 54 per cent and 41 per cent respectively. But not all companies will benefit from the weak rupee. Among the worst affected will be those that rely on imports and oil — the higher cost of which will probably dent profit margins.

Still, the rupee is not the only factor affecting India's equity market. The improving economy and growth in corporate revenues were arguably more significant, analysts said.

Emma Dunkley

Indian stock market performance
BSE Sensex index

India's currency slump
Rupee against the dollar

Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Smart Money

John Authers

At last it is a workers' market in the US, rather than an employers' market, with more jobs open than there are people looking for them. Wage growth, which has hit 2.9 per cent, is now likely to face continued upward pressure, underlined by average hourly earnings data released on Friday that showed the strongest rise in wages since 2009.

The last time average hourly earnings touched 2.9 per cent, in the payrolls report at the start of February, there was an immediate equity market correction — and subsequently by a correction of the wage inflation number itself, which was revised downwards. This time around, the number was greeted by a sharp rise in 10-year Treasury yields, back towards the top of their range of the past eight months. But the response of equities has been more muted, while the dollar has not benefited to the extent that might have been expected given the rise in US bond yields.

It's plain to see that US labour market tightness remains a crucial issue. If the jobs market is tight enough to give employees the upper hand in wage negotiations and start consistent upward pressure on wages, there will be very real inflationary pressure, and the Fed will have to keep tightening rates. That is not what people in the emerging world want to hear. But it is hard to see how a tight labour market, and therefore tighter money in its wake, can be avoided.

> Beyond the payrolls report, there are clear signs that the jobs market is picking up

Beyond the payrolls report, there are clear signs that the jobs market is picking up, and that therefore in the US overheating and inflation are a greater risk in the near-term than deflation or recession. That is great if you are an employee, not if you are an employer.

Torsten Slok, Deutsche Bank economist, points out that people are leaving their jobs voluntarily, because they get better money elsewhere. That means that employers must pay more if they want to keep their best staff. Critically, the participation rate — the proportion of the potential workforce actively either employed or looking for a job — has at last stabilised and begun to rise a little.

We are still back only to the participation rate of the late 1970s, and the working population presumably includes higher proportions of women and people of colour, and a lower proportion of white men, than it did then. So we can see reasons for social tension. But if we combine the unemployment rate (the proportion of those participating who are unemployed) with the participation rate, we find that there is a real recovery under way, which had only just started in the late days of the Obama administration.

Only about one in 25 of those looking for a job are unemployed; not long ago it was one in 10. That is something that all Americans can cheer. We now just have to hope that it does not cause too much displacement in the rest of the world economy.

john.authers@ft.com

Ireland's richest man faces pressure on core interests

Denis O'Brien, Ireland's richest man, is facing crunch time at two of his most critical investments; the telecoms company Digicel and the newspaper group Independent News & Media. He faces talks in refinancing the former and legal action over the latter.

Full story ▸ PAGE 13

Blackstone leads £1.5bn deal for UK's renowned Victorian railway arches

AIME WILLIAMS AND JOSH SPERO
LONDON

The UK's state-run railway infrastructure owner is to sell more than 5,000 commercial properties for close to £1.5bn to US buyout group Blackstone and London-based Telereal Trillium in one of the UK's biggest real estate deals.

The sale by Network Rail to raise funds for the upgrade of the country's ageing railway system has already run into controversy given a wave of protests from small businesses that occupy the thousands of railway arches that comprise the majority of the properties.

The arches, many of which date back to the 19th century, are home to a variety of small businesses, from car mechanics to hairdressers. Much treasured by local communities, the businesses fear that new private equity landlords may mean steep increases in rent.

The opposition Labour party said that the sell-off would undermine the finances of the railways and "damage small and medium-sized enterprises across the country". It called on the Conservative government to intervene.

Network Rail said the sale would mean it required less loan funding from the government. It can no longer borrow money on the private market because it has been reclassified as a public body, and it will reach its debt ceiling next year.

The Office of Rail and Road, the industry regulator, has said that Network Rail's debt increased by £5.6bn to £50.4bn in 2017-18.

Blackstone, the world's largest real estate manager, and Telereal Trillium will hold equal ownership stakes in the portfolio. The investors said they considered the collection of Victorian railway arches "unique".

James Seppala, head of European real estate at Blackstone, said the group recognised the role the arches played in stimulating economic activity. "We love the tenant base for its independence and diversity and we want to keep the tenant base," said Adam Dakin, managing director at Telereal. He added that the investors planned to hold the arches for the "long-term" and would invest "substantial amounts of capital".

Companies / Sectors / People

Media

Moonves payout hinges on CBS probe

Outgoing chief in line for $120m if investigation clears him of harassment

ANNA NICOLAOU — LONDON

Les Moonves could receive up to $120m in severance pay after he resigned as chief executive of CBS — but the payout depends on the results of an investigation into sexual harassment allegations against him.

Mr Moonves, among the most powerful executives in Hollywood, resigned from CBS yesterday in the wake of accusations waged against him by a dozen women. The CBS board hired external counsel led by Mary Jo White, the former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Nancy Kestenbaum, a former federal prosecutor, to investigate the claims.

CBS has put $120m into a trust, which will be handed to Mr Moonves if the investigation does not find cause to fire him under his employment contract.

Mr Moonves would also be involved in the leadership transition for up to one year and CBS would provide him with "office services and security services" for up to two years.

However, if the board does find cause to dismiss him, CBS will keep its money, according to filings with the SEC yesterday that detailed the terms of separation.

CBS also said it would donate $20m of Mr Moonves's severance to charity groups that "support the #metoo movement and equality for women in the workplace".

The uncertainty surrounding his severance pay is "highly unusual", said Mark Zauderer, a partner at law firm Ganfer Shore Leeds & Zauderer. "Normally severance is negotiated with an agreed amount without contingency. For [Mr Moonves] to agree to this, indicates a very strong determination by CBS not to settle easily. If the board finds that there has been misconduct . . . it's likely that they will fight hard not to pay anything."

In addition to negotiating the exit of Mr Moonves, CBS and its controlling shareholder, the Redstone family, have made a compromise amid a years-long battle for control of the television company.

CBS has dropped its lawsuit that aimed to strip the Redstone family of their voting power in CBS. In turn, National Amusements, the investment vehicle of the Redstones, agreed it would not propose to merge CBS with Viacom for two years, unless two-thirds of board directors unaffiliated with the Redstones support it.

> 'If the board finds there has been misconduct . . . it's likely that they will fight hard not to pay anything'

Mr Moonves has been credited with steering CBS through a time of turmoil in the media business; under his watch the broadcaster has been the most-watched US TV channel for the past decade. He had resisted a combination of CBS with Viacom, the owner of MTV and Paramount Pictures — while Shari Redstone has previously favoured a merger. Analysts view some type of deal inevitable for CBS as the industry consolidates and traditional media companies try to fend off Netflix.

Mr Moonves, 68, is one of hundreds of executives accused of sexual harassment in the past year as revelations about Harvey Weinstein sparked a reckoning in Hollywood.

See Lex

Technology. Ecommerce

Alibaba chief Zhang to succeed Ma as chairman

Founder will step down next year as group faces challenges from trade war and regulators

LOUISE LUCAS — HONG KONG

Daniel Zhang: joined Alibaba in 2007 as chief financial officer of the Taobao Marketplace unit, and will now take the role of group chairman in addition to that of CEO — Jan Zappner

Daniel Zhang will replace founder Jack Ma as chairman of Alibaba in a year, adding the role to his job as chief executive of China's most valuable company and ending days of speculation after it emerged at the weekend that Mr Ma would retire from the ecommerce group.

Mr Ma, a former English teacher who founded the company 19 years ago and built it into a business with a stock market valuation of $420bn, said that he would instead focus his efforts on philanthropy and education.

"I still have lots of dreams to pursue," Mr Ma said in a letter to customers, staff and shareholders yesterday. "I also want to return to education, which excites me with so much blessing because this is what I love to do."

The 54-year-old will spend the next 12 months ensuring "a smooth transition of the chairmanship to Mr Zhang", Alibaba said.

Mr Ma, who owns 6.4 per cent of Alibaba and has a net worth of more than $40bn, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index, will remain on the board until the 2020 annual meeting.

The transition has been a decade in the making, with Mr Ma focusing on a long-term vision and playing a more ambassadorial role since stepping down as chief executive in 2013. He will remain a lifetime member of the 36-person Alibaba partnership, the torch-bearer for corporate culture and mission, and a shareholder in the group.

> 'I still have lots of dreams to pursue. I also want to return to education'
>
> Jack Ma

News of Mr Ma's impending retirement comes at a time when sentiment towards Chinese technology has been under pressure both overseas, as trade tensions escalate between China and the US, and at home as Beijing ramps up regulation of the sector.

Duncan Clark, head of the BDA consultancy and author of a book on Alibaba, noted that Mr Ma was "a great delegator — none of this [Tesla chief] Elon Musk 120-hour weeks".

However, as a figurehead Mr Ma will be hard to beat. A natural performer, his demeanour contrasts sharply with the more sober Mr Zhang.

Mr Ma spends much of his time on the road, meeting heads of state as well as business partners and young entrepreneurs as the face of the company. "The question is, do you need a ringmaster to keep it all going?" added Mr Clark.

Mr Zhang, 46, joined Alibaba in 2007 as chief financial officer of Taobao Marketplace, the ecommerce platform. An alumnus of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, he has worked with PwC, the professional services firm, and an online game developer. Before becoming chief executive of Alibaba in 2015, he was chief operating officer.

In his letter yesterday, Mr Ma described his successor as showing "superb talent, business acumen and determined leadership", adding that Mr Zhang's "analytical mind is unparalleled . . . and he has the guts to innovate and test creative business models".

Mr Ma has long spoken of building a company to last more than a century.

"No company can rely solely on its founders. Of all people, I should know that," he added.

See Lex

Chair swap

Showman at the top gives way to safe pair of hands

With his appointment as chairman of Alibaba, Daniel Zhang once again has the task of filling the shoes of the tech company's showman founder Jack Ma.

Mr Zhang, 46, has been chief executive of the company valued at about $420bn for the past three years, earning a reputation as a safe pair of hands. Joe Tsai, executive vice-chairman of the company, said Mr Zhang was "capable . . . very creative and has big vision".

An alumnus of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, he was set to join Barings only for the venerable British bank then to implode in 1995 as a result of "rogue trader" Nick Leeson's colossal losses.

Another luckless choice was Arthur Andersen, a career — and company — that died when Enron went bankrupt amid scandal in 2001.

Mr Zhang joined PwC instead, and later gained experience working at Shanda, the online gaming company which was acquired last year by Zhejiang Century Huatong Group.

He joined Alibaba in 2007 as chief financial officer of Taobao Marketplace, its online ecommerce platform, and has gradually risen up the ranks.

Mr Zhang is perhaps best known for his stewardship of Singles Day, an Alibaba innovation in marketing that has transformed November 11 into the biggest shopping bonanza on the planet.

More recently, he is credited with driving the partnership with Starbucks to deliver coffee, dealing a blow to rival Tencent.

Mr Zhang will have another year to adjust and learn the ropes from Mr Ma.

Louise Lucas

INSIDE BUSINESS

FINANCE

Patrick Jenkins

New broom must drag Lloyd's of London into the modern world

When Inga Beale was appointed chief executive of the Lloyd's of London insurance market four years ago, she was celebrated as a reformer. The first female chief in the market's three centuries of existence, she pledged a modernisation agenda, claiming Lloyd's had "an extraordinary opportunity to increase its footprint".

Ms Beale tried valiantly to align Lloyd's with the 21st century — via everything from technology initiatives to a ban on lunchtime drinking and a push for a more diverse workforce. But she was not well liked within a market known for being male-dominated and fond of its traditional ways, with an anachronistic reliance on armies of intermediaries wielding sheaves of paper-based contracts.

Ultimately, she oversaw a decline in Lloyd's standing in the world, rather than the hoped-for expansion. According to a report last year on the London insurance market, which includes Lloyd's, its share of the core business of global reinsurance declined from 13.4 per cent to 12.3 per cent between 2013 and 2015, the latest date for which figures are available. Insurers say that trend has continued.

Ms Beale's replacement, John Neal, was appointed last Friday, declaring slightly more modest aspirations. He noted the "many challenges" facing insurers but said he was determined to ensure Lloyd's "remains at the forefront" of the global market.

One legacy he is unlikely to prioritise is the diversity agenda. Where Ms Beale — who has talked openly about being bisexual — was a mascot for modernising a staid marketplace, Mr Neal looks like a throwback. He was handed a big penalty last year by his then employer, QBE, for being slow to disclose an affair with his PA.

More profound are the challenges he will face to address Lloyd's apparent decline. His appointment, according to one Lloyd's veteran is, "mission critical".

The Lloyd's market is a unique institution. A bit like a shop front for the dozens of underwriting syndicates that operate under its roof, it has thrived on the underwriters' ability to respond to unusual or bespoke risks — from typhoons and cyber crime to the possibility of Kanye West cancelling a concert.

Longstanding relationships between its expert brokers and underwriting agents are vital to its way of operating. But significant reform to its working practices has proved impossible for Lloyd's management to push through. A forward-thinking effort in 2010 to replace brokers' bulging leather slipcases with iPads was quietly shelved after poor take-up.

> Stripping out some of the layers involved in placing business is a priority

But change at Lloyd's is becoming more urgent as the world around it evolves. Integrating technology into the way the market operates — to avoid the use of paper contracts and manual data entry — is essential if Lloyd's is to match the efficiency of standard insurers.

Stripping out some of the layers involved in placing business is also a priority. Sometimes five intermediaries can be involved between the party being insured and the Lloyd's underwriter, all charging a fee.

Then there is Lloyd's unreconstructed governance. Clearing out the duplicated functions of bodies such as the Lloyd's "council" and "franchise board", and replacing them with a standard board of directors, would be more efficient and allow directors to be properly held to account.

Lloyd's governance also involves a legacy regulatory function, which is now shared with the Prudential Regulation Authority, doubling up on many obligations. It is time that Lloyd's gave up this responsibility, too.

All of these issues make Lloyd's top-heavy on costs, a fact that critics say is key to the market's loss of business. The market's expense ratio — which measures costs as a proportion of premiums — has risen to 40 per cent, at least 10 percentage points higher than a normal insurer.

Compounding the competitive threat is the fact that it is the big insurers themselves that control Lloyd's underwriting syndicates, now that institutional capital has replaced the traditional "Names" or wealthy individual backers who used to fund the market. This means that although they will use Lloyd's for some specialist underwriting, it may well be cheaper for insurers to route more business to their standard insurance entities, or for clients to go to providers in less harshly regulated locations, such as Bermuda.

For Mr Neal, it adds up to a big challenge, mitigated only slightly by the fact that the Brexit risk that absorbed much of Ms Beale's time should have been largely resolved with the creation of a new Brussels unit by the outgoing chief.

patrick.jenkins@ft.com

Personal & household goods

Lambert takes helm at buoyant Richemont

RALPH ATKINS — ZURICH

Richemont's wealthy founder has appointed a chief executive to run the Swiss luxury goods group, after holding the post vacant for almost two years, as it reported strong sales growth in the first five months of its financial year.

Jérôme Lambert, 49, previously chief operating officer, will take the helm with immediate effect of the group that includes brands such as Cartier and Montblanc, Richemont said yesterday.

The appointment marked a reversal by Johann Rupert, the group's chairman and controlling shareholder, who announced he was abolishing the position in November 2016 — a move widely seen at the time as bolstering his role.

In 2016 Swiss watch and jewellery companies were suffering amid sluggish economic growth and the impact of terrorism in Europe. The launch of the Apple Watch had also triggered a "battle for the wrist," while changing consumer behaviour was increasing the pressure for opening up online sales channels.

Since then, Mr Rupert has overseen a leadership revamp, which included his son, Anton, joining the Richemont board, along with Nikesh Arora, the technology investor who worked for a decade at Google. This year, Richemont has taken full control of the Yoox Net-a-Porter online retailer, and bought UK-based Watchfinder, the second-hand online and shop-based watch retailer.

Meanwhile, the sector has seen a recovery, boosted by China. Richemont said its sales in the five months ending August 31 had increased by 25 per cent at constant exchange rates to €5.7bn, or by 22 per cent at actual exchange rates.

Excluding Yoox and Watchfinder, sales for the period increased by 10 per cent at constant exchange rates and by 7 per cent at actual exchange rates.

Mr Lambert joined Richemont brand Jaeger-LeCoultre in 1996 as its financial controller. He was later chief executive of Montblanc.

Food & beverage

Cargill's stockholders reap bumper dividend

GREGORY MEYER — NEW YORK

The 100-odd family members who control Cargill have collected their biggest dividend cheques in years after the agribusiness titan profited by selling beef, grain and food ingredients.

The US-based company paid $551m in dividends to stockholders in the fiscal year ended May 31, up 29 per cent from the year before and the most since 2011, according to financial statements seen by the Financial Times.

The figures offer a rare glimpse into the performance of Cargill under chief executive David MacLennan, who took the helm in 2013 with a pledge to improve its returns and profitability.

Cargill is the largest private US company by revenues and plays a central role in the global food supply, moving millions of tonnes of agricultural commodities around the world. About 90 per cent of its common stock is owned by members of the Cargill and MacMillan families, descendants of the man who founded it in 1865.

In recent years, Mr MacLennan has shuffled management and executed a sweeping series of deals to focus on food and agricultural businesses where Cargill best competes.

The moves have paid off in adjusted operating earnings that topped $3bn in each of the past two years, the highest since the company still held a controlling stake in Mosaic, a fertiliser supplier. Cargill's dividends are calculated based on profits of the previous two years.

Cargill's chief competitors include Archer Daniels Midland and Bunge, both listed in New York; London-listed Glencore; and privately owned Louis Dreyfus. The sector has struggled for most of the past decade because of glutted grain markets and farmers' increasing negotiating power in crop deals.

Cargill's dividend payments have historically been modest relative to profits, allowing room to invest without tapping equity markets.

Tycoon faces testing times at INM and Digicel

It is crunch time for Ireland's richest man, with pressure mounting at two of his most critical investments

ARTHUR BEESLEY — DUBLIN

In an austere courtroom last Tuesday, a senior Dublin judge expressed concern over conduct "suggestive of an unlawful purpose" to benefit Ireland's richest man Denis O'Brien in the country's largest newspaper group, Independent News & Media. High court inspectors are now set to investigate a growing governance scandal at INM, where Mr O'Brien is the main shareholder.

The very next day bankers in New York launched high-stakes talks with bondholders over the refinancing of Mr O'Brien's heavily indebted Caribbean telecoms company Digicel, the group that turned him from millionaire to billionaire as it expanded from a standing start in 2001 to its current 14m subscribers in 31 markets.

In short, it is crunch time for Mr O'Brien with pressure mounting at two of his most critical investments.

"There are trying times ahead for Denis O'Brien," said Elaine Laing, associate professor at Trinity College Dublin business school. But he has been in tight corners before in a career marked by stunning triumphs, vast wealth, bitter conflict and spectacular setbacks. "He is one of Ireland's most controversial, successful and influential businessmen," Ms Laing added.

At the age of 60, Mr O'Brien is the survivor of many scrapes. He made his fortune in the 1990s, winning Ireland's second mobile phone licence in dubious circumstances that remain under examination by the Criminal Assets Bureau of the Irish police. He has always rejected outright the findings of a judge-led tribunal that he gave money to the minister who "secured the winning" of the licence for him.

Mr O'Brien went on to establish Digicel and, later, he won a brutal corporate war to unseat Anthony O'Reilly, Ireland's first business superstar, as the biggest INM shareholder. Mr O'Brien's 29.9 per cent INM stake, largely amassed pre-crash for €500m, is now worth €34m. Separately he controls a stable of Irish radio stations.

But today storm clouds are gathering that look particularly threatening for Mr O'Brien.

In Dublin last Tuesday, there was standing room only when Peter Kelly, president of the Irish high court, called a special hearing on INM in the middle of court vacation season.

At issue is a suspected data breach and governance issues that have raised serious questions for Mr O'Brien and his associate Leslie Buckley, the former INM chairman who is also vice-chairman of Digicel. The INM affair will now be investigated by two inspectors who have sweeping powers to compel witnesses to provide testimony or evidence and the right to interview witnesses under oath.

The judge read tersely for more than 90 minutes from a 76-page ruling, saying at one point that he had written much of it during the holiday month of August. These investigations are not taken lightly. In another company case in the past, Mr Kelly noted that the sledgehammer of court inspection should not be used to crack a nut. "What has been disclosed in the evidence before me is no nut," he said.

The court has heard that back-up IT tapes from INM ended up in the hands of third-party companies for "data interrogation" on information relating to 19 named individuals, among them journalists and former company officials, some of whom had come into conflict with Mr O'Brien. They include two lawyers who worked for the tribunal that investigated the telephone licence.

The data were accessed by parties with links to Mr Buckley and one of Mr O'Brien's companies paid for the analysis. "The rights and entitlements of some or all these 19 people may have been transgressed in the most serious way by this activity," said Mr Kelly. The objective remained unclear but was "certainly suggestive of the company's affairs being conducted for a purpose that is unlawful."

The inspectors will also examine a plan for INM to buy out Newstalk, a loss-making radio station that Mr O'Brien controls. The proposal was scrapped after INM's former chief executive, Robert Pitt, complained of pressure from Mr Buckley to pay an inflated price for Newstalk.

Also in the frame is a proposal, later dropped, for INM to pay about €1m to one of Mr O'Brien's companies for work "allegedly done" on the sale of shares in APN, an Australian group. Mr Pitt claimed no services were provided.

"Whilst the Newstalk acquisition and the APN transaction did not ultimately lead to any loss for the company, the circumstances surrounding them are certainly suggestive of an unlawful purpose directed to the benefit of Mr O'Brien directly or indirectly and the detriment of the company," the judge said.

Mr O'Brien's spokesman declined to comment for this article on Mr Kelly's ruling. Mr Buckley, who has pledged to defend himself robustly, welcomed "the opportunity to vindicate my good name through the inspection process".

That all of this comes at time of trouble at Digicel only adds to the tension. Unlike the collapse in value in his INM shares, Digicel has been a lucrative investment for Mr O'Brien, yielding $1.1bn in dividends for him personally between 2012 and 2014.

But a 2015 flotation on Wall Street was abruptly scrapped, hitting his plans to cut the company's long-term debt by up to $1.3bn. Now Digicel, which has about $6.8bn in gross debt, is under strain as never before due to concern about its ability to repay a $2bn bond due in September 2020.

The company's bonds have been trading at 60 cents and 70 cents in the dollar, reflecting growing concern about its indebtedness at a time of anxiety over risks to emerging markets more generally. Digicel revenues and earning have declined.

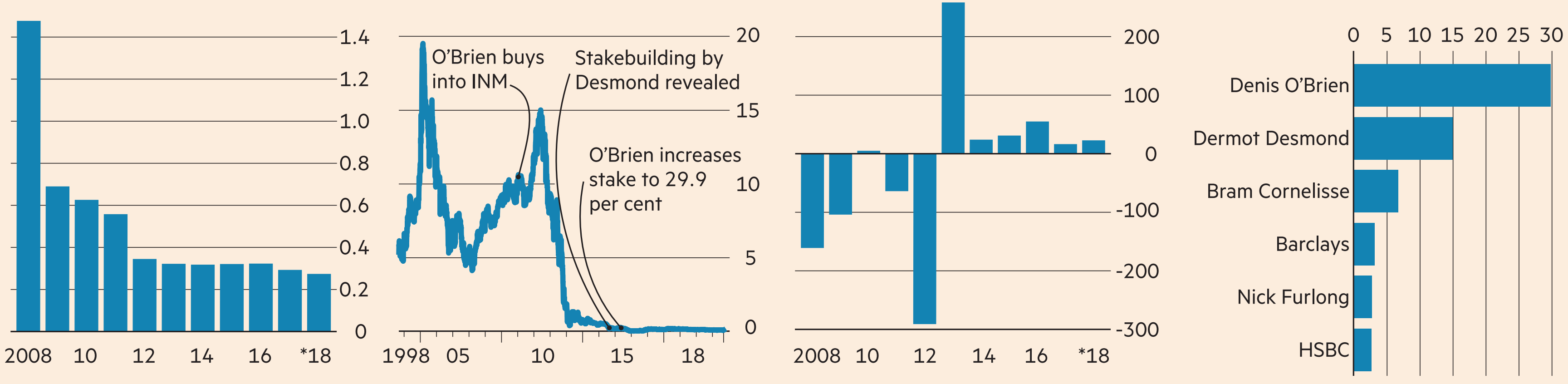
The company cut tariffs for data after the slow uptake of services introduced on the back of a $2.4bn investment in networks. All of this has undermined confidence in Digicel's ability to refinance itself, although the company has reported "early signs of anticipated data revenue growth". It also has reduced staff and, in an effort to ease leverage ratios, is selling $500m in non-core assets.

In late August Mr O'Brien pushed to buy time with a plan to extend by two years the 2020 debt and a $1bn 2022 bond. This prompted downgrades from credit rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. According to Fitch, the proposal was necessary "to prevent a possible future default on the 2020 notes."

In question now is whether bondholders — among them Ashmore, BlackRock and Eaton Vance — accept the restructuring plan or seek more favourable terms. Investors contacted by the Financial Times declined to comment. But the banker familiar with the talks said "a wide range" of opinion was expressed on the conference call last Wednesday with an ad hoc bondholder committee represented by Akin Gump, a law firm.

A suspected data breach and governance issues have raised serious questions for Denis O'Brien — Charlie Bibby

INM performance



Sources: Bloomberg; Thomson Reuters Datastream

*Estimate

Grand gestures
Telecoms entrepreneur with media ambitions

A decade ago, when Ireland's football authorities were casting around for a new manager for the country's ailing soccer team, Denis O'Brien stepped forward to pay half the annual salary of Italian maestro Giovanni Trapattoni.

The grand gesture was typical of Mr O'Brien.

His own career started with a shortlived TV shopping channel and a Dublin pop radio station that is still on the air today.

He set up the Esat Telecom consortium that won Ireland's second mobile phone licence in controversial circumstances.

This was the springboard to launch Digicel, his most lucrative venture, and, ultimately, his battle with Tony O'Reilly over INM.

Travel & leisure

Europe beckons for Blue Bottle Coffee

RACHEL SANDERSON — MILAN

Blue Bottle Coffee Co, the US specialist coffee roaster and retailer majority-owned by Nestlé, could come to Europe as part of the escalating global competition for high-end coffee drinkers.

Marco Settembri, chief executive of Nestlé in Europe, the Middle East and north Africa, made the comments to the Financial Times as Starbucks opened its first café in Italy in a cavernous former Post Office headquarters in Milan.

The opening of Starbucks' top end "Reserve Roastery" in Milan — only its third after locations in Seattle and Shanghai — has been keenly watched in Italy, the home of coffee.

It has special interest also for Nestlé, owner of Nespresso and Nescafé, which in May announced the acquisition of the global rights to market the consumer and food service products of Starbucks outside of its coffee shops. At $7.2bn, it was Nestlé's third-biggest acquisition.

"We signed this relationship to do it forever," Mr Settembri said. "Starbucks . . . do something different from what we do: that is why Starbucks is complementary to us," he said.

China, where Mr Settembri said Starbucks was opening a new coffee bar every 15 hours, was a focus in the deal as it would allow Nestlé to push into the market.

Mr Settembri ruled out speculation regarding the rollout of a Nespresso coffee bar chain in Europe, but said Blue Bottle Co could work in the region.

Majority owner Nestlé says the hipster chain could thrive in Europe

Mr Settembri said the US and Japan were considered Blue Bottle's "main market".

But he added: "Blue Bottle is a hyper premium concept in terms of offering, and selling this kind of product could be [done] in Europe."

Nestlé bought 68 per cent of the hipster coffee chain in 2017 in a deal which valued it at more than $700m.

The moves by Nestlé and Starbucks take place against aggressive consolidation in the global coffee market. JAB, the holding company of the Reimann family, has sunk about $50bn into coffee since they entered the market in 2012 with Peet's Coffee.

Mr Settembri played down speculation that Nestlé, which owns Italian brands San Pellegrino water and Perugina chocolate, could be keen to acquire an Italian roaster such as closely held, family-owned Illy.

Instead, he said he expected the entry of Starbucks would help revolutionise Italians' taste for single shot espressos or small cup frothy cappuccinos.

Airlines

BA under pressure as hack details emerge

Theft of card verification codes bolsters potential fine for August attack

MARTIN ARNOLD, ALIYA RAM AND JOSH SPERO

As further details of a British Airways hack that stole financial details of 380,000 customers emerged yesterday, at least one UK high street bank said it was discussing whether there was a way to claim compensation from the company.

BA is also expected to face tougher fines for the hack, which took place during two weeks from August 21, because of sensitive bank card verification codes that were stolen at the time.

Businesses receiving payments are not allowed to store card verification value (CVV) codes, even if they are encrypted, because they make it much easier for cards to be used. "I believe it might be the worst financial data breach of all time in the transportation sector," said Lukasz Olejnik, a cyber security and privacy researcher.

BA said yesterday it did not store CVV codes. This suggests they were scraped as customers keyed them in online, or intercepted when payments were made and the codes sent for authorisation.

High street bank RBS, which has issued replacement cards to tens of thousands of customers, said that because merchants like BA do not store CVV codes, "this looks like the hack has taken place during the payments process rather than on a database".

The UK data protection watchdog, which has the power to impose fines of up to 4 per cent of turnover (£500m in BA's case) for data breaches, considers various factors when deciding a penalty, including "the extent of any exposure to physical, financial or psychological harm".

'I believe it might be the worst financial data breach of all time in the transportation sector'

Customers whose data were stolen have already approached lawyers about legal action, although BA promised compensation in its initial communications.

"This is particularly serious given the CVV leak," said Sean Humber, partner at law firm Leigh Day. "So it seems to be clear that those who have lost the data will have the right to compensation not just for the financial losses but for non financial losses."

Affected customers' banks have mostly been sending out replacement cards as a matter of course. Santander pointed out that it may be too early for customers to know if any fraud had taken place: "It usually takes a few weeks for bad people to get hold of the stolen data and to use it to try and defraud customers. Replacing the cards mitigates this risk but it does not eliminate it."

On Friday, the number of calls from RBS customers asking for their cards to be cancelled rose 10-fold, but it has since returned to normal, the bank said, adding that there had been no overall increase in fraud since the hack and it was "too early to tell" if affected customers had suffered higher fraudulent activity than usual.

Technology

Twitch founder Kan raises $65m for start-ups' law firm

TIM BRADSHAW — SAN FRANCISCO

Justin Kan, co-founder of live-streaming site Twitch, has raised $65m for his latest venture, Atrium, which is using machine learning to automate legal services — and bring down legal bills — for start-ups.

Andreessen Horowitz is leading the round with partners Marc Andreessen and Andrew Chen joining Atrium's board. Mr Kan, a veteran entrepreneur who served as a partner at Silicon Valley accelerator Y Combinator, co-founded Atrium in 2017 with Augie Rakow, a former partner at Orrick, a tech-focused law firm.

Twitch, which Mr Kan started as the eponymous live-streaming site Justin.tv, was acquired by Amazon for $1bn in 2014. "I have been an involuntary power user of legal services over the years," Mr Kan said in an interview.

After founding several companies and advising many more at Y Combinator, he said he became frustrated with the lack of transparency in legal services, when "opening your legal bill [can be] like playing Russian roulette".

Atrium is one of a new crop of tech companies targeting the legal profession from LegalZoom — which raised $500m in a secondary financing in July — to newer start-ups including Everlaw, Ravn and Logikcull. Last week, Toronto-based Kira Systems, another company using artificial intelligence for contract processing, raised $50m from Insight Venture Partners.

Atrium employs machine-learning techniques to analyse legal documents and automatically extract key data points, a process that might take a human lawyer many billable hours.

Thanks to advances in AI, "that's really something in the last couple of years that's become possible," said Mr Chen. For clients, the benefits are lower costs and more predictable bills. The system has been used in $500m worth of primary financing for start-ups including scooter rentals service Bird and MessageBird, a cloud-based telecoms company. Atrium now has 110 employees and 250 active clients.

Justin Kan: 'I have been an involuntary power user of legal services over the years'

"Our eventual goal is, if we prove this works for start-ups, we can apply that to other practice areas," Mr Kan said.

Atrium goes further than most of its competitors by operating as two distinct entities with shared sets of ownership: Atrium LTS, a software company, and Atrium LLP, a new law firm that uses the software company's tools.

Because law firms cannot raise venture capital, Atrium LTS loans funds to Atrium LLP for operations. However, tying the two together has proved controversial, with some lawyers questioning whether such a tie-in could run foul of ethics rules.

A task force set up by the State Bar of California to consider whether regulatory changes or new ethics rules could help to drive down costs for clients and improve access to legal services is due to report by the end of next year.

Banks. Restructuring

Citigroup late in the game to merge key divisions

Wall Street rivals have long run their advisory and capital markets businesses as one unit

ROBERT ARMSTRONG AND LAURA NOONAN — NEW YORK

Citi's Corporate and Investment Banking division will fuse with the Capital Markets Origination unit — Christopher Dilts/Bloomberg

The question about the new organisational structure unveiled last week by Citigroup's investment bank is not so much why changes were made, but what took the bank so long to make them.

Wall Street's other big banks have long run their advisory and capital markets businesses as one unit, recognising the benefits of a one-stop shop for clients seeking advice on a big transaction who may well have the need to raise debt or equity too.

Why, then, did it take until now for Citi's Corporate and Investment Banking division (loans and advice) to be fused with the Capital Markets Origination division (debt and equity raising)?

Jamie Forese, who heads the Institutional Clients Group which sits over CIB, CMO, markets, treasury and private banking, told the Financial Times the move was about "thinking of the future" now the process of post-crisis "repairing and rebuilding" is over.

That spirit of renewal is in evidence elsewhere in the group; on Tuesday chief executive Mike Corbat announced the retirement of Citi's veteran chief financial officer John Gerspach, its Europe, Middle East and Africa CEO Jim Cowles and its North America boss Bill Mills.

The bank's experience with past restructurings may have a lot to do with the longevity of the old structure in the investment bank. Citi was an early mover when it merged its corporate and investment banks back in 2008, but the experience was a painful one and complications and rivalries endured for years after, bankers say.

That merger was complicated by investment bankers believing they were more important than corporate banking colleagues, even though corporate banking was a more stable business line after the financial crisis, a senior banker who lived through the merger said.

Last week's merger will not be afflicted by the same challenge because investment bankers and capital markets bankers are on a more even footing, but still the hangover from the last merger was enough to make Citi want to bide its time before attempting another. "It's better to do the right thing a bit slow than the wrong thing too soon," said Tyler Dickson, former head of capital markets origination who was named to co-head the newly-created Banking, Capital Markets and Advisory unit with investment banker Manolo Falco.

Two senior investment bankers told the FT that "personalities" had made it difficult to merge the divisions sooner, but would not give further details.

"Universally people have said this makes a lot of sense," said Mr Dickson, adding that he and Ray McGuire, the former head of Citi's CIB global and now chairman of the new combined unit and vice-chairman of Citigroup, already had a close working relationship. A senior investment banker said Mr McGuire was "very happy" with his new role, where he will be spending more time focusing on clients.

"Ray has had the longest tenure of any global business head I can remember," he added. Mr McGuire spent 13 years as the head of Citi's CIB globally.

Mr McGuire's move from a key operational role and the trio of departures announced last week come less than a month after Citi's global head of cards Jud Linville stepped down as part of a restructuring of Citi's consumer bank.

"Each change individually makes sense" as an example of normal succession, said Brian Foran of Autonomous Research, especially given that four of the men are over 60. "But in aggregate it is a lot of change, and it makes some investors wonder whether this is passing the baton to a new generation or whether there is internal pressure about hitting financial targets."

Several executives stressed that the new structure was about growth opportunity, not cutting costs. One key challenge will be to translate Citi's traditional strength as a global commercial bank, and as a leader in foreign exchange and credit, into wider success in investment banking, in areas such as M&A and equities.

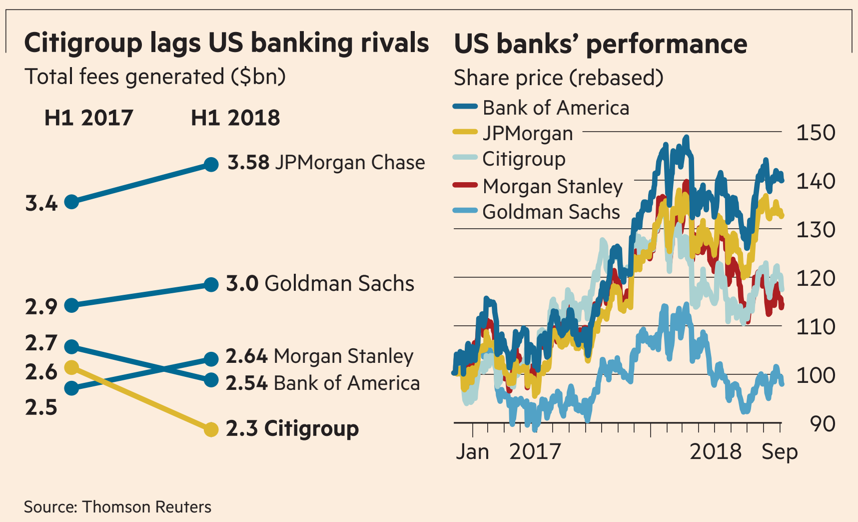
Citi trails three other banks — Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and JPMorgan — in global M&A revenue, according to Dealogic data. It has never ranked higher than fourth in the decade since the crisis. It is, by contrast, at the top of the table for raising debt capital.

"A decade into it (post crisis) we're taking the view that we can aim higher," said Mr Dickson, describing the changes as a "natural evolution" as "organisational structure is catching up with the behaviour of the team" which was already working more closely together.

In Europe, where Citi's advisory and capital markets businesses have worked together more closely — and where Mr Falco played a key role — Citi has experienced good growth. "Citi has gone through a lot, CIB (in Emea) has shown you can grow a lot and compete," said Mr Falco. He said the combined division would benefit from a shared position on capital, conflicts, talent and strategic direction.

The hard work, according to a former Citi executive, lies ahead: translating Citi's strong relationships with corporate treasurers and chief financial officers into success with the chief executive. "The question is who will compete with Jamie Dimon, James Gorman and David Solomon [the top executives at JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Goldman, respectively]," this former banker said.

"Who goes into the boardroom with the credibility to say 'I can make this $40bn transaction happen'? Because when Dimon says it gets done, it gets done."



Citigroup lags US banking rivals

Total fees generated ($bn)

US banks' performance

Share price (rebased)

Source: Thomson Reuters

Legal Notices

THE HIGH COURT
COMMERCIAL
2018 Record No. 278 COS
IN THE MATTER OF
ATHORA IRELAND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
AND IN THE MATTER OF
UTMOST IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY
AND IN THE MATTER OF
THE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1909
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE INSURANCE ACT 1989
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
(INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE) REGULATIONS 2015
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Athora Ireland Public Limited Company ("**Athora**") having its registered office in Ireland at 2nd Floor, IFSC House, Custom House Quay, Dublin 1, applied to the Central Bank of Ireland on the 20th day of June 2018 for its approval, pursuant to the Assurance Companies Act 1909, the Insurance Act, 1989 and the European Union (Insurance And Reinsurance) Regulations 2015, to transfer to Utmost Ireland Designated Activity Company ("**Utmost**") the Transferring Business which includes the Transferring Policies, Transferring Contracts, Transferring Assets and Transferring Liabilities of Athora as defined in a Scheme dated the 13th day of July 2018.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that copies of the Petition and the Schedules annexed thereto (including the Scheme), the independent actuary report and the reports of the Heads of Actuarial Function of Athora and Utmost (the "**Transfer Documents**") are all available for inspection at the offices of Athora at 2nd Floor, IFSC House, Custom House Quay, Dublin 1 and at the offices of Utmost at Ashford House, Tara Street, Dublin 2, D02 VX67 and at the offices of William Fry, 2 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2, Ireland and at 17th Floor, 110 Bishopsgate, London, UK, during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday (public holidays excepted) for a period of at least fifteen days from the date of this notice. Copies of the Transfer Documents will be made available free of charge to any policyholder of Athora or Utmost or any person having sufficient interest in the transfer requesting such copies and are also available for viewing and / or download online at www.athora.com/ie and www.utmostwealth.com. The Policyholders (as defined in the Scheme) and non-transferring Athora policyholders may also contact the Athora policyholder telephone line on +44 (0) 845 6000173 from Monday to Friday (public holidays excepted) between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Utmost policyholders may contact the dedicated Utmost policyholder telephone line on +44 (0) 845 6029281 from Monday to Friday (public holidays excepted) between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said Petition will be heard by the High Court on the 27th day of November 2018 at the Four Courts, Dublin 7, at 11:00 a.m.

Any person who wishes to be heard on the hearing of the said Petition should notify Athora's solicitors, William Fry, 2 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2 quoting reference '25199.0003' (in writing) no later than the 20th day of November 2018 of their intention to appear on the said Petition and should indicate to the said solicitors whether such person or persons support or oppose the said Petition and further should, by said time and date, file in court and furnish to Athora's solicitors such evidence by way of affidavit as is proposed to be relied upon at the hearing of the Petition by such person.

William Fry, 2 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2, Ireland

---

Financial services

Bain offers to repay S Africa fees after probe

JOSEPH COTTERILL — JOHANNESBURG

Bain will set aside millions of dollars in fees from South Africa's tax authority after evidence that its advice on a restructuring was used to pursue a political vendetta by an ally of the former president, Jacob Zuma.

The management consultant said it was offering to repay R164m ($10.8m), plus interest and value-added taxes, after an internal probe found within a week of investigating that its work for the South African revenue service (Sars) "fell short of our operating principles".

Like McKinsey and KPMG, Bain has come under fire in South Africa for work allegedly facilitating the breakdown of independent institutions under Mr Zuma's corruption-hit presidency, which ended earlier this year.

McKinsey and KPMG have moved to repay fees for work tied to alleged looting of state contracts by the Guptas, a business family enjoying Mr Zuma's friendship.

In recent weeks a judicial inquiry in South Africa has heard evidence that Tom Moyane, Mr Zuma's appointee as head of Sars, used Bain's advice on a restructuring in 2015 to purge internal opponents and degrade what was formerly regarded as a world-class tax collection authority.

Last week former Sars employees called for Bain to repay its fees after the company's head in South Africa, Vittorio Massone, told the inquiry that "we might have been used" by Mr Moyane.

'We do not want to benefit from work that was used to further a different agenda than was intended'

Bain said on Sunday that an additional reason for setting aside fees was that "we do not want to benefit from work that was used to further a different agenda than was intended".

Bain added that it would follow the inquiry's decision on what to do with the money it has set aside, or use the amount "for the benefit of South Africa" if the inquiry gives no guidance.

"In the latter instance, we will seek guidance from business, government and civil society leaders on how these funds can best be used," it said.

Mr Massone, who also admitted Mr Moyane had asked for Bain's advice on Sars a year before he was appointed its head, will step back from day-to-day operations to focus on the inquiry, the company said.

Turmoil under Mr Moyane has led to Sars missing revenue collection targets by R50bn, increasing pressure on South Africa's already badly strained state finances.

After the ruling African National Congress forced Mr Zuma to leave office this year, his successor, Cyril Ramaphosa, sacked Mr Moyane and instituted the inquiry.

The inquiry also heard evidence from a South African Treasury official that the Bain contract might have been irregularly awarded by Sars.

Mr Moyane denies wrongdoing, as do the Guptas and Mr Zuma.

Bain said it has also appointed an oversight committee of senior partners while the South African investigation continues.

Travel & leisure

Casino mogul Okada sues after being ousted by family

GRACE RAMOS

Japanese gaming tycoon Kazuo Okada has sued his former company to try to to regain control of the casino-resort empire he lost last year in a family feud.

Mr Okada has asked a Manila court for his immediate reinstatement as shareholder, director, chairman and chief executive of Tiger Resort, Leisure and Entertainment, the gambling arm in the Philippines of Tokyo-listed Universal Entertainment Corp.

The casino mogul lost control of Tiger Resort when he was removed as sole director of Okada Holdings in May 2017. The holding company controls 68 per cent of Universal.

In his lawsuit, the 75-year-old billionaire said his forced departure last year, which went ahead when shares owned by his children in Okada Holdings were combined, should be declared null and void "for being without authority" and violating corporation code.

In the filing, Mr Okada claimed that his daughter Hiromi was coerced into transferring her shares to his son Tomohiro.

With the controlling stake, the siblings appeared to have appointed two new directors to the holding company who then ousted Mr Okada for allegedly misusing $20bn in company funds.

"Hiromi was deceived to sign documents that caused Mr Okada's invalid removal from OHL. She was made to sign these documents without being given the opportunity to read and understand their contents," the complaint read.

Mr Okada was arrested in Hong Kong last month in relation to corruption charges. He has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing.

The Okada group, which operates the $2.4bn casino complex Okada Manila, recently resolved a legal spat with Wynn Resorts when Wynn agreed to pay $2.6bn in a settlement relating to the forced redemption of a stake held by Universal's US unit.

Technology

Didi Chuxing slides to $580m first-half loss

Ride-hailing group vows to focus on safety after passengers are murdered

YUAN YANG — BEIJING

Chinese ride-hailing company Didi Chuxing made a net loss of more than Rmb4bn ($580m) in the first half of the year, and is still paying billions of dollars annually in subsidies two years after winning an expensive battle with Uber.

The figures were disclosed in a letter last week to employees by chief executive Cheng Wei, which was leaked to domestic media. A person familiar with its contents confirmed the authenticity of the letter, which gives a glimpse into the financial state of the company after its purchase of Uber's China operations in 2016.

The company has faced fierce criticism since two female passengers were murdered this year by Didi drivers.

"We are definitely not an evil company, and definitely not one focused on profits above all else," Mr Cheng said, citing the fact that Didi had not turned a profit since it was founded six years ago, and that it gave out Rmb11.7bn in subsidies to drivers and passengers in the first half of this year.

"We will invest our revenues in safety and the [user] experience," Mr Cheng wrote. Defending the online ride-hailing sector, he added: "We can see that the rate of incidents is far lower than that for the traditional taxi industry."

Didi has promised to focus on safety rather than unbridled growth after a 20-year-old woman was raped and killed by a driver for Hitch, the company's car-pooling platform, in the coastal city of Wenzhou three weeks ago. Her death followed the murder in May of another woman using the service.

550m
Number of registered users claimed by the Chinese group

16%
Didi's average take from orders, which falls to 1.6% after subsidies

Didi faces a driver shortage in China's big cities, where migrant workers — the bulk of its workforce — are not allowed to drive for the platform. The company told the Financial Times this year that it was making "very low" profits, and had no immediate plans to raise them.

Didi, which claims 550m registered users — more than half of China's mobile-internet users — and 30m drivers, was valued at $56bn last year.

In his letter, Mr Cheng said the company took on average only 16 per cent from each order placed on its platform. This fell to 1.6 per cent after deducting the cost of subsidies, he added.

In March, Didi had roughly $12bn cash on hand. It is drawing on that reserve not only to subsidise rides in China but to compete with Uber overseas by expanding in Mexico and Brazil.

Didi has raised more than $17bn in the past two years from investors, and in particular from SoftBank, the Japanese technology conglomerate that is also the biggest investor in Uber.

The Beijing-based company has a near monopoly on ride-hailing in China. For the past year, the biggest threat to its dominance was the food delivery giant Meituan Dianping, which has started services in Shanghai and Nanjing.

But Meituan, which hopes to raise up to $4.4bn from an initial public offering in Hong Kong, said last week in its updated prospectus that "based on current market dynamics" — a likely reference to tightened government scrutiny of the sector since the Didi murders — it would not expand the service further.

Technology

Facebook and Google warn over dangers of Australia data plans

JAMIE SMYTH — SYDNEY

US technology groups including Google and Facebook have warned that an Australian government plan to force them to help police decode certain forms of communications on their platforms could undermine public safety.

The Digital Industry Group Inc, whose members include the world's biggest tech groups, told Canberra that the draft bill would make it easier for "bad actors" to commit crimes and does not contain the requisite safeguards or checks and balances. The industry association called on Australia's Liberal-National coalition to amend the bill and step up efforts to find global solutions that would protect citizens from harm, rather than moving ahead on its own.

"The bill as currently written could undermine security for all users, including the vast majority of people and businesses who use digital services for good," said Digi in a submission to the government.

"The proposal for companies to facilitate technical vulnerabilities is of particular concern as it doesn't just create a vulnerability for law enforcement to exploit, it becomes a vulnerability for all, making it easier for criminals to exploit digital technologies to commit crimes," it added.

Digi's members include Amazon, Facebook, Google, Twitter and Oath.

The strong criticism sets up the potential for future legal disputes between the Australian government and the US tech industry, which says governments should permit the free flow of information across borders and not require service providers to locate infrastructure within a particular country's borders.

Australia's Assistance and Access Bill 2018 is part of a trend that has seen laws introduced in the UK, the US and elsewhere intended to help police access user data to tackle serious crime, terrorism and national security issues.

When the proposal was announced last year, Malcolm Turnbull, Australia's prime minister at the time, advocated allowing police access to encrypted messages to ensure "the internet was not used as a dark place for bad people", such as terrorists and paedophiles.

According to experts the draft law is more nuanced on encryption than the government's initial proposals, but it goes further than many other democratic countries, mandating tough penalties for non-compliance such as fines for companies of up to A$10m (US$7m) and 10 years in jail for individuals.

Canberra says the bill does not force technology companies to provide a "backdoor" to encryption, something that would have enabled police to tap into end-to-end encryption services such as WhatsApp.

However, digital rights advocates say laws requiring companies to provide a way for police to access messages on customers' devices before they are encrypted amounts to the same thing. They have published a satirical video outlining their concerns and are attempting to mobilise a public awareness campaign.

The industry submission warned that a requirement for providers to build a systematic weakness or vulnerability into their services had the potential to erode consumer trust and introduce weaknesses.

Technology. Meituan flotation

China's 'everything app' targets $4bn Hong Kong IPO

World's largest food-delivery business faces pressure from Alibaba as it seeks to expand

LOUISE LUCAS — HONG KONG

Tencent-backed Meituan spans areas from food delivery to wedding planning but remains lossmaking — Greg Baker/AFP/Getty

Meituan Dianping is the world's largest food-delivery company but few global investors could even pronounce its name before its roadshow kicked off last week — a pickle for an issuer aiming to raise up to $4.4bn.

The Beijing-based company describes its business model as an amalgam of the US food-delivery site Grub Hub, rolled together with Yelp, the reviews site, the hotel site Booking.com, retailer Whole Foods, the room-booking site Airbnb and several other consumer services sites.

But its 700-plus page prospectus brings to mind a different US peer: Amazon.

Amazon, whose valuation last week hit $1tn, was valued at $438m when it listed 21 years ago. This Thursday, when pricing concludes for a listing in Hong Kong, Meituan is aiming for $45bn to $55bn.

But like the "everything store", Meituan is the "everything" app, delivering noodles, booking hotels and planning weddings for 340m Chinese users.

It rates growth above short-term profitability; and boasts a chief executive and co-founder, 39-year-old Wang Xing, who will have a paper fortune of $5.3bn if the shares price at the top of the range.

It is also stupendously lossmaking, to the tune of Rmb19bn last year and Rmb22.79bn ($3bn) in the first four months of this year.

The prospectus warns investors "we cannot assure you . . . our business as a whole will achieve profitability in the future".

Meituan's revenues rose 161 per cent year on year to Rmb33.9bn in 2017, but the cost of generating those revenues rose faster, up 208 per cent to Rmb21.7bn.

"People wonder: can they get profitable? How much money do they have to spend to do that? How much more can food [delivery] really grow?" said one Hong Kong-based banker.

Meituan executives prevaricate over the first two questions, but they have a ready response to the third. China's food sector, from groceries to eating out and ordering in, is a $1tn market according to the company's prospectus.

Maggie Wu, the chief financial officer of Alibaba, Meituan's chief rival, has also described food delivery as a "massive $1tn opportunity".

iResearch, a consultancy, is projecting the market will be worth more than $2tn by 2023 as Chinese families continue to move to cities and consume more services.

Meituan and Alibaba are going head to head for supremacy, burning cash as they entice their users with subsidies that often make it cheaper to eat restaurant food than to cook. Meituan — backed by Tencent, Alibaba's chief rival — currently has the edge.

But Alibaba has merged its food-delivery arm Ele.me with local services unit Koubei, pumped in a further Rmb3bn together with SoftBank and spent much of it on subsidies. Worryingly for Meituan, Ele.me is continuing to raise further funds.

The incentives, promotions and advertising are one factor behind Meituan's losses; those outlays rose by a third to Rmb10.9bn last year.

The second factor is costs. Unlike Amazon, Meituan employs an asset-lite model. Its platform essentially connects more than 4m restaurants, travel agents, ticket sellers and other services with consumers, each paying Meituan a commission and in some cases a marketing fee.

The bulk of its nearly 47,000-strong workforce are in sales, engineering or support. The delivery couriers, like gig economy workers the world over, are not on Meituan's staff but take a big bite out of its revenues.

Courier costs more than trebled year on year to Rmb18.3bn last year, tracking a fourfold increase in the number of food deliveries, to more than 14m a day.

Meituan argues that the per-delivery cost drops as the number of deliveries rises and couriers can drop off more goods — not just meals, but medicines or flowers — on shorter trips. FedEx makes the same number of deliveries each day.

By comparison Alibaba reckons its broader services give it an edge: couriers can be deployed to deliver goods from its ecommerce platforms.

"The scope of Meituan Dianping is still vague," said one consultant, adding that it would need to add more services to keep consumers on its app and stop them going elsewhere.

In addition to offering more services and products, Meituan is moving back down the chain to link suppliers on to its ecosystem, as it expands from servicing consumers to servicing businesses. That means selling software services to restaurants and connecting them with farmers and wholesalers.

The listing will help Meituan to expand further and build the scale of its mobile payments system as it tries to become a super platform like WeChat, the all-encompassing social messaging app that allows its users to do anything from pay bills to book hospital appointments.

Meituan currently accepts both WeChat Pay and Alipay — Tencent and Alibaba's affiliate payment systems.

Its own payment system lacks the scale of its competitors, as well as their insurance and wealth management products.

Such a move would affect Tencent, WeChat's owner, which will also own 19.2 per cent of Meituan post-IPO.

Tencent would lose out if Meituan kept more consumers on its own app for longer, but would also gain from the fees it charged Meituan for various services.

Richard Windsor, an independent analyst, said Meituan had higher scope for growth in monthly users and revenues compared with Alibaba and represented "finally, a Chinese tech IPO with some value".

But he noted that its new initiatives, such as the acquisition of bike-sharing business Mobike, had pushed it further into the red.

The gross margin slumped to -38.8 per cent in the first four months of this year against a positive 67.2 per cent this time last year.

The ultimate aim — to build troves of big data and sell more goods to more people — is classic tech strategy.

Meituan, the ride-hailing giant Didi and news aggregator Toutiao, form the second generation of China's tech giants, otherwise known as TMD, the upstarts behind the pioneering BAT players of Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent.

A lot of these next-generation companies, said one capital markets lawyer, "are pretty big, size-wise, but have not really proved to the market that they can turn a reasonable profit".

That was a charge levelled for years at another big company: Amazon did not turn profitable until four years ago.

Meituan
By the numbers

340m users

4.7m 'active' merchants

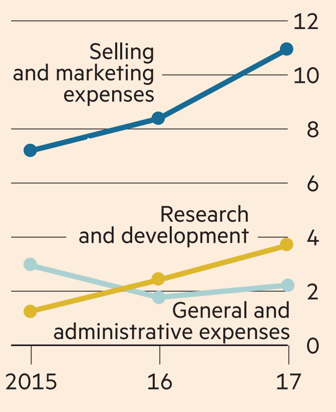
411bn gross revenues in Rmb

2,800+ cities and counties covered in China

14.1m average number of food delivery transactions per day

539,000 average number of active delivery riders per day

Revenues (Rmb bn)



Source: company

Technology

Snap loses its strategy chief as stock lingers at an all-time low

TIM BRADSHAW — LOS ANGELES
ARASH MASSOUDI — LONDON

One of Snap chief Evan Spiegel's top deputies plans to leave the company, at a time when stock in Snapchat's parent company is trading at an all-time low.

Imran Khan, who has served as Snap's chief strategy officer for almost four years, will depart after a replacement is hired, the company said yesterday.

"There is never a perfect time to say goodbye, but we have a stellar leadership team in place to guide Snap through the next chapter and I plan to stay on to ensure a very smooth transition," Mr Khan said.

News of Mr Khan's looming departure comes just four months after Drew Vollero, Snap's chief financial officer, left after three years. He was replaced by former Amazon executive Tim Stone.

Last month, Snap hired Kristen O'Hara, Time Warner's former chief marketing officer, as global head of business solutions, leading its ad sales.

Snap is expected to look for an external hire to replace Mr Khan in the new role of chief business officer, overseeing Snap's revenue, partnerships and content divisions.

"We won't miss a beat during this [transition] period, and you will be left in better hands than my own," Mr Khan said in an email to Snap employees obtained by the Financial Times.

Snap is expected to look for an external hire to replace Imran Khan

Mr Khan, a former Credit Suisse investment banker, is planning to stay in Los Angeles to start his own company — most likely a tech investment firm, said people familiar with the matter.

He had swapped New York for Los Angeles to join what was then simply called Snapchat in January 2015. He had been a top-ranking equity analyst at JPMorgan before moving into tech investment banking at Credit Suisse, where he won a leading position in Alibaba's record-breaking initial public offering for the bank.

He also secured Credit Suisse a stake in the Chinese ecommerce group that increased fivefold in value by the IPO, which was then the biggest.

When he made what was seen at the time as a surprising move to Snapchat, the picture-messaging app had recently achieved a $10bn valuation from venture capital investors, despite bringing in little-to-no revenues.

Mr Khan led the creation of an advertising business that is projected to exceed $1bn in sales this year, as well as overseeing an increase in Snap's headcount from about 100 to more than 3,000 employees. He also played a central role in Snap's IPO in March 2018.

However, after going public at $17, Snap has sagged in recent months as it struggles with the repercussions of an app redesign that upset many users.

Snapchat's daily active user count fell in the second quarter, the first decline from the previous quarter in its history. Although it still managed to beat Wall Street's revenue forecasts, Snap's shares fell to an all-time low last week, trading below $10 for the first time.

Even so, Mr Khan's departure was presented as amicable and voluntary. In his email to staff, he paid tribute to the company's "groundbreaking products and formats that truly disrupted the mobile industry . . . I am really proud of what we achieved as a team".

Mr Spiegel said: "Imran has been a great partner building our business. We appreciate all of his hard work and wish him the best."

See Lex

MARKET DATA

WORLD MARKETS AT A GLANCE

FT.COM/MARKETSDATA

Change during previous day's trading (%)

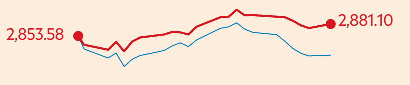
S&P 500	Nasdaq Composite	Dow Jones Ind	FTSE 100	FTSE Eurofirst 300	Nikkei	Hang Seng	FTSE All World $	$ per €	$ per £	¥ per $	£ per €	Oil Brent $ Sep	Gold $
0.33%	0.28%	0.04%	0.02%	0.42%	0.30%	-1.33%	0.06%	0.173%	0.541%	-0.005%	-0.336%	0.24%	-0.52%

Stock Market movements over last 30 days, with the FTSE All-World in the same currency as a comparison

AMERICAS

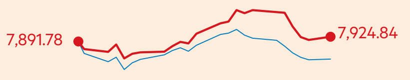
Aug 11 - - Index All World

S&P 500 New York



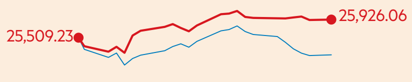
Day ↗0.33% Month ↗0.95% Year ↗17.03%

Nasdaq Composite New York



Day ↗0.28% Month ↗0.42% Year ↗24.60%

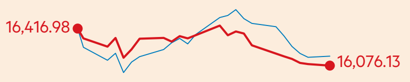
Dow Jones Industrial New York



Day ↗0.04% Month ↗1.59% Year ↗18.89%

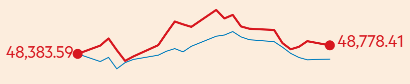
Aug 11 - Sep 10 Index All World

S&P/TSX COMP Toronto



Day ↘-0.09% Month ↘-1.52% Year ↗7.29%

IPC Mexico City



Day ↘-0.39% Month ↗0.80% Year ↘-2.63%

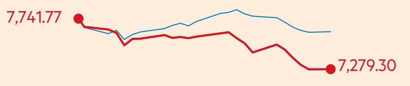
Bovespa São Paulo

Day ↗0.26% Month ↗0.05% Year ↗4.75%

EUROPE

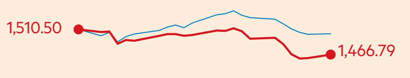
Aug 11 - Sep 10 Index All World

FTSE 100 London



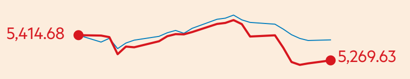
Day ↗0.02% Month ↘-5.05% Year ↘-1.33%

FTSE Eurofirst 300 Europe



Day ↗0.42% Month ↘-2.84% Year ↘-0.55%

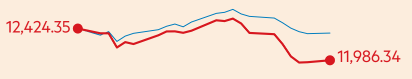
CAC 40 Paris



Day ↗0.33% Month ↘-4.23% Year ↗3.05%

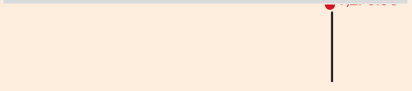
Aug 11 - Sep 10 Index All World

Xetra Dax Frankfurt



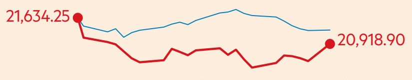
Day ↗0.22% Month ↘-2.92% Year NaN%

Ibex 35 Madrid



Day NaN% Month NaN% Year NaN%

FTSE MIB Milan

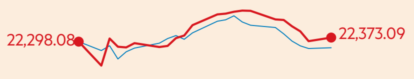


Day ↗2.30% Month ↘-0.81% Year ↘-3.94%

ASIA

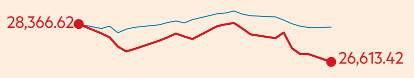
Aug 11 - Sep 10 Index All World

Nikkei 225 Tokyo



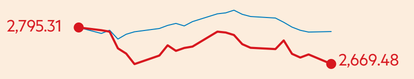
Day ↗0.30% Month ↘-1.00% Year ↗16.07%

Hang Seng Hong Kong



Day ↘-1.33% Month ↘-6.97% Year ↘-3.81%

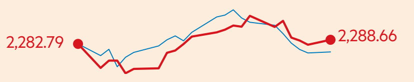
Shanghai Composite Shanghai



Day ↘-1.21% Month ↘-4.47% Year ↘-20.67%

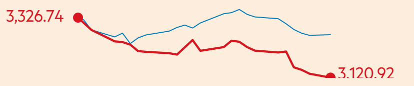
Aug 11 - Sep 10 Index All World

Kospi Seoul



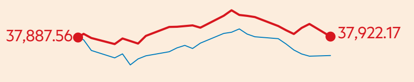
Day ↗0.31% Month ↘-0.65% Year ↘-2.35%

FTSE Straits Times Singapore



Day ↘-0.43% Month ↘-6.19% Year ↘-3.33%

BSE Sensex Mumbai



Day ↘-1.22% Month ↘-0.27% Year ↗19.68%

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Argentina	Merval	29495.54	29811.22
Australia	All Ordinaries	6249.70	6252.30
	S&P/ASX 200	6141.70	6143.80
	S&P/ASX 200 Res	4093.80	4097.90
Austria	ATX	3273.74	3262.92
Belgium	BEL 20	3668.36	3640.77
	BEL Mid	7143.48	7163.15
Brazil	Bovespa	76616.10	76416.01
Canada	S&P/TSX 60	955.02	956.49
	S&P/TSX Comp	16076.13	16090.27
	S&P/TSX Div Met & Min	832.58	838.06
Chile	S&P/CLX IGPA Gen	26319.76	26452.09
China	FTSE A200	8535.77	8645.50
	FTSE B35	9000.71	8988.96
	Shanghai A	2795.48	2829.85
	Shanghai B	282.33	285.70
	Shanghai Comp	2669.48	2702.30
	Shenzhen A	1470.84	1498.52
	Shenzhen B	968.06	979.35
Colombia	COLCAP	1475.90	1485.16
Croatia	CROBEX	1797.95	1806.53

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Cyprus	CSE M&P Gen	68.46	68.68
Czech Republic	PX	1082.85	1070.20
Denmark	OMXC Copenhagen 20	996.35	994.47
Egypt	EGX 30	15740.06	15803.17
Estonia	OMX Tallinn	1227.42	1226.34
Finland	OMX Helsinki General	10020.34	9981.33
France	CAC 40	5269.63	5252.21
	SBF 120	4239.01	4223.92
Germany	M-DAX	26339.55	26180.71
	TecDAX	2908.99	2912.07
	XETRA Dax	11986.34	11959.63
Greece	Athens Gen	705.03	687.79
	FTSE/ASE 20	1845.55	1798.96
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	26613.42	26973.47
	HS China Enterprise	10433.62	10559.54
	HSCC Red Chip	4215.51	4267.30
Hungary	Bux	37202.89	37189.98
India	BSE Sensex	37922.17	38389.82
	Nifty 500	9740.10	9875.20
Indonesia	Jakarta Comp	5831.12	5851.47
Ireland	ISEQ Overall	6634.45	6646.34
Israel	Tel Aviv 125	1470.60	1467.33

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Italy	FTSE Italia All-Share	23181.83	22694.19
	FTSE Italia Mid Cap	41267.02	40759.42
	FTSE MIB	20918.90	20447.69
Japan	2nd Section	7077.27	7070.53
	Nikkei 225	22373.09	22307.06
	S&P Topix 150	1371.53	1368.11
	Topix	1687.61	1684.31
Jordan	Amman SE	2005.82	1999.72
Kenya	NSE 20	3099.84	3128.76
Kuwait	KSX Market Index	6633.44	6603.51
Latvia	OMX Riga	952.18	955.91
Lithuania	OMX Vilnius	694.23	689.79
Luxembourg	LuxX	1630.90	1625.79
Malaysia	FTSE Bursa KLCI	1799.17	1798.57
Mexico	IPC	48778.41	48971.14
Morocco	MASI	11102.93	11299.89
Netherlands	AEX	539.80	538.51
	AEX All Share	804.27	801.07
New Zealand	NZX 50	9048.63	9095.39
Nigeria	SE All Share	34037.91	34110.22
Norway	Oslo All Share	1016.67	1011.64
Pakistan	KSE 100	40684.05	40854.77

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Philippines	Manila Comp	7596.15	7598.64
Poland	Wig	57669.28	57580.05
Portugal	PSI 20	5279.09	5232.98
	PSI General	3118.83	3093.34
Romania	BET Index	8321.89	8304.71
Russia	Micex Index	2325.28	2321.82
	RTX	1041.25	1050.51
Saudi-Arabia	TADAWUL All Share Index	7729.07	7687.76
Singapore	FTSE Straits Times	3120.92	3134.39
Slovakia	SAX	335.84	354.87
Slovenia	SBI TOP	856.81	857.87
South Africa	FTSE/JSE All Share	56715.26	57068.45
	FTSE/JSE Res 20	42458.58	42412.28
	FTSE/JSE Top 40	50544.69	50832.75
South Korea	Kospi	2288.66	2281.58
	Kospi 200	293.70	292.86
Spain	IBEX 35	9270.80	9171.20
Sri Lanka	CSE All Share	6096.54	6117.89
Sweden	OMX Stockholm 30	1624.53	1618.20
	OMX Stockholm AS	599.79	597.81
Switzerland	SMI Index	8930.24	8843.11

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Taiwan	Weighted Pr	10725.80	10846.99
Thailand	Bangkok SET	1691.51	1689.49
Turkey	BIST 100	116840.94	116315.98
UAE	Abu Dhabi General Index	4918.08	4918.31
UK	FT 30	3167.20	3162.90
	FTSE 100	7279.30	7277.70
	FTSE 4Good UK	6559.93	6551.66
	FTSE All Share	4023.13	4022.00
	FTSE techMARK 100	4622.50	4623.45
USA	DJ Composite	8764.19	8719.62
	DJ Industrial	25926.06	25916.54
	DJ Transport	11527.92	11347.54
	DJ Utilities	735.86	733.60
	Nasdaq 100	7450.58	7430.26
	Nasdaq Cmp	7924.84	7902.54
	NYSE Comp	12950.27	12911.12
	S&P 500	2881.10	2871.68
	Wilshire 5000	30014.26	29919.29
Venezuela	IBC	339429.12	299910.09
Vietnam	VNI	970.34	968.90

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Cross-Border	DJ Global Titans ($)	318.48	317.73
	Euro Stoxx 50 (Eur)	3311.86	3293.36
	Euronext 100 ID	1033.24	1029.38
	FTSE 4Good Global ($)	6859.70	6850.90
	FTSE All World ($)	338.74	338.52
	FTSE E300	1466.79	1460.67
	FTSE Eurotop 100	2796.21	2784.57
	FTSE Global 100 ($)	1754.97	1752.11
	FTSE Gold Min ($)	1138.58	1131.94
	FTSE Latibex Top (Eur)	4440.00	4432.20
	FTSE Multinationals ($)	1994.40	2001.25
	FTSE World ($)	603.24	602.24
	FTSEurofirst 100 (Eur)	4062.52	4043.31
	FTSEurofirst 80 (Eur)	4656.28	4631.57
	MSCI ACWI Fr ($)	512.97	514.08
	MSCI All World ($)	2137.60	2144.03
	MSCI Europe (Eur)	1547.73	1549.64
	MSCI Pacific ($)	2672.48	2692.11
	S&P Euro (Eur)	1571.15	1563.54
	S&P Europe 350 (Eur)	1511.73	1505.32
	S&P Global 1200 ($)	2381.62	2373.60
	Stoxx 50 (Eur)	2984.86	2971.10

(c) Closed. (u) Unavaliable. † Correction. ♥ Subject to official recalculation. For more index coverage please see www.ft.com/worldindices. A fuller version of this table is available on the ft.com research data archive.

STOCK MARKET: BIGGEST MOVERS

AMERICA

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Amazon.com	50.4	1944.80	-7.28
Apple	46.8	219.36	-1.94
Advanced Micro Devices	25.4	28.93	1.55
Facebook	15.6	164.49	1.45
Netflix	10.4	346.20	-2.48
Micron Technology	8.3	45.19	0.33
Nvidia	7.9	275.02	3.16
Microsoft	7.1	109.17	0.96
Alphabet	6.8	1179.53	1.94
Broadcom	5.9	238.70	6.12
BIGGEST MOVERS	**Close price**	**Day's change**	**Day's chng%**
Ups			
Advanced Micro Devices	28.93	1.55	5.66
United Rentals	160.86	8.56	5.62
Foot Locker	48.77	2.03	4.34
L Brands	27.99	0.90	3.32
Akamai	76.96	2.45	3.29
Downs			
Brown-forman Class B	51.38	-2.65	-4.90
Torchmark	84.87	-3.52	-3.98
Cbs	54.05	-2.01	-3.59
Martin Marietta Materials	190.16	-6.10	-3.11
Anthem	264.32	-7.58	-2.79

Based on the constituents of the S&P500

LONDON

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Relx	214.0	1666.00	14.50
Barclays	191.4	176.80	2.30
Hsbc Holdings	167.9	653.00	-2.10
Rio Tinto	160.5	3515.50	6.00
Astrazeneca	145.8	5703.00	53.00
Glencore	145.0	290.75	-5.20
Shire	129.7	4265.00	-19.50
Bp	123.3	538.50	1.60
Glaxosmithkline	117.6	1510.20	-14.80
British American Tobacco	116.6	3653.50	-31.50
BIGGEST MOVERS	**Close price**	**Day's change**	**Day's chng%**
Ups			
Rpc	806.60	123.00	17.99
Alfa Fin Software Holdings	162.60	9.20	6.00
Firstgroup	98.95	4.15	4.38
Ultra Electronics Holdings	1648.00	63.00	3.97
Games Workshop	3595.00	120.00	3.45
Downs			
Just	74.25	-10.25	-12.13
Melrose Industries	216.30	-9.90	-4.38
Ip	124.40	-5.20	-4.01
Jpmorgan Indian Investment Trust	672.00	-28.00	-4.00
Hochschild Mining	156.20	-5.65	-3.49

Based on the constituents of the FTSE 350 index

EURO MARKETS

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Bayer Ag Na O.n.	357.5	72.44	-1.05
Intesa Sanpaolo	335.5	2.36	0.10
Asml Holding	310.1	160.20	1.18
Unicredit	269.8	13.55	0.60
Enel	235.1	4.56	0.16
Sap Se O.n.	231.7	101.98	1.42
Siemens Ag Na	223.4	108.42	0.22
Unilever Dr	207.5	48.20	0.46
Total	205.9	51.88	-0.11
Bnp Paribas Act.a	198.6	50.61	0.16
BIGGEST MOVERS	**Close price**	**Day's change**	**Day's chng%**
Ups			
Unicredit	13.55	0.60	4.67
Intesa Sanpaolo	2.36	0.10	4.53
Iliad	111.45	4.15	3.87
Enel	4.56	0.16	3.59
Carrefour	16.15	0.54	3.46
Downs			
Danske Bank A/s	23.03	-0.70	-2.97
Akzo Nobel	80.68	-1.52	-1.85
Ses	16.70	-0.26	-1.53
Safran	115.70	-1.70	-1.45
Bayer Ag Na O.n.	72.44	-1.05	-1.43

Based on the constituents of the FTSEurofirst 300 Eurozone index

TOKYO

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Softbank .	405.2	9906.00	-34.00
Sony	364.7	6245.00	15.00
Fast Retailing Co.,	316.4	53990.00	90.00
Toyota Motor	312.2	6594.00	-2.00
Mitsubishi Ufj Fin,.	285.5	672.40	4.20
Fanuc	198.4	20845.00	155.00
Takeda Pharmaceutical	196.6	4433.00	59.00
Tokyo Electron	193.7	16900.00	-15.00
Nippon Telegraph And Telephone	158.8	4829.00	111.00
Sumco	150.2	1701.00	-12.00
BIGGEST MOVERS	**Close price**	**Day's change**	**Day's chng%**
Ups			
Chiyoda	800.00	27.00	3.49
Terumo	6410.00	210.00	3.39
Pacific Metals Co.,	3650.00	105.00	2.96
Jgc	2255.00	61.00	2.78
Nichirei	2747.00	72.00	2.69
Downs			
Taiyo Yuden Co.,	2984.00	-126.00	-4.05
Nippon Meat Packers,.	3825.00	-120.00	-3.04
Taiheiyo Cement	3190.00	-95.00	-2.89
Dainippon Screen Mfg.co.,	7080.00	-200.00	-2.75
Tokai Carbon Co.,	1885.00	-53.00	-2.73

Based on the constituents of the Nikkei 225 index

UK MARKET WINNERS AND LOSERS

FTSE 100	Sep 10 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Centrica	150.40	3.3	6.5
Royal Bank Of Scotland	249.30	2.7	-10.1
Barratt Developments	557.20	2.0	-14.7
Whitbread	4664.00	1.8	17.5
Royal Mail	469.20	1.7	3.1
London Stock Exchange	4726.00	1.2	26.3
Bae Systems	617.80	0.7	7.4
Bt	223.55	0.6	-18.7
Ferguson	6301.00	0.6	11.9
Smith & Nephew	1383.00	0.4	9.5
Morrison (wm) Supermarkets	266.15	0.4	21.5
3i	910.60	0.1	-0.9
Losers			
Ocado	972.40	-9.5	147.7
Bhp Billiton	1514.60	-9.1	-0.9
Fresnillo	812.40	-8.7	-43.4
Glencore	290.75	-8.2	-26.2
Antofagasta	745.40	-8.0	-25.5
Just Eat	715.00	-7.9	-8.0
Burberry	2079.00	-7.8	16.6
Easyjet	1419.00	-7.7	-5.5
Wpp	1179.50	-7.6	-11.7
Nmc Health	3658.00	-7.5	27.5
Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust	529.50	-6.8	18.1
Anglo American	1464.60	-6.8	-8.2

FTSE 250	Sep 10 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Equiniti	252.00	10.8	-12.2
Countryside Properties	338.80	2.7	-4.0
Greencoat Uk Wind	128.60	3.4	4.0
Mitchells & Butlers	262.00	1.6	-6.7
Hilton Food	940.00	0.4	10.6
Telecom Plus	1018.00	-1.0	-16.1
3i Infrastructure	246.75	-0.3	-7.0
Grainger	298.60	-2.5	4.8
Finsbury Growth & ome Trust	827.00	-2.6	7.4
John Laing Infrastructure Fund	141.80	-2.9	14.9
Wizz Air Holdings	3071.00	-2.9	-17.0
Mercantile Investment Trust (the)	212.50	-2.1	-2.3
Losers			
Just	74.25	-16.6	-55.0
Weir	1577.00	-16.4	-26.4
Centamin	87.60	-13.8	-44.9
Genus	2498.00	-11.7	0.5
Kaz Minerals	441.90	-7.7	-50.5
Hunting	755.50	-8.6	24.7
Premier Oil	114.50	-9.3	49.9
Bakkavor	172.00	-8.8	-10.9
G4s	229.70	-8.1	-12.6
Ferrexpo	145.50	-7.9	-52.0
Tullow Oil	220.00	-7.6	7.3
Renishaw	5080.00	-8.0	-1.9

FTSE SmallCap	Sep 10 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Lindsell Train Investment Trust	1157.50	-0.4	38.3
Countrywide	11.66	11.0	-77.8
Mccoll's Retail	156.00	8.9	-40.9
Chemring	213.00	8.0	18.3
Foxtons	56.10	7.7	-32.3
Civitas Social Housing	113.50	7.6	0.4
Boot (henry)	290.50	3.8	-7.5
Macau Property Opportunities Fund	188.48	0.2	4.4
F&c Private Equity Trust	349.50	2.3	3.6
Goodwin	2630.00	1.5	31.2
Carr's	148.50	1.2	18.3
Porvair	501.00	0.3	7.7
Losers			
Debenhams	11.50	-12.1	-67.3
Acacia Mining	98.08	-11.6	-51.7
Hostelworld	235.00	-9.8	-38.2
Mothercare	24.05	-9.5	-27.4
Premier Oil	114.50	-9.3	49.9
Vp	1060.00	-7.2	20.9
Pacific Horizon Investment Trust	319.00	-7.5	-1.8
Vectura	74.00	-6.3	-38.4
Luceco	45.20	-8.4	-59.1
Xp Power	2860.00	-6.5	-17.1
Interserve	60.50	-6.1	-39.0
Ite	78.20	-6.0	18.6

Industry Sectors	Sep 10 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Fixed Line Telecommunication	2590.48	0.4	-
Gas Water & Multiutilities	4871.64	-0.2	-6.0
Industrial Transportation	3191.04	-0.3	-4.4
Electricity	7599.17	-0.6	-2.0
General Industrials	6797.43	-0.6	6.6
Mobile Telecommunications	3707.26	-0.8	-
Health Care Equip.& Services	7761.79	-0.9	2.3
Household Goods	16723.66	-1.1	-
Food Producers	6993.22	-1.1	-
Beverages	21560.73	-1.1	-0.7
Aerospace & Defense	5425.28	-1.2	11.1
Real Estate Investment Trusts	2963.50	-1.3	-6.3
Losers			
Industrial Engineering	12420.14	-6.9	-0.8
Mining	15761.87	-6.9	-
Industrial Metals	4228.81	-6.5	10.0
Oil Equipment & Services	14302.76	-5.9	11.1
Index - Technology Hardware & Equipment	968.55	-5.7	-
Chemicals	15819.52	-4.5	11.7
Forestry & Paper	23348.05	-4.3	12.4
Oil & Gas Producers	9000.83	-4.3	-0.3
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech.	14238.41	-4.0	11.0
Automobiles & Parts	11242.33	-3.9	51.3
Personal Goods	37636.99	-3.9	3.8
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	6728.87	-3.6	2.4

Based on last week's performance. †Price at suspension.

CURRENCIES

Sep 10	Currency	DOLLAR Closing Mid	DOLLAR Day's Change	EURO Closing Mid	EURO Day's Change	POUND Closing Mid	POUND Day's Change
Argentina	Argentine Peso	37.4775	0.4325	43.4890	0.5781	48.7976	0.8205
Australia	Australian Dollar	1.4050	0.0055	1.6304	0.0093	1.8294	0.0169
Bahrain	Bahrainin Dinar	0.3771	0.0000	0.4375	0.0008	0.4909	0.0027
Bolivia	Bolivian Boliviano	6.9100	-	8.0184	0.0142	8.9972	0.0480
Brazil	Brazilian Real	4.0958	0.0373	4.7527	0.0516	5.3329	0.0768
Canada	Canadian Dollar	1.3164	0.0008	1.5276	0.0036	1.7140	0.0101
Chile	Chilean Peso	692.6000	5.2900	803.6947	7.5520	901.7995	11.6629
China	Chinese Yuan	6.8650	0.0271	7.9662	0.0455	8.9386	0.0828
Colombia	Colombian Peso	3071.5000	2.4650	3564.1767	9.1723	3999.2449	24.5305
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Colon	582.5050	-1.5850	675.9403	-0.6380	758.4503	1.9942
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	22.0915	-0.0822	25.6350	-0.0498	28.7642	0.0470
Denmark	Danish Krone	6.4279	-0.0103	7.4590	0.0013	8.3694	0.0314
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	17.8390	-0.0135	20.7004	0.0210	23.2273	0.1065
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	7.8498	0.0001	9.1090	0.0163	10.2209	0.0547
Hungary	Hungarian Forint	279.9681	-0.7070	324.8757	-0.2432	364.5323	1.0294
India	Indian Rupee	72.4100	0.7350	84.0247	1.0003	94.2814	1.4550

Sep 10	Currency	DOLLAR Closing Mid	DOLLAR Day's Change	EURO Closing Mid	EURO Day's Change	POUND Closing Mid	POUND Day's Change
Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	14857.0000	37.0000	17240.1012	73.3970	19344.5674	151.1515
Israel	Israeli Shekel	3.5828	-0.0062	4.1575	0.0002	4.6650	0.0169
Japan	Japanese Yen	111.1150	-0.0050	128.9381	0.2227	144.6772	0.7655
..One Month		111.1148	-0.0055	128.9381	0.2227	144.6771	0.7652
..Three Month		111.1143	-0.0064	128.9382	0.2228	144.6769	0.7648
..One Year		111.1117	-0.0116	128.9383	0.2231	144.6771	0.7636
Kenya	Kenyan Shilling	100.7500	0.0500	116.9105	0.2651	131.1815	0.7647
Kuwait	Kuwaiti Dinar	0.3029	-0.0001	0.3515	0.0006	0.3944	0.0020
Malaysia	Malaysian Ringgit	4.1450	-	4.8099	0.0085	5.3970	0.0288
Mexico	Mexican Peson	19.3055	0.0750	22.4021	0.1266	25.1367	0.2313
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	1.5295	0.0040	1.7749	0.0077	1.9915	0.0158
Nigeria	Nigerian Naira	361.5000	2.0000	419.4855	3.0601	470.6909	5.1017
Norway	Norwegian Krone	8.3781	-0.0525	9.7220	-0.0436	10.9087	-0.0099
Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee	124.1500	-	144.0640	0.2553	161.6494	0.8625
Peru	Peruvian Nuevo Sol	3.3255	0.0040	3.8590	0.0115	4.3300	0.0283
Philippines	Philippine Peso	53.8840	0.1540	62.5271	0.2892	70.1596	0.5738

Sep 10	Currency	DOLLAR Closing Mid	DOLLAR Day's Change	EURO Closing Mid	EURO Day's Change	POUND Closing Mid	POUND Day's Change
Poland	Polish Zloty	3.7192	-0.0062	4.3158	0.0005	4.8426	0.0178
Romania	Romanian Leu	3.9882	-0.0163	4.6279	-0.0107	5.1928	0.0066
Russia	Russian Ruble	70.3413	0.7575	81.6242	1.0221	91.5878	1.4697
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	3.7507	-0.0002	4.3523	0.0075	4.8836	0.0258
Singapore	Singapore Dollar	1.3790	0.0016	1.6002	0.0046	1.7955	0.0116
South Africa	South African Rand	15.1975	0.0575	17.6352	0.0979	19.7879	0.1801
South Korea	South Korean Won	1128.4000	5.8500	1309.3982	9.0971	1469.2327	15.4159
Sweden	Swedish Krona	9.0316	-0.0288	10.4803	-0.0148	11.7596	0.0254
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	0.9726	0.0051	1.1287	0.0079	1.2664	0.0134
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar	30.8150	0.0435	35.7578	0.1138	40.1227	0.2704
Thailand	Thai Baht	32.8400	0.0600	38.1076	0.1370	42.7593	0.3059
Tunisia	Tunisian Dinar	2.7741	-0.0020	3.2190	0.0034	3.6120	0.0167
Turkey	Turkish Lira	6.4627	0.0387	7.4993	0.0581	8.4148	0.0950
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham	3.6732	-	4.2623	0.0076	4.7826	0.0255
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.7680	-0.0041	0.8912	-0.0032	-	-
..One Month		0.7682	-0.0041	0.8911	-0.0032	-	-

Sep 10	Currency	DOLLAR Closing Mid	DOLLAR Day's Change	EURO Closing Mid	EURO Day's Change	POUND Closing Mid	POUND Day's Change
..Three Month		0.7685	-0.0041	0.8909	-0.0032	-	-
..One Year		0.7704	-0.0041	0.8900	-0.0032	-	-
United States	United States Dollar	-	-	1.1604	0.0021	1.3020	0.0069
..One Month		-	-	1.1601	-0.1347	1.3022	0.0069
..Three Month		-	-	1.1596	-0.1347	1.3026	0.0070
..One Year		-	-	1.1567	-0.1347	1.3045	0.0070
Venezuela	Venezuelan Bolivar Fuerte	248519.9500	-	288383.1533	511.0926	323585.2582	1726.5926
Vietnam	Vietnamese Dong	23303.0000	-	27040.9129	47.9554	30341.7390	161.8973
European Union	Euro	0.8618	-0.0015	-	-	1.1221	0.0040
..One Month		0.8615	-0.0015	-	-	1.1220	0.0040
..Three Month		0.8610	-0.0015	-	-	1.1218	0.0040
..One Year		0.8580	-0.0016	-	-	1.1209	0.0040

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 exchange rates printed in this table are also available at www.FT.com/marketsdata

FTSE ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES

UK SERIES
www.ft.com/equities

Produced in conjunction with the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

	£ Strlg Sep 10	Day's chge%	Euro Index	£ Strlg Sep 07	£ Strlg Sep 06	Year ago	Div yield%	Cover	P/E ratio	X/D adj	Total Return
FTSE 100 (100)	7279.30	0.02	6367.27	7277.70	7318.96	7413.59	4.13	1.98	12.23	247.83	6381.99
FTSE 250 (250)	20259.83	0.25	17721.44	20209.61	20283.49	19694.26	2.83	2.30	15.38	394.49	15188.64
FTSE 250 ex Inv Co (197)	21582.79	0.38	18878.64	21500.21	21597.02	21067.10	2.96	2.00	16.93	437.39	16522.13
FTSE 350 (350)	4071.69	0.06	3561.54	4069.25	4090.94	4114.18	3.91	2.02	12.67	128.41	7148.92
FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts (296)	4026.52	0.07	3522.03	4023.51	4045.69	4077.72	3.97	1.97	12.78	129.26	3644.34
FTSE 350 Higher Yield (104)	3657.75	-0.07	3199.46	3660.16	3680.68	3768.05	5.50	1.79	10.13	153.33	6835.11
FTSE 350 Lower Yield (246)	4119.20	0.20	3603.10	4111.18	4131.85	4076.12	2.20	2.62	17.32	84.55	4648.88
FTSE SmallCap (283)	5782.13	-0.80	5057.68	5828.71	5816.91	5715.54	3.31	2.31	13.05	132.39	8583.56
FTSE SmallCap ex Inv Co (154)	4916.27	-0.80	4300.30	4955.81	4952.80	5011.82	3.46	1.67	17.34	115.01	7673.68
FTSE All-Share (633)	4023.13	0.03	3519.07	4022.00	4042.34	4061.86	3.89	2.03	12.68	125.58	7138.85
FTSE All-Share ex Inv Co (450)	3951.69	0.06	3456.58	3949.46	3970.73	4002.67	3.96	1.96	12.85	126.16	3633.96
FTSE All-Share ex Multinationals (566)	1211.66	0.24	878.42	1208.76	1213.88	1220.30	3.63	1.82	15.10	34.35	2262.51
FTSE Fledgling (103)	11108.20	-0.24	9716.43	11134.86	11167.75	10458.82	3.06	2.04	16.02	198.75	21478.86
FTSE Fledgling ex Inv Co (51)	16629.96	-0.31	14546.36	16681.84	16674.77	15190.46	3.54	-0.77	-36.66	297.67	31450.52
FTSE All-Small (386)	4037.46	-0.77	3531.60	4068.72	4061.60	3981.04	3.30	2.30	13.18	91.38	7692.05
FTSE All-Small ex Inv Co (205)	3710.87	-0.78	3245.93	3739.95	3737.71	3766.75	3.46	1.56	18.48	85.99	7337.53
FTSE AIM All-Share (805)	1098.36	-0.18	960.75	1100.32	1103.81	1010.33	1.26	1.23	64.53	8.74	1226.69
FTSE Sector Indices											
Oil & Gas (15)	**9403.18**	**-0.29**	**8225.04**	**9430.14**	**9512.96**	**8139.39**	**5.23**	**1.23**	**15.58**	**367.98**	**9313.06**
Oil & Gas Producers (10)	9038.66	-0.31	7906.19	9066.71	9143.77	7831.94	5.27	1.24	15.34	355.96	9273.08
Oil Equipment Services & Distribution (5)	14978.09	0.73	13101.46	14870.05	15181.68	12391.00	3.28	0.64	47.61	428.35	12171.43
Basic Materials (28)	**5562.17**	**-0.61**	**4865.28**	**5596.09**	**5689.52**	**5995.41**	**5.05**	**2.16**	**9.17**	**282.44**	**6055.28**
Chemicals (8)	16809.65	-0.24	14703.54	16850.82	16878.74	13941.29	1.88	2.16	24.71	271.27	15447.59
Forestry & Paper (1)	25477.01	-0.38	22284.95	25575.28	25968.37	24094.74	2.75	3.13	11.62	700.08	28839.35
Industrial Metals & Mining (2)	4555.11	-1.14	3984.39	4607.72	4677.49	3957.49	7.87	2.81	4.52	531.83	4730.91
Mining (17)	15048.54	-0.66	13163.08	15148.61	15436.78	16938.97	5.59	2.11	8.46	840.82	8612.39
Industrials (105)	**5656.70**	**0.28**	**4947.96**	**5640.82**	**5669.48**	**5422.18**	**2.38**	**1.85**	**22.69**	**91.65**	**5998.88**
Construction & Materials (15)	6509.87	-0.65	5694.24	6552.52	6668.51	6751.72	2.56	0.30	130.29	143.73	7133.40
Aerospace & Defense (9)	5642.78	0.06	4935.79	5639.41	5610.23	5345.85	2.21	3.47	13.03	75.73	6196.97
General Industrials (8)	5510.63	1.49	4820.20	5429.75	5470.32	5164.50	2.66	1.30	28.87	83.17	6470.20
Electronic & Electrical Equipment (10)	8128.21	-0.01	7109.82	8129.39	8211.08	7495.81	1.70	2.19	26.88	82.22	7558.71
Industrial Engineering (11)	13728.93	-0.13	12008.81	13746.77	13843.48	12705.98	2.15	1.77	26.27	233.94	17185.64
Industrial Transportation (6)	5056.08	0.46	4422.59	5033.06	5054.06	4714.45	4.24	1.05	22.38	144.73	4759.31
Support Services (46)	8142.37	0.51	7122.20	8100.87	8130.76	7764.29	2.30	2.03	21.39	125.01	8686.84
Consumer Goods (42)	**19877.05**	**0.11**	**17386.62**	**19855.38**	**19865.01**	**22276.40**	**3.68**	**4.55**	**5.98**	**551.32**	**15364.21**
Automobiles & Parts (1)	11299.93	0.36	9884.15	11259.29	11348.71	7762.20	1.38	0.00	0.00	291.29	11315.08
Beverages (5)	21592.56	0.29	18887.19	21529.97	21569.36	20896.06	2.42	1.83	22.57	507.42	15822.18
Food Producers (12)	7128.16	0.02	6235.06	7126.76	7146.10	8580.65	2.44	2.44	16.78	97.53	6299.45
Household Goods & Home Construction (15)	13972.24	0.80	12221.64	13861.23	13921.90	15247.71	4.62	2.05	10.54	495.43	10425.27
Leisure Goods (2)	11062.24	2.30	9676.24	10813.34	10833.16	7551.30	4.20	1.38	17.23	229.96	10622.55
Personal Goods (5)	32810.53	0.43	28699.64	32670.37	32548.20	34035.34	2.91	3.27	10.50	724.59	23009.06
Tobacco (2)	41086.89	-0.67	35939.05	41363.24	41314.89	54036.26	4.49	7.96	2.80	1256.62	27974.05
Health Care (22)	**10451.52**	**-0.03**	**9142.03**	**10454.58**	**10441.26**	**9903.17**	**3.27**	**1.21**	**25.34**	**289.44**	**8439.95**
Health Care Equipment & Services (10)	7887.79	0.05	6899.51	7884.04	7706.57	8536.69	1.59	2.76	22.83	90.36	6964.66
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology (12)	14143.63	-0.04	12371.55	14149.09	14167.37	13172.97	3.48	1.12	25.69	419.27	10220.71
Consumer Services (90)	**5324.92**	**0.24**	**4657.75**	**5311.95**	**5328.88**	**4894.89**	**2.62**	**2.07**	**18.49**	**108.45**	**5171.75**
Food & Drug Retailers (6)	4228.94	0.52	3699.09	4207.15	4227.86	3164.14	1.54	1.95	33.18	46.17	5045.69
General Retailers (26)	2288.23	-0.13	2001.53	2291.24	2305.81	2402.13	3.54	1.71	16.45	55.16	2728.22
Media (20)	8290.90	0.42	7252.12	8256.03	8252.18	7360.82	2.59	2.21	17.48	175.79	5299.15
Travel & Leisure (38)	9696.46	0.12	8481.58	9684.53	9725.20	9287.72	2.68	2.14	17.40	210.95	9511.02
Telecommunications (6)	**2531.27**	**0.22**	**2214.12**	**2525.82**	**2506.57**	**3271.98**	**7.48**	**1.12**	**11.92**	**126.49**	**3083.93**
Fixed Line Telecommunications (4)	2660.21	0.23	2326.90	2653.99	2629.32	3372.05	6.66	1.25	12.04	119.53	2638.07
Mobile Telecommunications (2)	3701.65	0.21	3237.87	3693.99	3668.57	4826.23	7.85	1.07	11.86	193.51	4055.13
Utilities (8)	**6971.41**	**0.43**	**6097.95**	**6941.69**	**7002.70**	**8322.20**	**6.16**	**1.47**	**11.03**	**328.49**	**8555.75**
Electricity (3)	7581.92	0.57	6631.97	7538.60	7632.91	8468.51	6.94	0.94	15.27	520.61	12083.79
Gas Water & Multiutilities (5)	6438.37	0.38	5631.70	6413.78	6462.88	7828.86	5.92	1.66	10.17	261.91	7849.28
Financials (303)	**4972.92**	**0.06**	**4349.85**	**4969.98**	**5005.49**	**5144.77**	**3.89**	**1.82**	**14.09**	**164.70**	**4841.65**
Banks (11)	3914.41	0.26	3423.97	3904.16	3945.42	4313.21	4.64	1.28	16.85	157.06	3063.69
Nonlife Insurance (10)	3674.80	-0.53	3214.38	3694.26	3708.74	3505.07	3.42	1.46	20.00	122.65	6792.42
Life Insurance/Assurance (7)	8168.55	0.29	7145.10	8144.85	8249.50	8592.73	4.32	1.46	15.86	345.84	8463.41
Real Estate Investment & Services (19)	2565.18	-0.73	2243.78	2584.16	2600.17	2666.50	2.92	2.69	12.72	50.22	7071.67
Real Estate Investment Trusts (37)	2693.85	0.11	2356.34	2690.90	2697.24	2730.16	4.13	1.84	13.15	86.24	3538.78
General Financial (36)	9206.92	0.30	8053.37	9178.97	9241.82	8974.46	3.30	2.35	12.88	235.39	11001.25
Equity Investment Instruments (183)	10361.33	-0.53	9063.14	10416.18	10402.46	9793.54	2.45	4.06	10.05	178.61	5840.83
Non Financials (330)	**4764.32**	**0.02**	**4167.39**	**4763.49**	**4784.12**	**4768.31**	**3.89**	**2.10**	**12.26**	**145.56**	**7402.85**
Technology (14)	**1806.18**	**0.18**	**1579.88**	**1803.02**	**1781.71**	**2097.68**	**3.03**	**1.54**	**21.42**	**46.92**	**2401.66**
Software & Computer Services (12)	2011.89	0.23	1759.81	2007.35	1982.41	2413.07	3.06	1.56	20.88	53.92	2828.19
Technology Hardware & Equipment (2)	2583.69	-0.97	2259.98	2608.93	2614.24	1809.88	2.20	0.85	53.52	39.43	3098.63

Hourly movements	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	High/day	Low/day
FTSE 100	7276.08	7279.91	7292.57	7281.89	7305.04	7304.55	7271.35	7283.74	7271.35	7307.79	7256.94
FTSE 250	20194.13	20215.58	20250.87	20225.33	20241.47	20241.00	20207.22	20225.00	20230.17	20259.83	20180.91
FTSE SmallCap	5826.81	5820.75	5817.37	5813.19	5809.48	5805.23	5805.88	5802.21	5794.81	5826.81	5782.13
FTSE All-Share	4020.74	4022.97	4029.62	4023.96	4034.66	4034.31	4018.52	4024.52	4018.98	4035.86	4011.59

Time of FTSE 100 Day's high:11:09:45 Day's Low14:25:45 FTSE 100 2010/11 High: 7877.45(22/05/2018) Low: 6888.69(26/03/2018)
Time of FTSE All-Share Day's high:11:40:00 Day's Low14:26:00 FTSE 100 2010/11 High: 4324.41(22/05/2018) Low: 3810.81(26/03/2018)

Further information is available on http://www.ftse.com © FTSE International Limited. 2013. All Rights reserved. "FTSE®" is a trade mark of the London Stock Exchange Group companies and is used by FTSE International Limited under licence. † Sector P/E ratios greater than 80 are not shown. For changes to FTSE Fledgling Index constituents please refer to www.ftse.com/indexchanges. ‡ Values are negative.

FT 30 INDEX

	Sep 10	Sep 07	Sep 06	Sep 05	Sep 04	Yr Ago	High	Low
FT 30	3167.20	3162.90	3177.70	3188.50	3210.10	0.00	3384.10	2974.50
FT 30 Div Yield	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.91	0.00	3.93	2.74
P/E Ratio net	23.01	22.94	22.99	23.11	23.34	0.00	19.44	14.26

FT 30 since compilation: 4198.4 high: 19/07/1999; low49.4 26/06/1940Base Date: 1/7/35

FT 30 hourly changes

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	High	Low
3162.9	3158.6	3165.3	3161.4	3173.2	3174	3162.5	3167.9	3163.9	3175.6	3150.6

FT30 constituents and recent additions/deletions can be found at www.ft.com/ft30

FX: EFFECTIVE INDICES

	Sep 07	Sep 06	Mnth Ago
Australia	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-

	Sep 10	Sep 07	Mnth Ago
Sweden	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-
UK	77.86	77.68	77.49
USA	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	-

Source: Bank of England. New Sterling ERI base Jan 2005 = 100. Other indices base average 1990 = 100. Index rebased 1/2/95. for further information about ERIs see www.bankofengland.co.uk

FTSE SECTORS: LEADERS & LAGGARDS

Year to date percentage changes

Automobiles & Parts	50.45	Health Care Eq & Srv	1.84	Real Est Invest & Tr	-5.99
Tech Hardware & Eq	39.67	Electronic & Elec Eq	0.74	Gas Water & Multi	-6.19
Food & Drug Retailer	23.42	Oil & Gas	0.27	General Retailers	-7.70
Forestry & Paper	12.69	Nonlife Insurance	0.26	Financials	-8.21
Chemicals	11.90	Oil & Gas Producers	0.07	Life Insurance	-10.43
Industrial Metals &	11.12	Industrial Eng	-0.03	Real Est Invest & Se	-10.59
Aerospace & Defense	11.06	Beverages	-1.28	Household Goods & Ho	-11.15
Pharmace & Biotech	10.94	FTSE SmallCap Index	-1.41	Consumer Goods	-11.21
Health Care	9.88	Electricity	-2.38	Basic Materials	-11.42
Oil Equipment & Serv	9.48	FTSE 250 Index	-2.49	Banks	-14.39
Leisure Goods	8.32	Travel & Leisure	-2.91	Food Producers	-15.10
Media	7.60	Financial Services	-3.16	Mining	-15.38
Personal Goods	3.25	NON FINANCIALS Index	-3.46	Fixed Line Telecomms	-17.14
Equity Invest Instr	3.11	Construct & Material	-4.58	Technology	-21.68
Support Services	2.78	Industrial Transport	-4.64	Tobacco	-24.10
Industrials	2.62	FTSE All{HY-}Share Index	-4.73	Software & Comp Serv	-24.44
Consumer Services	2.55	FTSE 100 Index	-5.33	Telecommunications	-25.35
		Utilities	-5.36	Mobile Telecomms	-28.48

FTSE GLOBAL EQUITY INDEX SERIES

Sep 7 Regions & countries	No of stocks	US $ indices	Day %	Mth %	YTD %	Total retn	YTD %	Gr Div Yield
FTSE Global All Cap	7843	582.09	-0.2	-1.7	0.0	851.51	1.8	2.3
FTSE Global Large Cap	1448	511.33	-0.2	-1.9	0.0	768.59	1.9	2.5
FTSE Global Mid Cap	1738	775.83	-0.3	-1.6	-1.2	1072.90	0.3	2.1
FTSE Global Small Cap	4657	844.41	-0.3	-0.7	2.1	1127.92	3.5	1.8
FTSE All-World	3186	338.52	-0.2	-1.8	-0.2	523.49	1.6	2.4
FTSE World	2605	602.24	-0.3	-1.6	0.5	1250.09	2.3	2.4
FTSE Global All Cap ex UNITED KINGDOM In	7525	607.50	-0.2	-1.5	0.6	874.07	2.3	2.2
FTSE Global All Cap ex USA	5994	484.43	-0.2	-4.3	-8.1	764.01	-6.0	3.0
FTSE Global All Cap ex JAPAN	6514	597.29	-0.2	-1.6	0.6	882.46	2.4	2.4
FTSE Global All Cap ex Eurozone	7174	606.07	-0.2	-1.4	0.9	868.94	2.6	2.3
FTSE Developed	2140	549.91	-0.3	-1.4	1.1	810.93	2.9	2.4
FTSE Developed All Cap	5683	580.33	-0.3	-1.3	1.4	844.77	3.1	2.3
FTSE Developed Large Cap	917	508.08	-0.3	-1.5	1.3	761.45	3.2	2.4
FTSE Developed Europe Large Cap	242	354.64	-0.3	-4.8	-8.1	618.85	-5.3	3.6
FTSE Developed Europe Mid Cap	318	607.99	-0.3	-2.6	-4.7	941.82	-2.4	2.9
FTSE Dev Europe Small Cap	714	857.05	-0.6	-3.0	-5.6	1281.80	-3.6	2.7
FTSE North America Large Cap	281	615.54	-0.2	0.4	7.3	858.31	8.8	2.0
FTSE North America Mid Cap	399	872.79	-0.3	-0.3	4.0	1127.86	5.1	1.7
FTSE North America Small Cap	1382	933.68	-0.1	1.0	8.6	1170.03	9.7	1.4
FTSE North America	680	408.42	-0.2	0.2	6.7	582.45	8.2	1.9
FTSE Developed ex North America	1460	255.75	-0.5	-4.1	-7.4	433.93	-5.1	3.1
FTSE Japan Large Cap	193	374.45	-0.7	-3.6	-5.3	495.43	-4.1	2.2
FTSE Japan Mid Cap	316	617.50	-0.8	-2.9	-6.7	780.93	-5.8	1.7
FTSE Global wi JAPAN Small Cap	820	682.19	-0.9	-3.7	-8.4	893.42	-7.4	1.8
FTSE Japan	509	159.02	-0.7	-3.4	-5.6	235.88	-4.5	2.1
FTSE Asia Pacific Large Cap ex Japan	535	675.99	-0.1	-4.2	-9.3	1101.39	-7.2	2.9
FTSE Asia Pacific Mid Cap ex Japan	464	858.38	0.0	-3.6	-12.0	1341.82	-9.8	3.3
FTSE Asia Pacific Small Cap ex Japan	1498	555.78	-0.7	-4.2	-9.8	851.14	-8.0	2.7
FTSE Asia Pacific Ex Japan	999	531.66	-0.1	-4.1	-9.6	920.17	-7.5	3.0
FTSE Emerging All Cap	2160	712.16	0.5	-6.0	-11.7	1102.43	-9.6	2.9
FTSE Emerging Large Cap	531	680.76	0.7	-5.8	-11.1	1061.23	-9.0	2.8
FTSE Emerging Mid Cap	515	847.08	0.5	-6.3	-14.6	1304.06	-12.3	3.4
FTSE Emerging Small Cap	1114	729.05	-0.6	-7.3	-13.0	1082.34	-11.0	2.9
FTSE Emerging Europe	125	321.15	-0.4	-8.4	-17.6	531.50	-14.5	4.7
FTSE Latin America All Cap	240	800.42	1.8	-10.4	-13.7	1277.00	-11.7	3.2
FTSE Middle East and Africa All Cap	241	652.18	1.5	-9.3	-16.9	1051.16	-15.1	3.2
FTSE Global wi UNITED KINGDOM All Cap In	318	335.75	-0.5	-5.3	-9.2	590.66	-6.3	4.0
FTSE Global wi USA All Cap	1849	709.30	-0.2	0.5	7.7	957.90	9.1	1.8
FTSE Europe All Cap	1474	421.24	-0.4	-4.4	-7.7	708.19	-5.0	3.4
FTSE Eurozone All Cap	669	414.37	-0.4	-4.9	-7.7	699.32	-5.2	3.2
FTSE RAFI All World 3000	3182	6842.20	-0.3	-2.5	-3.3	9361.46	-1.1	3.1
FTSE RAFI US 1000	1038	11964.51	-0.3	0.0	3.7	16130.59	5.4	2.4
FTSE EDHEC-Risk Efficient All-World	3186	404.43	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	578.01	1.4	2.3
FTSE EDHEC-Risk Efficient Developed Europe	560	326.04	-0.2	-2.9	-3.7	513.88	-1.3	2.9
Oil & Gas	147	393.09	-0.2	-5.0	0.5	661.38	3.0	3.5

Sep 7 Sectors	No of stocks	US $ indices	Day %	Mth %	YTD %	Total retn	YTD %	Gr Div Yield
Oil & Gas Producers	110	384.45	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	661.15	4.8	3.5
Oil Equipment & Services	28	286.30	-0.2	-0.2	-9.0	431.99	-6.7	3.9
Basic Materials	258	497.74	-0.4	-0.4	-8.7	787.84	-6.4	3.1
Chemicals	121	767.39	-0.5	-0.5	-4.8	1213.63	-2.8	2.6
Forestry & Paper	16	328.97	0.0	0.0	6.8	578.55	9.4	2.7
Industrial Metals & Mining	67	416.45	0.1	0.1	-14.6	656.10	-12.6	3.2
Mining	54	545.77	-0.8	-0.8	-16.9	875.20	-13.5	4.5
Industrials	575	410.30	-0.5	-0.5	-1.2	604.75	0.3	2.0
Construction & Materials	118	510.68	-0.4	-0.4	-8.2	787.47	-6.6	2.2
Aerospace & Defense	28	841.40	-0.3	-0.3	9.4	1227.32	10.9	1.8
General Industrials	60	220.92	-0.4	-0.4	-8.0	353.17	-6.4	2.5
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	76	444.47	-1.3	-1.3	-3.6	598.04	-2.5	1.5
Industrial Engineering	109	767.40	-0.6	-0.6	-11.2	1116.06	-9.8	2.3
Industrial Transportation	104	726.65	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	1074.88	3.0	2.1
Support Services	80	427.07	-0.3	-0.3	11.5	599.65	12.7	1.5
Consumer Goods	441	466.11	-0.3	-0.3	-8.5	709.82	-6.9	2.7
Automobiles & Parts	108	378.63	-0.8	-0.8	-15.9	559.03	-14.2	3.1
Beverages	45	630.86	-0.1	-0.1	-6.3	972.25	-4.9	2.7
Food Producers	109	592.85	0.0	0.0	-6.4	927.14	-4.4	2.6
Household Goods & Home Construction	47	406.65	-1.0	-1.0	-13.7	616.39	-11.8	3.0
Leisure Goods	34	229.57	-0.7	-0.7	-4.1	307.33	-3.2	1.7
Personal Goods	85	795.50	0.1	0.1	5.4	1140.04	6.9	1.9
Tobacco	13	1103.59	0.1	0.1	-21.6	2385.80	-19.6	4.8
Health Care	193	544.99	0.1	0.1	8.3	803.56	10.1	1.9
Health Care Equipment & Services	73	1026.09	0.0	0.0	16.7	1210.23	17.5	0.9
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	120	369.74	0.2	0.2	4.7	572.99	6.8	2.4
Consumer Services	397	502.71	0.3	0.3	6.2	683.90	7.4	1.5
Food & Drug Retailers	59	282.86	0.6	0.6	-3.3	405.16	-1.6	2.4
General Retailers	130	826.69	0.2	0.2	19.4	1090.55	20.4	1.0
Media	78	329.91	0.7	0.7	-3.8	450.39	-2.6	1.7
Travel & Leisure	130	460.05	0.1	0.1	-3.9	634.70	-2.6	1.9
Telecommunication	91	149.41	0.1	0.1	-10.1	294.70	-7.0	4.7
Fixed Line Telecommuniations	39	121.37	-0.1	-0.1	-10.1	264.91	-6.7	5.4
Mobile Telecommunications	52	163.79	0.5	0.5	-10.0	288.06	-7.5	3.8
Utilities	169	269.46	-0.5	-0.5	-2.4	546.93	0.4	3.7
Electricity	111	298.29	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	597.82	1.4	3.6
Gas Water & Multiutilities	58	278.71	-0.5	-0.5	-4.2	582.14	-1.3	3.8
Financials	715	244.91	-0.4	-0.4	-5.2	414.53	-3.0	3.1
Banks	242	211.26	-0.4	-0.4	-8.9	386.55	-6.3	3.7
Nonlife Insurance	74	273.62	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	407.93	2.5	2.3
Life Insurance	55	222.55	-0.4	-0.4	-11.8	369.80	-9.4	3.3
Financial Services	155	315.92	-0.3	-0.3	2.8	444.81	4.2	1.9
Technology	200	296.97	-0.2	-0.2	10.7	370.13	11.9	1.3
Software & Computer Services	99	507.00	0.0	0.0	9.5	597.71	10.2	0.8
Technology Hardware & Equipment	101	226.38	-0.5	-0.5	12.2	296.07	13.9	2.0
Alternative Energy	9	94.95	0.1	0.1	-1.4	131.13	0.3	1.9
Real Estate Investment & Services	111	330.76	-0.2	-0.2	-10.2	568.64	-8.3	2.9

The FTSE Global Equity Series, launched in 2003, contains the FTSE Global Small Cap Indices and broader FTSE Global All Cap Indices (large/mid/small cap) as well as the enhanced FTSE All-World index Series (large/mid cap) - please see www.ftse.com/geis. 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. Nos. US-2006-0149645-A1, US-2007-0055598-A1, US-2008-0288416-A1, US-2010- 0063942-A1, WO 2005/076812, WO 2007/078399 A2, WO 2008/118372, EPN 1733352, and HK1099110). "EDHEC™" is a trade mark of EDHEC Business School As of January 2nd 2006, FTSE is basing its sector indices on the Industrial Classification Benchmark - please see www.ftse.com/icb. For constituent changes and other information about FTSE, please see www.ftse.com. © FTSE International Limited. 2013. All Rights reserved. "FTSE®" is a trade mark of the London Stock Exchange Group companies and is used by FTSE International Limited under licence.

FTSE 100 SUMMARY

FTSE 100	Closing Price	Day's Change
3I Group PLC	910.60	-2.00
Admiral Group PLC	2015	-6.00
Anglo American PLC	1464.6	-10.80
Antofagasta PLC	745.40	1.20
Ashtead Group PLC	2280	22.00
Associated British Foods PLC	2257	-13.00
Astrazeneca PLC	5703	53.00
Aviva PLC	480.20	1.90
Bae Systems PLC	617.80	-2.20
Barclays PLC	176.80	2.30
Barratt Developments PLC	557.20	3.80
Berkeley Group Holdings (The) PLC	3604	41.00
Bhp Billiton PLC	1514.6	-4.40
BP PLC	538.50	1.60
British American Tobacco PLC	3653.5	-31.50
British Land Company PLC	618.20	4.80
Bt Group PLC	223.55	0.65
Bunzl PLC	2382	25.00
Burberry Group PLC	2079	-13.00
Carnival PLC	4659	25.00
Centrica PLC	150.40	2.30
Coca-Cola Hbc AG	2530	-7.00
Compass Group PLC	1634.5	7.50
Crh PLC	2484	11.00
Croda International PLC	5020	-2.00
Dcc PLC	6880	35.00
Diageo PLC	2690	8.50
Direct Line Insurance Group PLC	325.60	-2.10
Easyjet PLC	1419	-21.00
Evraz PLC	476.10	-5.20
Experian PLC	1920	30.00
Ferguson PLC	6301	32.00
Fresnillo PLC	812.40	-21.60
Glaxosmithkline PLC	1510.2	-14.80
Glencore PLC	290.75	-5.20
Gvc Holdings PLC	1065	-
Halma PLC	1394	4.00
Hargreaves Lansdown PLC	2176	8.00
HSBC Holdings PLC	653.00	-2.10
Imperial Brands PLC	2698.5	-1.50
Informa PLC	755.00	2.20
Intercontinental Hotels Group PLC	4638	18.00
International Consolidated Airlines Group S.A.	666.80	-5.20
Intertek Group PLC	5022	-6.00
Itv PLC	160.60	2.20
Johnson Matthey PLC	3470	-8.00
Just Eat PLC	715.00	11.00
Kingfisher PLC	262.90	-0.40
Land Securities Group PLC	891.00	8.00
Legal & General Group PLC	253.20	0.90
Lloyds Banking Group PLC	59.37	0.63

FTSE 100	Closing Price	Day's Change
London Stock Exchange Group PLC	4726	82.00
Marks And Spencer Group PLC	292.40	-1.00
Melrose Industries PLC	216.30	-9.90
Micro Focus International PLC	1298	11.50
Mondi PLC	2074	-8.00
Morrison (Wm) Supermarkets PLC	266.15	4.25
National Grid PLC	806.10	1.20
Next PLC	5404	-44.00
Nmc Health PLC	3658	-32.00
Ocado Group PLC	972.40	-5.20
Paddy Power Betfair PLC	6795	-40.00
Pearson PLC	886.40	-10.40
Persimmon PLC	2374	5.00
Prudential PLC	1688.5	7.50
Randgold Resources LD	4721	-48.00
Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC	6508	52.00
Relx PLC	1666	14.50
Rentokil Initial PLC	321.00	0.50
Rightmove PLC	480.00	2.00
Rio Tinto PLC	3515.5	6.00
Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC	973.20	3.20
Royal Bank Of Scotland Group PLC	249.30	4.30
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	2427	-16.50
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	2462.5	-16.50
Royal Mail PLC	469.20	1.60
Rsa Insurance Group PLC	615.80	1.40
Sage Group PLC	583.40	1.80
Sainsbury (J) PLC	319.50	0.60
Schroders PLC	2975	9.00
Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust PLC	529.50	-1.50
Segro PLC	649.60	-1.80
Severn Trent PLC	1957.5	3.00
Shire PLC	4265	-19.50
Sky PLC	1544	-6.00
Smith & Nephew PLC	1383	-1.00
Smith (Ds) PLC	486.70	1.90
Smiths Group PLC	1566.5	-3.00
Smurfit Kappa Group PLC	3148	-42.00
Sse PLC	1260.5	8.00
St. James's Place PLC	1105.5	4.50
Standard Chartered PLC	617.90	-1.60
Standard Life Aberdeen PLC	315.20	1.50
Taylor Wimpey PLC	167.95	2.15
Tesco PLC	240.40	1.50
Tui AG	1327.5	-7.00
Unilever PLC	4271.5	26.50
United Utilities Group PLC	719.00	-
Vodafone Group PLC	165.70	0.44
Whitbread PLC	4664	-46.00
Wpp PLC	1179.5	14.50

UK STOCK MARKET TRADING DATA

	Sep 10	Sep 07	Sep 06	Sep 05	Sep 04	Yr Ago
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order Book Turnover (m)	90.04	178.87	178.87	102.21	77.10	121.73
Order Book Bargains	885188.00	979942.00	979942.00	934426.00	1007325.00	924975.00
Order Book Shares Traded (m)	1506.00	1732.00	1732.00	1734.00	1684.00	1390.00
Total Equity Turnover (£m)	5159.49	4436.26	4436.26	5103.65	4394.86	5585.57
Total Mkt Bargains	1000582.00	1097988.00	1097988.00	1050826.00	1116211.00	1021668.00
Total Shares Traded (m)	3888.00	4034.00	4034.00	4173.00	4609.00	4872.00

† Excluding intra-market and overseas turnover. *UK only total at 6pm. ‡ UK plus intra-market turnover. (u) Unavaliable. (c) Market closed.

All data provided by Morningstar unless otherwise noted. All elements listed are indicative and believed accurate at the time of publication. No offer is made by Morningstar or the FT. The FT does not warrant nor guarantee that the information is reliable or complete. The FT does not accept responsibility and will not be liable for any loss arising from the reliance on or use of the listed information.
For all queries e-mail ft.reader.enquiries@morningstar.com

Data provided by Morningstar | www.morningstar.co.uk

POWERED BY MORNINGSTAR

UK RIGHTS OFFERS

Issue price	Amount paid up	Latest renun. date	High	Low	Stock	closing Price p	+or-

There are currently no rights offers by any companies listed on the LSE.

UK COMPANY RESULTS

Company		Turnover		Pre-tax		EPS(p)		Div(p)		Pay day	Total	
Abcam	Pre	**233.200**	217.100	**69.100**	51.900	**30.500**	20.900	**0.00000**	7.35500	-	**3.420**	10.180
Brady	Int	**10.542**	10.664	**2.293L**	3.716L	**2.770L**	4.250L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000
HgCapital Trust	Int			**58.975**	72.283	**157.630**	193.620	**0.00000**	16.00000	-	**30.000**	62.000
Hydrodec Group	Int	**6.608**	6.691	**2.137L**	2.656L	**0.004L**	0.003L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000
Luceco	Int	**75.100**	75.300	**4.100L**	8.100	**2.700L**	4.000	**0.00000**	0.80000	-	**0.000**	0.951
Maintel Holdings	Int	**66.537**	58.220	**0.256L**	1.146	**2.600L**	6.400	**0.00000**	14.70000	-	**19.100**	32.100
Nakama Group	Pre	**16.792**	22.519	**1.480L**	0.270L	**1.290L**	0.300L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000
Verona Pharma	1st	**0.000**	0.000	**16.043L**	2.553L	**14.500L**	3.700L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000
Verona Pharma	Int	**0.000**	0.000	**16.459L**	2.553L	**13.910L**	3.700L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000
W Resources	Int	**0.000**	0.000	**2.002L**	0.381L	**0.030L**	0.008L	**0.00000**	0.00000	-	**0.000**	0.000

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

UK RECENT EQUITY ISSUES

Issue date	Issue price(p)	Sector	Stock code	Stock	Close price(p)	+/-	High	Low	Mkt Cap (£m)
08/17	175.00	AIM	SENS	Sensyne Health PLC	206.50	0.24	212.00	175.00	26550.0
08/08	35.00	AIM	JSE	Jadestone Energy Inc	38.40	0.10	38.50	35.00	17702.8
08/03	16.00		ARB	Argo Blockchain PLC	10.25	-0.50	17.40	8.85	3010.9
08/02	4.50		DISH	BigDish PLC	3.88	-0.31	5.63	3.78	1107.7

§Placing price. *Intoduction. ‡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.

MARKET DATA

FT500: THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMPANIES

			52 Week				
Stock	Price	Day Chg	High	Low	Yld	P/E	MCap m
Australia (A$)							
ANZ	28.26	-0.14	30.80	26.08	5.66	11.66	57800.01
BHPBilltn♦	31.20	-0.10	35.29	25.54	3.58	26.19	71320.61
CmwBkAu♦	70.75	0.24	82.66	67.22	6.22	13.28	88619.06
CSL	212.21	1.56	232.69	129.11	0.93	40.22	68330.71
NatAusBk	27.69	-0.18	32.98	25.90	7.15	12.31	53884.71
Telstra♦■	3.11	-0.02	3.79	2.60	7.57	10.13	26326.29
Wesfarmers♦	51.46	0.07	52.77	40.29	4.44	21.87	41528.71
Westpc	27.69	-0.11	33.68	27.24	6.79	11.71	67694.11
Woolworths	28.24	-0.05	31.48	24.45	3.37	22.40	26397.54
Belgium (€)							
AnBshInBv	77.39	-0.14	107.40	76.48	4.74	22.76	152059.14
KBC Grp	63.70	1.32	78.80	60.80	4.67	11.77	30742.16
Brazil (R$)							
Ambev	18.37	0.05	24.56	17.79	3.09	35.00	70516.03
Bradesco	24.85	-0.03	36.80	22.33	1.63	8.61	20385.56
Cielo	14.42	0.30	28.25	13.04	7.90	8.43	9565.15
ItauHldFin	38.27	0.63	45.81	33.50	2.38	10.07	30886.28
Petrobras	22.47	0.55	31.80	15.26	0.24	22.25	40830.57
Vale♦	53.65	0.17	56.75	30.73	2.08	14.13	37070.24
Canada (C$)							
BCE	52.85	-0.05	62.90	52.36	5.50	17.56	36052.13
BkMontrl	107.34	-0.28	107.98	90.17	3.48	14.45	52180.24
BkNvaS	75.03	0.02	85.50	73.91	4.31	11.09	70204.2
Brookfield♦	55.72	-0.27	57.77	46.71	1.35	16.20	41998.4
CanadPcR	270.13	-3.62	277.25	191.50	0.85	17.46	29256.65
CanImp	123.23	0.16	124.37	105.59	4.28	10.75	41495.38
CanNatRs	42.84	0.08	49.08	36.88	2.81	20.28	39733.05
CanNatRy♦	113.64	0.06	118.29	90.84	1.51	15.35	63377.88
Enbridge	44.52	-0.34	52.59	37.36	5.68	31.11	58014.53
GtWesLif♦	30.84	-0.36	36.65	30.84	4.84	12.20	23169.12
ImpOil♦	38.86	-0.38	44.91	33.43	1.70	34.54	23595.27
Manulife♦	23.39	0.13	27.77	23.07	3.59	23.94	35253.36
Potash	25.78	-0.05	26.41	20.68	6.78	14.75	16841.05
RylBkC	103.73	0.15	108.52	90.86	3.58	12.84	113557.5
Suncor En♦	50.99	-0.44	55.47	39.61	2.63	19.28	63050.16
ThmReut	58.77	-0.18	61.11	46.69	3.05	21.35	31361.71
TntoDom	79.47	-0.15	79.88	66.10	3.21	13.54	110392.99
TrnCan	55.24	-0.37	65.18	50.28	4.70	16.56	38073.07
ValeantPh	30.80	-1.06	36.02	14.01	-	-4.99	8158.48
China (HK$)							
AgricBkCh	3.67	-0.03	5.02	3.49	5.74	5.24	14371.01
Bk China	3.39	-0.04	4.96	3.36	6.16	5.00	36113.12
BkofComm	5.55	-0.01	7.13	5.33	6.10	5.11	24754.09
BOE Tech	1.25	-0.15	1.78	1.30	-	28.78	31.68
Ch Coms Cons	7.34	-0.05	10.34	6.96	4.05	5.03	4139.93
Ch Evrbrght	3.22	-0.04	4.76	3.14	6.74	4.92	5200.82
Ch Rail Cons	9.31	0.04	10.36	7.53	1.99	6.81	2462.51
Ch Rail Gp	6.78	0.09	6.98	5.25	1.50	7.71	3633.96
ChConstBk	6.56	-0.11	9.39	6.45	-	-	200911.95
China Vanke	25.00	-0.05	42.85	22.00	3.67	7.89	4187.83
ChinaCitic	4.68	-0.12	6.82	4.63	6.56	4.55	8872.6
ChinaLife	16.78	-0.12	28.20	16.62	2.88	11.31	15906.4
ChinaMBank	28.60	-0.35	39.50	26.40	3.50	8.19	16726.4
ChinaMob♦	75.80	0.15	84.05	67.85	4.10	11.32	197716.18
ChinaPcIns	27.80	-0.40	42.40	27.60	3.48	13.14	9828.64
ChMinsheng	5.42	-0.12	7.79	5.37	3.82	3.65	5744.83
ChMrchSecs RMB	12.35	-0.33	22.35	12.34	1.56	18.88	8821.66
Chna Utd Coms RMB	5.54	-0.19	8.44	4.63	0.36	80.91	17105.44
ChShenEgy	16.76	-0.54	25.75	16.10	6.64	6.53	7256.21
ChShpbldng RMB	4.15	-0.01	6.83	3.81	-	67.68	11099.99
ChStConEng RMB	5.16	-	7.75	4.93	3.04	6.56	31286.55
ChUncHK	9.23	-0.01	12.28	8.83	0.66	49.37	35977.89
CNNC Intl RMB	5.71	-0.07	7.93	5.43	1.97	19.27	12946.7
CSR	6.54	-0.06	8.82	5.81	2.69	14.35	3641.71
Daqin RMB	8.21	-0.02	10.48	7.84	5.85	8.55	17779.49
Gree Elec Apl	0.04	-	0.08	0.04	-	-0.81	67.78
GuosenSec RMB	8.08	-0.13	14.35	8.07	1.90	19.29	9651.24
HaitongSecs	6.67	-0.23	13.58	6.61	4.16	8.78	2897.11
Hngzh HikVDT RMB	29.26	-0.94	44.59	28.90	1.75	25.66	33701.49
Hunng Pwr	4.94	-0.04	6.18	4.55	2.32	22.25	2958
IM Baotou Stl RMB	1.49	-	2.98	1.45	-	22.99	6875.22
In&CmBkCh	5.55	-0.09	7.64	5.33	5.15	5.86	61365.13
IndstrlBk RMB	14.73	-0.09	19.98	13.73	4.51	5.19	40880.03
Kweichow RMB	644.80	-6.17	803.50	469.98	1.74	25.09	117989.29
Midea	1.52	-0.03	1.90	1.40	3.18	14.38	41.64
New Ch Life Ins	33.55	-0.40	57.85	30.25	1.65	11.26	4419.74
PetroChina	5.83	0.03	6.74	4.80	1.13	25.07	15669.94
PingAnIns♦	73.75	-0.80	98.85	58.85	3.24	10.86	69970.58
PngAnBnk RMB	9.88	-0.13	15.24	8.45	1.63	7.16	24711.08
Pwr Cons Corp RMB	5.18	-0.04	8.29	5.10	3.51	10.48	8409.01
SaicMtr RMB	28.45	0.04	37.66	27.50	-	8.69	47672.64
ShenwanHong	0.11	0.00	0.30	0.09	-	8.88	121.99
ShgPdgBk RMB	10.18	-0.01	14.00	9.17	-	5.47	41674.51
Sinopec Corp♦	7.44	0.07	8.35	5.40	10.49	11.81	24181.38
Sinopec Oil RMB	1.92	-0.04	3.52	1.82	-	-3.31	3368.09
Denmark (kr)							
DanskeBk	171.75	-5.25	253.70	170.50	5.78	7.93	23939.4
MollerMrsk	9064	-60.00	12560	7520	-	-94.95	14186.32
NovoB	312.00	2.85	354.80	278.15	2.50	19.65	92832.8
Finland (€)							
Nokia	4.66	0.01	5.39	3.81	4.04	-22.38	30478.39
SampoA	43.82	0.21	48.92	40.80	5.89	10.27	28177.97
France (€)							
Airbus Grpe	104.80	-0.04	111.16	69.52	1.42	35.92	94405.42
AirLiquide	105.60	-0.15	113.10	94.41	2.49	19.67	52480.19
AXA	21.98	0.19	27.69	20.50	5.69	9.03	61810.14
BNP Parib	50.61	0.16	69.17	50.06	5.92	8.84	73398.13
ChristianDior	356.30	3.10	383.80	260.35	1.39	25.45	74631.08
Cred Agr	12.19	0.11	15.05	11.11	5.13	10.65	40533.31
Danone	65.28	0.09	72.13	62.58	2.89	15.63	51893.66
EDF	14.86	0.36	14.97	9.69	3.07	19.19	51890.33
Engie SA	12.50	0.24	15.16	12.17	5.56	26.79	35309.76
EsslrIntl	120.60	1.10	127.60	100.60	1.26	35.96	30668.66
Hermes Intl	534.00	3.60	614.60	415.70	0.70	46.14	65416.6
LOreal	200.10	0.90	214.90	170.30	1.76	28.07	130049.14
LVMH	284.80	0.65	313.70	218.10	1.74	24.08	166903.2
Orange	13.68	0.06	15.24	13.32	4.71	20.27	42226.56
PernodRic	134.30	0.40	147.75	113.10	1.50	22.00	41363.85
Renault	71.95	0.26	100.80	70.26	4.90	4.25	24690.13
Safran	115.70	-1.70	119.35	81.04	0.71	12.23	59567.92
Sanofi	73.49	0.52	86.39	62.88	4.09	28.59	106729.14
Sant Gbn	35.60	0.23	51.40	35.15	3.62	9.77	22824.99
Schneider	65.60	1.10	78.56	64.02	0.29	16.47	44071.54
SFR Group	34.50	-	34.56	21.87	-	-23.02	17905.81
SocGen	35.63	0.23	49.87	34.91	6.13	11.22	33398.79
Total	51.88	-0.11	56.27	43.09	4.84	16.06	160396.11
UnibailR	190.00	0.35	236.45	177.35	5.43	8.02	22215.04
Vinci	80.90	0.66	88.80	77.56	3.01	15.13	56035.78
Vivendi	21.84	-0.01	24.87	19.82	2.04	23.41	33089.7
Germany (€)							
Allianz	182.34	0.82	206.85	170.12	4.15	12.02	90956.46
BASF	76.35	-0.59	98.80	76.16	3.91	11.60	81374.21
Bayer	72.44	-1.05	118.04	71.66	3.77	18.62	78389.9
BMW	81.10	0.03	97.50	76.50	4.89	6.32	56652.95
Continental	150.35	0.20	257.40	148.85	2.97	9.94	34894.34
Daimler	54.50	0.02	76.48	53.52	6.65	6.16	67658.58
Deut Bank	9.58	-0.05	17.13	8.76	1.14	-11.49	22968.4
Deut Tlkm	13.65	0.06	15.88	12.72	4.73	19.64	75391.46
DeutsPost	30.70	0.12	41.36	27.23	3.72	15.17	43771.91
E.ON	9.03	0.17	10.81	7.88	3.30	7.26	23058.96
Fresenius Med	86.28	-0.10	93.82	79.08	1.22	13.54	30847.93
Fresenius SE	63.60	-	72.76	58.96	1.17	17.90	40943.2
HenkelKgaA	93.50	0.90	110.65	90.45	1.88	16.83	28187.24
Linde	174.15	0.05	199.40	159.50	3.99	20.08	37533.72
MuenchRkv	184.40	0.35	200.30	166.60	4.63	41.11	31997.98
SAP	101.98	1.42	105.28	82.05	1.36	28.87	145378.54
Siemens	108.42	0.22	125.95	99.78	3.39	14.08	106939.21
Volkswgn	135.20	1.20	191.80	132.40	2.86	5.97	46295.58
Hong Kong (HK$)							
AIA♦	61.85	-1.91	75.00	57.05	1.40	16.06	95151.6
BOC Hold	36.00	-0.30	42.15	35.25	3.57	12.40	48487.51
Ch OSLnd&Inv	23.60	-0.30	32.20	22.50	3.35	6.20	32939.05
ChngKng♦	54.95	-1.20	75.30	54.05	3.05	5.16	25882.97
Citic Ltd	11.00	-0.18	12.80	10.22	2.99	7.54	40764.19
Citic Secs	13.04	-0.40	22.95	12.88	3.67	11.27	3784.71
CK Hutchison♦	88.90	-0.95	107.00	80.60	3.16	9.35	43688.45
CNOOC♦	13.70	-0.16	14.64	9.12	3.53	15.43	77921.42
HangSeng	201.20	-2.00	216.80	175.00	3.33	17.32	49002.56
HK Exc&Clr♦	214.40	-2.40	18396.39	212.20	2.49	30.05	34052.25
MTR♦	39.75	-0.10	7514.21	39.35	2.78	14.70	30910.04
SandsCh	33.60	-0.95	49.35	33.25	5.85	18.42	34586.92
SHK Props	111.40	-0.40	139.60	109.70	3.56	6.17	41114.57
Tencent	313.60	-3.20	476.60	309.60	0.20	32.19	380425.66
India (Rs)							
Bhartiartl	388.40	-1.20	564.80	331.00	1.03	180.05	21441.65
HDFC Bk	2041.15	-15.80	2220	1757.85	0.66	27.66	76530.83
Hind Unilevr	1610.3	-28.45	1808.65	1169	1.15	64.92	48138.75
HsngDevFin	1883.55	-36.45	2052.95	1638	1.01	18.49	44004.85
ICICI Bk♦	332.90	-2.20	365.70	255.00	0.70	27.17	29579.03
Infosys	730.85	-1.95	748.50	436.83	1.97	19.77	22045.53
ITC	306.55	-3.90	322.95	250.00	1.60	32.34	51781.75
L&T	1336.8	-10.70	1470	1123.2	2.16	24.71	25880.88
OilNatGas	168.65	-3.25	212.85	151.80	3.70	9.50	29889.89
RelianceIn	1255.85	-22.75	1329	779.10	0.95	19.59	109929.99
SBI NewA	284.85	-6.80	351.30	232.35	-	-19.83	35107.99
SunPhrmInds	638.00	-26.25	679.30	435.00	0.57	40.92	21140.31
Tata Cons	2080.75	0.90	2107.25	1210.75	1.08	28.09	110016.67
Indonesia (Rp)							
Bk Cent Asia	22300	200.00	24700	16800	-	-	38879.26
Israel (ILS)							
TevaPha	80.65	-1.42	94.75	38.20	0.74	-2.27	22924.14
Italy (€)							
Enel	4.56	0.16	5.59	4.22	4.24	11.78	53796.38
ENI	15.85	0.12	16.89	13.22	5.01	16.99	66841.32
Generali	15.13	0.33	17.13	13.86	5.58	10.23	27411.44
IntSPaolo	2.37	0.10	3.35	2.11	3.36	9.39	48044.35
Luxottica	55.46	0.48	58.60	45.32	1.81	26.61	31221.02
Unicred	13.55	0.60	18.25	12.35	2.34	8.87	35055.72
Japan (¥)							
AstellasPh	1820	2.50	1931	1379.5	1.96	20.87	32428.38
Bridgestne	3954	8.00	5605	3938	4.00	10.40	27099.08
Canon	3400	11.00	4472	3376	4.51	14.70	40811.73
CntJpRwy	21730	-230.00	24390	18950	0.64	10.76	40286.01
Denso	5252	27.00	7218	5128	2.45	12.89	37532.73
EastJpRwy	9977	-93.00	11615	9470	1.39	13.81	34283.76
Fanuc	20845	155.00	33450	20420	2.67	21.98	38277.73
FastRetail	53990	90.00	54510	30150	0.70	37.37	51540.45
Fuji Hvy Ind	3073	-16.00	4114	3064	4.64	12.98	21272.35
Hitachi	707.10	6.50	944.20	692.10	2.10	8.57	30758.61
HondaMtr	3159	-14.00	4151	3087	3.23	5.20	51498.91
JapanTob	2867	1.50	3902	2784.5	5.00	13.57	51604.2
KDDI	2948	20.50	3260	2551.5	3.02	12.47	67176.79
Keyence	59990	540.00	72400	56900	0.16	33.61	65652.83
MitsbCp	3123	6.00	3318	2529	3.48	7.76	44690.73
MitsubEst	1777.5	-2.50	2218	1682	1.45	19.52	22252.35
MitsubishiEle	1436.5	-1.50	2179	1385.5	2.75	11.87	27759.13
MitsuiFud	2437	-7.50	3082	2280.5	1.62	15.22	21744.16
MitUFJFin	672.40	4.20	894.40	607.60	2.80	7.20	83676.24
Mizuho Fin	192.90	0.90	220.70	183.90	3.85	7.98	44082.39
Murata Mfg	17970	-195.00	20255	13680	1.43	25.48	36431.87
NipponTT	4829	111.00	5905	4545	2.65	11.74	91108.21
Nissan Mt	1025	4.00	1197	999.50	5.12	5.57	38934.75
Nomura	509.60	2.40	756.50	492.90	3.88	10.82	16710.25
Nppn Stl	2147	-4.50	3132	2063.5	3.23	8.70	18362.41
NTTDCMo	2866	15.00	3024	2518.5	2.98	15.57	97557.22
Panasonic	1264	-9.50	1800	1256	2.35	12.19	27904.96
Seven & I	4567	14.00	5067	4271	1.97	21.22	36434.15
ShnEtsuCh	9696	-37.00	13175	9561	1.43	14.61	37313.37
Softbank	9906	-34.00	10600	7540	0.44	8.45	98124.84
Sony	6245	15.00	6422	4039	0.44	12.83	71342.25
SumitomoF	4334	23.00	5333	4025	3.88	8.18	54583.13
Takeda Ph	4433	59.00	6693	4203	4.02	29.35	31705.01
TokioMarine	5171	72.00	5579	4229	3.06	12.90	34811.09
Toyota	6594	-2.00	7806	6251	3.30	7.82	193639.06
Mexico (Mex$)							
AmerMvl	15.67	-0.04	18.44	15.21	1.85	-279.55	36442.16
FEMSA UBD	183.82	-0.58	189.49	158.17	1.41	17.73	20577.96
WalMrtMex	52.15	-0.10	57.60	41.02	1.24	26.95	47168.49
Netherlands (€)							
Altice	2.09	-0.13	19.04	2.08	-	-2.81	3274.07
ASML Hld	160.20	1.18	189.50	132.55	0.87	29.84	79450.96
Heineken	83.32	-0.04	93.54	79.60	1.63	24.68	55690.66
ING	11.16	0.06	16.69	10.70	5.96	8.57	50378.5
Unilever	48.20	0.46	52.31	42.13	3.01	22.38	95907.12
Norway (Kr)							
DNB	170.80	1.15	173.85	138.90	4.21	11.92	32707.39
Equinor	210.10	0.80	225.50	147.20	3.51	18.43	83724.54
Telenor	163.50	1.15	191.70	155.15	4.77	14.99	28715.74
Qatar (QR)							
QatarNtBk	175.51	-2.59	179.97	115.01	3.16	13.58	44523.09
Russia (RUB)							
Gzprm neft	149.58	0.78	151.65	118.15	5.95	4.17	50341.49
Lukoil	4661.5	38.50	4760.5	2884	2.02	6.05	56366.65
MmcNrlskNckl	11333	133.00	11970	8824	6.79	12.40	25495.65
Novatek	1124	-26.90	1189	599.10	1.47	19.48	48517.86
Rosneft	445.25	5.70	447.00	281.65	2.60	9.35	67084.98
Sberbank	171.71	-3.19	285.00	169.85	3.97	4.13	52695.9
Surgutneftegas	27.77	0.07	30.92	26.86	2.45	2.82	14104.27
Saudi Arabia (SR)							
AlRajhiBnk	83.30	-	92.40	61.80	4.43	15.80	36088
Natnlcombnk	41.70	-0.15	49.95	30.43	3.10	13.91	33351.99
SaudiBasic♦	120.20	2.00	131.40	94.90	3.21	19.18	96136.92
SaudiTelec	82.00	1.80	93.40	65.10	4.79	16.29	43722.84
Singapore (S$)							
DBS	24.33	0.01	31.28	20.01	3.81	11.73	45219.85
JardnMt US$♦	60.50	-0.20	68.11	59.73	2.59	14.27	44548.89
JardnStr US$♦	35.03	-0.57	46.48	34.58	0.91	12.25	38807.9
OCBC♦	11.00	-0.06	14.04	10.83	3.36	10.23	33433.16
SingTel	3.10	-0.03	3.80	3.02	5.63	9.43	36708.11
UOB	26.00	-0.15	30.37	22.95	3.07	10.82	31671.23
South Africa (R)							
Firstrand	68.62	-0.29	77.25	50.79	4.39	12.81	25328.07
MTN Grp	74.39	-0.37	140.00	69.95	10.29	36.97	9223.27
Naspers N	3117	-34.32	4142.99	2680.01	0.19	8.46	89968.15
South Korea (KRW)							
HyundMobis	227000	-10000.00	283000	197000	1.54	16.00	19582.65
KoreaElePwr	30250	-	43150	29850	2.57	127.74	17209.69
SK Hynix	76500	600.00	97700	68200	1.31	3.94	49355
SmsungEl	45500	600.00	57520	43500	2.80	6.81	258843.73
Spain (€)							
BBVA	5.20	0.02	7.73	5.12	4.58	10.08	40226.89
BcoSantdr	4.25	0.08	6.09	4.14	5.13	11.07	79653.7
CaixaBnk	4.02	0.05	4.45	3.50	3.71	11.46	27867.64
Iberdrola	6.31	0.06	6.99	5.71	2.20	13.60	46829.49
Inditex	25.51	0.34	32.81	23.00	2.06	23.87	92258.73
Repsol	16.42	0.06	17.51	13.67	5.28	11.08	30413.19
Telefonica	6.81	0.03	9.27	6.68	5.83	12.25	41005.9
Sweden (SKr)							
AtlasCpcoB	229.40	1.95	339.70	213.85	4.51	15.57	9911.45
Ericsson	77.74	-0.78	79.32	43.75	1.28	-9.35	26445.83
H & M	122.72	1.44	223.00	117.10	7.95	14.67	19847.39
Investor	409.00	3.40	419.90	348.00	1.95	14.56	20626.8
Nordea Bk	96.84	0.06	111.30	82.92	7.30	11.22	43425
SEB	98.70	1.40	107.30	79.16	5.80	10.04	23714.62
SvnskaHn	108.65	0.20	126.60	92.84	5.04	12.49	22964.32
Swedbank	213.90	2.10	226.30	177.15	6.05	11.71	26809.87
Telia Co	40.36	0.33	44.02	35.42	5.30	18.51	19350.07
Volvo	153.70	1.20	171.30	136.00	2.75	12.33	28060.02
Switzerland (SFr)							
ABB	22.78	0.27	27.24	20.96	3.44	23.06	50779.22
CredSuisse	14.53	0.11	18.81	13.84	1.66	-51.87	38183.16
Nestle	81.20	0.96	86.40	72.92	2.80	31.60	255709.26
Novartis	80.30	1.20	88.30	71.84	3.56	14.21	210574.38
Richemont	82.80	0.66	99.02	80.42	2.11	34.56	44436.95
Roche	239.80	1.60	252.85	206.35	3.34	20.38	173211.88
Swiss Re	88.24	0.84	98.80	81.65	5.50	180.37	30719.97
Swisscom	436.30	5.70	530.60	427.00	4.87	15.39	23236.71
Syngent	453.40	0.90	471.20	402.50	-	-437.40	43035.76
UBS	15.19	0.04	19.77	14.82	4.13	43.68	60200.71
Zurich Fin	301.40	4.40	321.80	278.00	5.54	14.35	46898.98
Taiwan (NT$)							
Chunghwa Telecom	108.50	0.50	115.00	102.00	4.54	22.54	27314.05
Formosa PetChem	124.50	1.00	129.50	104.00	5.04	13.36	38487.16
HonHaiPrc	75.10	-2.60	118.00	74.80	5.97	9.84	42232.21
MediaTek	242.50	-5.50	374.50	238.00	-	15.11	12524.53
TaiwanSem	264.50	0.50	268.00	210.00	3.01	19.50	222572.91
Thailand (THB)							
PTT Explor	50.25	0.25	59.50	40.20	3.89	11.62	43705.67
United Arab Emirates (Dhs)							
Emirtestele	16.40	-0.24	18.15	15.75	4.79	16.39	38829.53
United Kingdom (p)							
AscBrFd	2257	-13.00	3387	2186	1.82	17.10	23265.14
AstraZen	5703	53.00	6122	4544.5	3.43	36.10	94041.27
Aviva♦	480.20	1.90	554.60	476.10	5.71	17.34	25092.54
Barclays♦	176.80	2.30	220.10	172.42	1.70	-442.00	39281.13
BP♦	538.50	1.60	593.50	4.80	5.58	20.08	139744.59
BrAmTob	3653.5	-31.50	5108	3553	5.41	2.00	109109.29
BSkyB	1544	-6.00	1576	893.42	-	32.64	34558.5
BT	223.55	0.65	289.35	201.25	6.89	10.96	28879.98
Compass	1634.5	7.50	1722	1396.5	2.08	22.86	35000.16
Diageo♦	2690	8.50	2885	2345.5	2.36	22.21	87039.07
GlaxoSmh♦	1510.2	-14.80	1625	1236.4	5.30	45.22	96702.5
Glencore♦	290.75	-5.20	416.90	289.40	3.55	9.14	54607.89
HSBC♦	653.00	-2.10	798.60	650.50	5.87	17.59	170532.32
Imperial Brands♦	2698.5	-1.50	3352	2298	6.33	21.05	33510.31
LlydsBkg♦	59.37	0.63	72.68	58.51	5.14	11.42	55712.43
Natl Grid	806.10	1.20	981.40	733.00	5.53	7.80	35287.09
Prudential♦	1688.5	7.50	1992.5	1669	2.78	19.39	56881.7
RBS♦	249.30	4.30	304.20	238.40	-	42.98	38841.72
ReckittB♦	6508	52.00	7407.22	5255	2.52	13.34	59672.48
RELX	1666	14.50	1784	1399	2.36	20.29	42878.74
RioTinto♦	3515.5	6.00	4541	3374.2	6.19	8.02	61392.28
RollsRoyce	973.20	3.20	1104.5	800.20	1.20	8.63	23567.07
RylDShlA♦	2427	-16.50	2755	2096.5	5.86	13.58	145272.9
Shire♦	4265	-19.50	4576	2940.5	0.62	10.66	50730.37
StandCh♦	617.90	-1.60	122709.49	612.10	1.35	23.78	26523.8
Tesco	240.40	1.50	266.80	175.20	0.42	19.90	30569.81
Vodafone	165.70	0.44	239.65	162.64	7.93	11.95	57548.73
WPP	1179.5	14.50	1474	1074	5.09	7.91	19444.52
United States of America ($)							
21stC Fox A	45.02	-0.19	50.15	24.81	0.79	18.94	47453.48
3M♦	214.56	1.99	259.77	190.57	2.33	30.09	125863.26
AbbottLb	66.71	0.50	67.36	51.37	1.61	147.05	117030.64
Abbvie	93.87	-0.30	125.86	83.19	3.10	23.56	142144.78
Accenture	170.89	1.82	171.00	132.27	1.52	27.99	115183.24
Adobe	265.17	4.30	269.96	143.95	-	62.44	129843.85
AEP	73.18	0.50	78.07	62.71	3.30	18.98	36072.91
Aetna	202.04	-1.04	203.74	149.69	0.98	19.33	66147.9
Aflac	46.83	0.01	47.15	40.55	2.02	7.75	35956.09
AirProd	166.36	1.51	175.17	145.37	2.43	25.18	36478.61
Alexion	117.71	0.44	147.29	102.10	-	-259.47	26232.75
Allegran♦	189.94	-0.30	237.41	142.81	1.47	-46.08	64474.07
Allstate♦	98.00	-2.03	105.36	88.29	1.67	10.46	33930.77
Alphabet	1179.53	1.94	1291.44	924.51	-	51.66	352578.27
Altria	60.90	-0.04	74.38	53.91	4.41	11.13	114797.73
Amazon	1944.8	-7.28	2050.5	931.75	-	156.26	948556.63
AmerAir	39.21	0.78	59.08	35.64	1.01	12.87	18056.57
AmerExpr	107.27	1.19	107.80	84.97	1.29	28.25	92365.29
AmerIntGrp	52.81	-0.86	65.55	49.57	2.39	-7.77	46918.85
AmerTower	147.32	0.77	155.28	130.37	1.93	59.28	64943.82
Amgen	199.50	3.20	201.23	163.31	2.44	54.53	129130.78
Anadarko	63.54	-	76.70	40.64	0.93	83.67	32537.25
Anthem♦	264.32	-7.58	273.14	179.40	1.08	16.31	68710.96
Aon Cp	150.32	0.30	152.78	130.87	0.97	45.77	36475.95
Apple	219.36	-1.94	229.67	149.16	1.18	20.11	1059492.57
ArcherDan	49.66	0.35	51.11	38.59	2.60	14.72	27796.56
AT&T	32.30	0.18	39.80	30.13	6.08	6.38	234526.29
AutomData	147.00	0.27	147.73	106.25	1.69	40.72	64395.97
Avago Tech	238.70	6.12	285.68	197.46	2.19	9.94	103042.23
BakerHu	57.68	3.17	68.59	43.09	-	-101.47	24541.87
BankAm♦	30.87	0.01	33.05	23.08	1.53	16.30	308337.27
Baxter♦	74.86	0.27	76.51	60.78	0.88	45.73	39995.16
BB & T	52.03	0.05	56.31	43.03	2.67	15.34	40294.47
BectonDick♦	255.05	0.68	263.37	191.53	1.15	103.03	68242.09
BerkshHat	324000	2299.99	326350	266100	-	11.38	237986.75
Biogen	341.32	1.67	388.67	249.17	-	24.49	68756.47
BkNYMeln	52.22	0.04	58.99	49.39	1.81	12.73	52212.11
BlackRock♦	475.25	3.81	594.52	417.49	2.23	14.55	75842.24
Boeing	344.69	-4.59	374.48	237.09	1.79	21.98	198027.27
BrisMySq	61.02	-0.29	70.05	49.96	2.57	257.81	99739.54
CapOne	99.10	0.73	106.50	78.39	1.59	15.16	47411.92
CardinalHlth	52.98	0.36	75.75	48.14	3.47	66.32	16361.75
Carnival♦	62.27	0.21	72.70	56.45	2.83	16.23	33041.17
Caterpillar	142.18	0.86	173.24	117.47	2.16	27.99	84501.18
CBS♦	54.05	-2.01	61.59	47.54	1.31	15.48	18297.27
Celgene	89.63	-0.83	147.17	74.13	-	24.90	63042.43
CharlesSch	50.56	0.40	60.22	38.20	0.70	26.02	68309.73
Charter Comms	309.03	3.84	397.39	250.10	-	8.99	71652.91
Chevron Corp	114.91	0.31	133.88	108.02	3.78	18.35	220184.46
Chubb	135.35	-1.26	157.50	123.96	2.08	16.78	62702.09
Cigna	187.54	-1.05	227.13	163.02	0.02	18.41	45640.59
Cisco	46.98	-0.07	48.06	31.67	2.62	2366.01	214761.28
Citigroup	70.17	0.53	80.70	64.38	1.80	-31.34	176590.2
CME Grp♦	174.88	1.10	177.36	128.51	1.53	13.68	59562.57
Coca-Cola	46.11	0.39	48.62	41.45	3.25	89.91	196102.25
Cognizant	76.21	0.48	85.10	69.69	0.91	31.16	44219.62
ColgtPlm	67.45	0.44	77.91	61.28	2.37	27.36	58528.98
Comcast	36.40	0.23	44.00	30.43	1.88	7.31	166438.6
ConocPhil	71.49	1.27	74.43	44.50	1.52	19.43	83078.19
Corning♦	33.91	0.33	35.10	26.11	1.95	-32.44	27467.61
Costco♦	242.95	1.49	243.80	154.11	0.83	36.35	106544.19
CrownCstl	113.27	0.25	114.97	98.85	3.57	122.18	46986.85
CSX♦	74.62	0.99	76.24	48.26	1.11	11.06	64084.44
CVS	76.17	-1.12	84.00	60.14	2.59	26.45	77548.87
Danaher	105.15	0.49	106.08	83.81	0.56	28.28	73579.22
Deere	149.76	2.13	175.26	116.72	1.65	23.61	48173.83
Delphi	34.85	0.93	60.39	31.83	0.96	9.87	3094.18
Delta	57.66	0.80	60.79	47.12	2.09	12.18	39862.16
Devon Energy	40.22	-0.26	46.54	29.83	0.64	-65.77	20461.39
DiscFinServ	78.27	0.81	81.93	57.50	1.76	12.58	26819.86
Disney	110.77	-0.20	117.90	96.80	1.50	14.13	164741.86
DominRes♦	71.94	0.48	85.30	61.53	4.38	16.03	47031.9
DowChem♦	66.65	1.75	-	-	-	-	81542.6
DukeEner♦	82.63	0.16	91.80	71.96	4.25	21.10	58861.87
Eaton	85.48	1.67	89.85	71.62	2.91	12.26	37038.48
eBay	33.86	-0.13	46.99	32.86	-	-38.15	33506.15
Ecolab	153.83	0.48	154.14	125.74	1.03	29.37	44442.05
Emerson	76.38	0.59	77.60	57.47	2.50	23.76	48002.2
EOG Res	114.83	0.36	131.60	86.48	0.59	17.46	66509.63
EquityResTP	67.70	0.46	70.46	54.97	3.04	43.17	24932.69
Exelon	44.53	0.46	45.05	35.57	2.98	11.40	43007
ExpScripts	90.53	-0.27	91.36	55.80	-	11.29	50888.78
ExxonMb	81.84	0.01	89.30	72.16	3.77	16.90	346495.04
Facebook	164.49	1.45	218.62	149.02	-	25.82	396697.17
Fedex♦	250.14	4.17	274.66	211.01	0.78	15.23	66146.82
FordMtr	9.40	0.13	13.48	9.25	6.30	5.64	36780.25
Franklin	30.95	0.81	45.96	29.95	2.84	25.94	16312.45
GenDyn	196.25	1.54	230.00	184.21	1.78	20.12	58292.81
GenElectric	12.46	0.06	25.21	11.94	4.75	-18.58	108290.87
GenMills	47.51	-0.04	60.69	41.01	4.04	13.34	28314.65
GenMotors♦	33.98	0.07	46.76	33.61	4.41	-49.21	47934.93
GileadSci	72.62	0.40	89.54	64.27	2.96	43.83	94140.25
GoldmSchs♦	232.74	-1.17	275.31	218.89	1.29	18.38	87872.44
Halliburton♦	36.77	-0.03	57.86	35.75	1.93	299.22	32353.76
HCA Hold♦	131.10	-1.37	138.18	71.18	0.53	16.68	45366.63
Hew-Pack	24.76	0.05	25.28	19.10	2.21	9.07	39172.52
HiltonWwde♦	76.32	-0.12	88.11	65.59	0.78	17.35	22757.56
HomeDep♦	209.70	3.47	211.62	156.22	1.82	24.85	239925.78
Honywell	163.71	0.90	165.13	136.86	1.75	75.45	121572.77
HumanaInc	330.28	-6.85	337.56	231.90	0.54	34.31	45500.5
IBM	146.14	0.69	171.13	137.45	4.10	23.75	133391.94
IllinoisTool	143.13	2.50	179.07	134.45	2.15	26.39	47999.07
Illumina	346.64	1.60	357.93	196.00	-	80.07	50956.08
Intcntl Exch	78.43	0.59	78.47	64.91	1.11	18.67	44974.63
Intel	46.35	-0.10	57.60	35.14	2.44	16.91	213719.85
Intuit	223.32	3.00	224.05	140.21	0.69	48.49	57765.25
John&John♦	137.53	0.21	148.32	118.62	2.45	268.18	368959.44
JohnsonCn	38.45	0.15	42.60	32.89	2.64	16.05	35563.26
JPMrgnCh	114.24	-0.08	119.33	88.95	1.93	15.44	383947.4
Kimb-Clark♦	116.07	0.60	123.77	97.10	3.35	24.02	40353.42
KinderM	17.77	-0.05	19.85	14.69	3.19	-100.10	39215.35
Kraft Heinz♦	57.26	0.67	82.98	54.11	4.31	6.67	69814.15
Kroger	31.84	-0.53	32.74	19.69	1.47	8.14	25366.15
L Brands	27.99	0.90	63.10	25.89	8.51	9.01	7758.67
LasVegasSd	61.18	0.56	81.45	59.75	4.77	12.95	48206.17
LibertyGbl	27.40	0.76	39.73	25.87	-	-14.78	5660.14
Lilly (E)	106.92	-0.11	107.84	73.69	2.00	-903.47	114830.78
Lockheed♦	323.74	-4.79	363.00	291.52	2.38	37.56	92195.02
Lowes	112.33	2.74	112.51	75.36	1.51	23.72	90793.56
Lyondell♦	107.55	-1.08	121.95	92.12	3.48	7.37	41871.8
Marathon Ptl	82.48	-0.03	85.34	52.26	2.06	10.42	37198.86
Marsh&M	86.49	0.76	87.89	78.60	1.28	27.41	43675.68
MasterCard	213.10	2.01	217.35	137.75	0.45	48.34	218439.17
McDonald's♦	165.13	1.23	178.70	146.84	2.37	24.55	128107.92
McKesson♦	130.28	0.54	178.86	122.49	1.03	-71.41	26026.16
Medtronic	96.74	0.42	97.38	76.41	1.93	42.01	130648.45
Merck	69.64	-0.03	70.59	52.83	2.70	141.23	185209.34
Metlife♦	45.79	0.07	55.91	43.09	3.49	9.40	45553.63
Microsoft♦	109.17	0.96	112.78	72.92	1.49	51.97	837139.28
Mnstr Bvrg	60.00	-0.34	70.22	47.61	-	38.51	33151.39
MondelezInt	42.81	0.29	46.54	37.42	2.03	21.49	62783.48
Monsanto	127.95	0.02	127.97	114.19	1.64	23.62	56462.29
MorganStly	48.18	-0.04	59.38	44.42	2.05	12.37	84063.97
MylanNV	38.08	-0.16	47.82	30.69	-	44.90	19632.8
Netflix	346.20	-2.48	423.21	176.55	-	159.56	150755.56
NextEraE♦	172.03	-0.07	175.65	144.70	2.40	10.09	81130.15
Nike♦	82.00	1.70	83.68	50.35	0.93	71.62	104993.68
NorfolkS	179.82	2.72	179.85	124.04	1.46	9.18	50355.9
Northrop♦	299.57	-0.95	360.88	264.69	1.42	23.81	52162.15
NXP	94.78	0.76	125.93	86.67	-	34.32	32794.15
Occid Pet♦	77.10	0.45	87.67	60.12	3.94	26.87	58960.02
Oracle	48.85	1.04	53.48	42.57	1.52	55.47	194479.42
Pepsico♦	113.70	0.96	122.51	95.94	2.90	35.92	160808.37
Perrigo♦	75.16	-0.59	95.93	67.53	0.92	45.64	10284.34
Pfizer	42.33	0.13	42.77	33.20	3.08	11.48	248143.1
Phillips66	114.45	0.15	123.97	84.43	2.50	9.96	53134.83
PhilMorris	78.73	0.13	118.44	76.21	5.45	19.38	122386.32
PNCFin	143.00	0.04	163.59	122.66	2.07	12.65	66395.24
PPG Inds♦	111.93	0.42	122.07	100.36	1.59	22.97	27089.09
Praxair	155.97	0.94	168.54	132.49	2.04	32.95	44853.2
Priceline	1905.64	-1.38	2067.99	1612.41	-	32.36	92937.2
ProctGmbl	82.85	0.94	94.67	70.73	3.32	22.89	206226.84
Prudntl♦	99.03	0.74	127.14	92.05	3.29	5.81	41295.51
PublStor	210.83	1.72	234.90	180.48	3.74	29.77	36735.11
Qualcomm♦	72.28	1.90	72.49	48.56	3.18	-25.72	106188.64
Raytheon	200.13	-0.25	229.75	179.29	1.21	24.45	57089.08
Regen Pharm	394.12	-1.30	477.00	281.89	-	28.96	41833.87
ReynoldsAm	65.40	-1.49	-	-	-	-	-
S&P Global♦	208.06	1.18	217.31	152.14	0.86	33.07	52327.09
Salesforce	150.06	-0.37	154.97	92.11	-	159.14	113550.4
Schlmbrg♦	60.26	0.56	80.35	59.25	3.27	-113.15	83407.01
Sempra Energy	117.51	0.66	122.98	100.49	2.88	-46.01	32134.1
Shrwin-Will	465.59	3.07	466.74	338.45	0.72	24.05	43476.8
SimonProp	182.04	0.35	184.94	145.78	4.09	25.42	56286.98
SouthCpr	40.16	-0.28	58.09	38.34	2.43	31.57	31045.47
Starbucks	54.75	-0.12	61.94	47.37	2.07	17.29	73856.48
StateSt	87.36	0.98	114.27	82.43	1.90	14.62	31958.7
Stryker	170.44	0.69	179.84	138.94	1.06	61.07	63742.94
Sychrony Fin	32.50	0.77	40.59	28.46	1.82	11.21	24072.3
Target	89.18	0.44	90.39	54.04	2.76	15.76	46937.88
TE Connect	91.28	0.96	108.23	79.20	1.77	24.62	31807.31
Tesla Mtrs	280.24	17.00	389.61	244.59	-	-17.56	47807.02
TexasInstr	107.90	-0.56	120.75	81.81	2.16	25.09	104899.85
TheTrvelers♦	127.86	-2.23	150.55	118.75	2.26	17.52	34225.98
ThrmoFshr	237.35	1.39	240.74	181.51	0.27	40.61	95603.69
TimeWrnr	98.77	0.82	103.89	85.88	1.54	15.09	77269.69
TJX Cos	111.04	1.11	111.91	66.44	1.19	23.95	68929.94
T-MobileUS	65.47	1.08	66.64	54.60	-	12.25	55468.24
UnionPac♦	156.25	1.15	156.91	107.20	1.72	11.13	115546.01
UPS B	124.98	1.99	135.53	101.45	2.75	21.30	86656.49
USBancorp	54.26	0.07	58.50	48.49	2.18	14.37	88391.98
UtdHlthcre♦	261.40	-6.88	271.16	186.00	1.19	22.05	251590.54
UtdTech	133.98	1.97	139.24	109.28	2.06	21.39	107196.5
ValeroEngy	115.42	0.34	126.98	68.80	2.56	11.36	49330.28
Verizon	54.10	0.10	55.21	43.97	4.30	7.27	223537.72
VertexPharm	179.27	-0.20	186.44	136.50	-	114.33	45814.23
VF Cp♦	90.10	0.65	97.00	61.56	1.81	50.30	35721.14
Viacom	29.06	0.08	35.55	22.13	2.71	6.00	10270.77
Visa Inc	144.04	0.84	147.86	102.75	0.53	35.71	255909.87
Walgreen♦	68.72	0.53	83.89	59.07	2.28	16.45	68198.54
WalMartSto	96.81	0.98	109.98	77.50	2.11	55.73	283516.15
WellsFargo	57.61	0.21	66.31	49.94	2.67	14.86	277457.66
Williams Cos♦	28.59	0.01	33.67	24.00	4.42	11.98	23667.61
Yum!Brnds	88.41	0.01	88.98	72.61	1.47	19.16	28057.42
Venezuela (VEF)							
Bco de Vnzla	5.60	0.30	5.60	0.01	232.31	-	332.14
Bco Provncl	525.00	25.00	720.00	0.68	-	22.30	920.58
Mrcntl Srvcs	901.20	151.20	1330	1.10	0.00	19.12	892.23

Closing prices and highs & lows are in traded currency (with variations for that country indicated by stock), market capitalisation is in USD. Highs & lows are based on intraday trading over a rolling 52 week period.
♦ ex-dividend
■ ex-capital redistribution
price at time of suspension

FT 500: TOP 20

	Close price	Prev price	Day change	Day change %	Week change	Week change %	Month change %
ShenwanHong	0.11	0.11	0.00	2.86	0.02	17.4	-15.63
Avago Tech	238.70	232.58	6.12	2.63	19.67	9.0	12.37
IntSPaolo	2.37	2.26	0.10	4.53	0.19	8.9	2.92
Unicred	13.55	12.94	0.60	4.67	1.05	8.4	-1.67
Enel	4.56	4.40	0.16	3.59	0.32	7.5	2.04
EDF	14.86	14.50	0.36	2.45	0.94	6.8	12.24
L Brands	27.99	27.09	0.90	3.32	1.56	5.9	-10.50
Qualcomm	72.28	70.38	1.90	2.70	3.57	5.2	11.47
HomeDep	209.70	206.23	3.47	1.68	8.93	4.4	6.77
Costco	242.95	241.46	1.49	0.62	9.82	4.2	10.26
FastRetail	53990.00	53900.00	90.00	0.17	2180.00	4.2	13.38
Deere	149.76	147.63	2.13	1.44	5.96	4.1	9.20
KBC Grp	63.70	62.38	1.32	2.12	2.50	4.1	0.31
Altria	60.90	60.93	-0.04	-0.06	2.38	4.1	3.17
Novatek	1124.00	1150.90	-26.90	-2.34	41.00	3.8	19.79
UnionPac	156.25	155.10	1.15	0.74	5.63	3.7	4.93
Generali	15.13	14.80	0.33	2.20	0.54	3.7	3.00
CaixaBnk	4.02	3.97	0.05	1.18	0.14	3.5	4.69
Coca-Cola	46.11	45.72	0.39	0.85	1.54	3.5	0.02
NorfolkS	179.82	177.10	2.72	1.54	5.98	3.4	4.52

Based on the FT Global 500 companies in local currency

FT 500: BOTTOM 20

	Close price	Prev price	Day change	Day change %	Week change	Week change %	Month change %
Infosys	730.85	732.80	-1.95	-0.27	-710.25	-49.3	5.92
Altice	2.09	2.22	-0.13	-5.87	-0.40	-16.0	-15.04
MTN Grp	74.39	74.76	-0.37	-0.49	-12.41	-14.3	-27.36
SandsCh	33.60	34.55	-0.95	-2.75	-4.70	-12.3	-13.62
Bayer	72.44	73.49	-1.05	-1.43	-8.01	-10.0	-9.96
ASML Hld	160.20	159.02	1.18	0.74	-17.18	-9.7	-10.60
Hind Unilevr	1610.30	1638.75	-28.45	-1.74	-169.80	-9.5	-8.20
DanskeBk	171.75	177.00	-5.25	-2.97	-17.20	-9.1	-6.10
AIA	61.85	63.76	-1.91	-2.99	-5.85	-8.6	-11.14
MollerMrsk	9064.00	9124.00	-60.00	-0.66	-848.00	-8.6	-0.39
Glencore	290.75	295.95	-5.20	-1.76	-26.00	-8.2	-99.09
China Vanke	25.00	25.05	-0.05	-0.20	-2.20	-8.1	2.04
SBI NewA	284.85	291.65	-6.80	-2.33	-24.75	-8.0	-10.26
SouthCpr	40.16	40.44	-0.28	-0.69	-3.48	-8.0	-11.30
SK Hynix	76500.00	75900.00	600.00	0.79	-6500.00	-7.8	-1.92
Halliburton	36.77	36.80	-0.03	-0.08	-3.12	-7.8	-12.40
Tencent	313.60	316.80	-3.20	-1.01	-26.40	-7.8	-15.83
WPP	1179.50	1165.00	14.50	1.24	-97.00	-7.6	-99.05
Citic Secs	13.04	13.44	-0.40	-2.98	-1.02	-7.3	-15.10
Tesla Mtrs	280.24	263.24	17.00	6.46	-21.42	-7.1	-21.38

Based on the FT Global 500 companies in local currency

BONDS: HIGH YIELD & EMERGING MARKET

Sep 10	Red date	Coupon	Ratings S*	Ratings M*	Ratings F*	Bid price	Bid yield	Day's chge yield	Mth's chge yield	Spread vs US
High Yield US$										
Qwest Capital Funding, Inc.	08/21	7.63	B+	WR	BB	102.50	6.66	0.00	-0.16	-
High Yield Euro										
Astaldi S.p.A	12/20	7.13	CCC-	-	B	53.99	40.28	0.13	21.51	37.73
Emerging US$										
Peru	03/19	7.13	BBB+	A3	BBB+	104.40	2.60	-	-	0.34
Turkey	09/22	6.25	-	Ba3	BB	91.11	8.92	-0.35	2.17	6.17
Mexico	09/22	8.00	BBB+	A3	BBB+	118.00	3.21	-0.01	0.15	0.46
Brazil	01/23	2.63	BB-	Ba2	BB-	90.65	5.06	-0.08	0.61	2.31
Colombia	03/23	2.63	BBB-	Baa2	BBB	95.10	3.82	0.00	0.11	1.07
Poland	03/23	3.00	BBB+	A2	A-	98.28	3.41	-0.01	-0.01	0.66
Russia	05/26	4.75	-	-	BBB-	98.73	4.95	0.01	0.31	-
Turkey	03/27	6.00	-	Ba2	BB+	101.26	5.82	0.00	0.17	3.07
Peru	08/27	4.13	BBB+	A3	BBB+	103.50	3.66	0.01	-0.02	0.80
Brazil	02/47	5.63	BB-	Ba2	BB-	84.50	6.87	-0.06	0.60	-
Emerging Euro										
Mexico	02/20	5.50	BBB+	A3	BBB+	107.64	0.18	-0.03	0.07	-2.38
Brazil	04/21	2.88	BB-	Ba2	BB-	102.31	1.93	0.01	0.67	-
Mexico	04/23	2.75	BBB+	A3	BBB+	107.50	1.07	0.00	0.07	-1.68
Bulgaria	03/28	3.00	BBB-	Baa2	BBB	113.44	1.48	0.01	-0.03	-1.40

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.

BONDS: GLOBAL INVESTMENT GRADE

Sep 10	Red date	Coupon	Ratings S*	Ratings M*	Ratings F*	Bid price	Bid yield	Day's chge yield	Mth's chge yield	Spread vs US
US$										
Barclays plc	01/28	4.34	BBB	Baa3	A	95.46	4.95	-0.02	0.10	2.07
SunTrust Banks Inc.	01/28	6.00	BBB+	Baa1	A-	109.11	4.78	0.03	0.03	1.90
Barclays plc	01/28	4.34	BBB	Baa3	A	95.46	4.95	-0.02	0.10	2.07
SunTrust Banks Inc.	01/28	6.00	BBB+	Baa1	A-	109.11	4.78	0.03	0.03	1.90
United Utilities PLC	08/28	6.88	BBB	Baa1	A-	116.66	4.75	0.10	-0.10	1.87
Westpac Banking Corporation	11/31	4.32	BBB	Baa1	A+	97.05	4.76	-0.05	-0.07	-
Euro										
Eni SpA	01/29	3.63	A-	A3	A-	115.32	1.98	-0.05	0.15	-0.90
Barclays plc	08/29	2.29	BBB	Baa3	A	89.55	3.46	-0.05	0.17	0.58
AT&T Inc.	12/29	2.60	BBB	Baa2	A-	102.95	2.29	-0.04	0.11	-0.59
AT&T Inc.	12/29	2.60	BBB	Baa2	A-	102.95	2.29	-0.04	0.11	-0.59
Yen										
Poland	11/27	2.50	-	A2	A-	108.88	1.46	-0.01	-0.01	-1.43
£ Sterling										
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	05/29	4.63	BBB+	Baa1	A	110.94	3.39	-0.05	0.03	0.51
innogy Fin B.V.	06/30	6.25	BBB	Baa2	A-	132.18	2.96	-0.05	-0.04	0.08

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.

INTEREST RATES: OFFICIAL

Sep 10	Rate	Current	Since	Last	Mnth Ago	Year Ago
US	Fed Funds	1.75-2.00	14-06-2018	1.50-1.75	1.25-1.50	1.00-1.25
US	Prime	5.00	14-06-2018	4.75	5.00	4.25
US	Discount	2.50	22-03-2018	2.25	2.50	1.75
Euro	Repo	0.00	16-03-2016	0.00	0.00	0.00
UK	Repo	0.75	02-08-2018	0.50	0.50	0.25
Japan	O'night Call	0.00-0.10	01-02-2016	0.00	0.00--0.10	0.00--0.10
Switzerland	Libor Target	-1.25-0.25	15-01-2015	-0.75--0.25	-1.25--0.25	-1.25--0.25

INTEREST RATES: MARKET

Sep 10 (Libor: Sep 07)	Over night	Change Day	Change Week	Change Month	One month	Three month	Six month	One year
US$ Libor	1.91875	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	2.13100	2.33125	2.54150	2.84550
Euro Libor	-0.44357	0.004	-0.001	0.000	-0.39471	-0.35643	-0.31614	-0.21886
£ Libor	0.69763	-0.007	-0.001	0.004	0.72600	0.80225	0.89656	1.03725
Swiss Fr Libor				0.002	-0.77920	-0.72840	-0.64880	-0.51720
Yen Libor				0.001	-0.08083	-0.03650	0.02317	0.13850
Euro Euribor				-0.001	-0.37200	-0.31900	-0.26900	-0.16700
Sterling CDs				0.000	0.75000	0.80000	0.92500	
US$ CDs				0.000	2.03000	2.21000	2.40000	
Euro CDs				-	-	-	-	

Sep 10	Short term		7 Days notice		One month		Three month		Six month		One year	
Euro	-0.61	-0.31	-0.61	-0.31	-0.58	-0.28	-0.49	-0.19	-0.47	-0.17	-0.40	-0.10
Sterling			0.45	0.55	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.85	0.85	1.00	0.98	1.13
Swiss Franc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian Dollar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US Dollar	1.83	2.13	1.85	2.15	2.01	2.31	2.18	2.48	2.39	2.69	2.67	2.97
Japanese Yen	-0.25	0.05	-0.35	-0.05	-0.30	0.00	-0.20	0.10	-0.05	0.25	0.00	0.30

Libor rates come from ICE (see www.theice.com) and are fixed at 11am UK time. Other data sources: US $, Euro & CDs: Tullett Prebon; SDR, US Discount: IMF; EONIA: ECB; Swiss Libor: SNB; EURONIA, RONIA & SONIA: WMBA.

BOND INDICES

	Index	Day's change	Month's change	Year change	Return 1 month	Return 1 year
Markit IBoxx						
ABF Pan-Asia unhedged	185.09	0.13	-0.72	-2.81	-0.48	-1.27
Corporates(£)	342.04	-0.24	-0.29	-1.34	-0.17	-1.67
Corporates($)	274.00	0.23	-0.10	-2.02	-0.10	-2.02
Corporates(€)	225.01	-0.09	-0.30	-0.68	-0.46	-0.44
Eurozone Sov(€)	232.83	-0.10	0.36	-0.02	-0.07	-0.38
Gilts(£)	322.61	-0.42	-0.39	-0.23	-0.32	-1.78
Global Inflation-Lkd	262.08	0.36	-0.03	-2.51	-0.01	-1.30
Markit iBoxx £ Non-Gilts	337.11	-0.23	-0.25	-0.99	-0.11	-1.54
Overall ($)	236.81	0.18	-0.11	-1.28	-0.11	-1.28
Overall(£)	323.88	-0.36	-0.35	-0.45	-0.26	-1.70
Overall(€)	229.11	-0.09	0.12	-0.11	-0.10	-0.29
Treasuries ($)	222.60	0.16	-0.13	-0.92	-0.13	-0.92
FTSE						
Sterling Corporate (£)	111.85	-0.12	-	-	-0.96	-5.56
Euro Corporate (€)	104.97	-0.05	-	-	-0.83	-2.31
Euro Emerging Mkts (€)	348.54	-5.95	-	-	-2.04	-53.54
Eurozone Govt Bond	109.66	0.13	-	-	-0.35	-2.43

CREDIT INDICES	Index	Day's change	Week's change	Month's change	Series high	Series low
Markit iTraxx						
Crossover 5Y	281.52	-5.68	-16.85	-22.20	329.08	267.17
Europe 5Y	61.46	-2.63	-6.83	-6.47	76.53	52.58
Japan 5Y	53.81	-0.19	-0.12	-0.74	57.34	49.41
Senior Financials 5Y	71.33	-3.81	-12.90	-14.63	94.14	55.32
Markit CDX						
Emerging Markets 5Y	226.58	-0.09	-9.25	28.01	245.08	132.91
Nth Amer High Yld 5Y	331.30	0.74	0.79	-2.13	370.10	323.96
Nth Amer Inv Grade 5Y	59.84	-0.06	-0.19	-1.67	69.04	57.69

Websites: markit.com, ftse.com. All indices shown are unhedged. Currencies are shown in brackets after the index names.

VOLATILITY INDICES

	Sep 10	Day Chng	Prev	52 wk high	52 wk low
VIX	14.10	-0.78	14.88	50.30	8.56
VXD	14.57	-0.47	15.04	40.09	3.93
VXN	19.27	-0.49	19.76	38.11	11.67
VDAX	-	-	-	-	-

† CBOE. VIX: S&P 500 index Options Volatility, VXD: DJIA Index Options Volatility, VXN: NASDAQ Index Options Volatility. ‡ Deutsche Borse. VDAX: DAX Index Options Volatility.

BONDS: BENCHMARK GOVERNMENT

	Red Date	Coupon	Bid Price	Bid Yield	Day chg yield	Wk chg yield	Month chg yld	Year chg yld
Australia	11/20	1.75	99.46	2.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.09	0.01
	11/28	2.75	101.52	2.58	0.02	-0.01	-0.11	-0.10
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/19	0.25	100.82	-0.48	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.12
Belgium	12/20	1.80	105.00	-0.42	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
	03/28	5.50	145.51	0.58	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
Canada	02/20	1.25	98.97	2.00	0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-
	06/28	2.00	98.03	2.23	-0.01	-0.04	-0.12	0.21
Denmark	11/20	0.25	101.69	-0.52	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.03
	11/27	0.50	101.81	0.30	-0.05	-0.02	-0.06	-0.14
Finland	09/20	0.38	101.83	-0.52	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01
	09/27	0.50	100.31	0.47	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.06
France	11/20	0.25	101.62	-0.48	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01
	05/23	1.75	108.86	-0.13	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.05
	05/28	0.75	101.16	0.63	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	-
Germany	10/20	0.25	101.77	-0.58	-0.02	0.03	0.00	0.07
	08/23	2.00	111.17	-0.25	-0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.00
	07/28	4.75	143.16	0.28	-0.05	-0.01	-0.04	-0.08
	08/48	1.25	105.76	1.03	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	01/28	3.75	95.00	4.41	-0.14	0.03	0.42	-
Ireland	10/20	5.00	111.47	-0.42	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.01
	05/30	2.40	114.61	1.06	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.09
Italy	06/20	0.35	98.88	0.99	-0.05	-0.33	0.04	0.87
	10/23	0.65	92.53	2.21	-0.04	-0.36	0.08	1.03
	09/28	4.75	114.91	3.01	-0.03	-0.28	-0.01	0.83
	03/48	3.45	97.80	3.57	-0.03	-0.16	0.01	-
Japan	11/19	0.10	100.25	-0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
	09/22	0.10	100.75	-0.09	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-
	09/27	0.10	100.15	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01	-
	09/47	0.80	99.65	0.81	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-
Netherlands	01/20	0.25	101.20	-0.63	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.04
	01/28	5.50	147.53	0.33	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	04/20	3.00	102.16	1.62	-0.02	-0.03	-0.18	-0.35
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	06/20	4.80	108.66	-0.11	0.00	-0.01	0.05	-0.33
Spain	01/21	0.05	100.34	-0.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.06
	10/27	1.45	101.14	1.32	0.00	-0.02	0.04	-0.31
Sweden	12/20	5.00	112.30	-0.48	0.00	0.04	0.03	-0.15
	11/26	1.00	105.18	0.36	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.24
Switzerland	07/20	2.25	105.49	-0.73	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
	04/28	4.00	139.35	-0.09	-0.03	0.01	-0.06	-0.02
United Kingdom	01/21	1.50	101.71	0.77	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.54
	07/23	0.75	98.72	1.02	-0.04	-0.05	-0.02	0.46
	12/27	4.25	125.87	1.28	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	0.27
	07/47	1.50	93.69	1.78	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.11
United States	11/19	1.75	99.04	2.55	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-
	10/22	2.00	97.09	2.75	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-
	11/27	2.25	94.97	2.88	-0.02	0.02	-0.06	-
	11/47	2.75	94.11	3.06	-0.02	0.05	-0.03	-

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC, an ICE Data Services company.

GILTS: UK CASH MARKET

Sep 10	Price £	Red Yield	Change in Yield Day	Week	Month	Year	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Amnt £m
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tr 4.5pc '19	101.87	0.66	0.00	3.13	3.13	500.00	106.41	101.87	36.35
Tr 4.75pc '20	105.92	0.75	1.35	7.14	10.29	650.00	111.30	105.92	33.31
Tr 1.5pc '21	101.64	0.80	1.27	3.90	2.56	280.95	104.02	101.42	32.46
Tr 4pc '22	110.78	0.86	1.18	4.88	2.38	230.77	116.21	110.78	37.95
Tr 5pc '25	123.98	1.15	0.88	3.60	1.77	76.92	131.03	123.75	35.08
Tr 1.25pc '27	99.00	1.37	0.74	4.58	1.48	34.31	101.42	96.41	23.45
Tr 4.25pc '32	132.34	1.62	1.25	4.52	2.53	21.80	137.80	129.40	35.44
Tr 4.25pc '36	137.74	1.74	1.16	4.19	3.57	15.23	142.68	134.34	29.76
Tr 4.5pc '42	152.28	1.82	0.55	4.00	3.41	11.66	157.41	147.31	26.64
Tr 3.75pc '52	150.05	1.78	1.14	4.71	4.71	14.84	156.64	144.61	23.59
Tr 4pc '60	167.86	1.71	1.18	4.91	5.56	15.54	176.65	162.07	23.61

Gilts benchmarks & non-rump undated stocks. Closing mid-price in pounds per £100 nominal of stock.

GILTS: UK FTSE ACTUARIES INDICES

Price Indices Fixed Coupon	Sep 10	Day's chg %	Total Return	Return 1 month	Return 1 year	Yield
1 Up to 5 Years	91.86	-0.02	2417.13	-0.10	-0.62	0.88
2 5 - 10 Years	178.28	-0.08	3471.52	-0.40	-1.45	1.24
3 10 - 15 Years	209.61	-0.14	4248.50	-0.71	-1.01	1.54
4 5 - 15 Years	185.54	-0.11	3662.97	-0.52	-1.34	1.39
5 Over 15 Years	330.61	-0.32	5171.29	-2.09	-1.18	1.77
7 All stocks	176.10	-0.17	3577.77	-1.09	-1.00	1.64

Index Linked	Sep 10	Day's chg %	Month chg %	Year's chg %	Total Return	Return 1 month	Return 1 year
1 Up to 5 Years	309.65	-0.05	-0.02	-1.84	2469.99	-0.02	-0.30
2 Over 5 years	694.84	-0.68	-3.74	-4.91	5203.90	-3.74	-4.43
3 5-15 years	473.92	-0.27	-1.05	-2.55	3708.30	-1.05	-1.58
4 Over 15 years	887.52	-0.82	-4.64	-5.70	6490.90	-4.64	-5.38
5 All stocks	629.09	-0.62	-3.42	-4.67	4785.31	-3.42	-4.11

Yield Indices	Sep 10	Sep 07	Yr ago		Sep 10	Sep 07	Yr ago
5 Yrs	0.99	0.98	0.40	20 Yrs	1.84	1.82	1.71
10 Yrs	1.45	1.44	1.08	45 Yrs	1.69	1.67	1.53
15 Yrs	1.73	1.72	1.53				

	inflation 0%				inflation 5%			
Real yield	Sep 10	Dur yrs	Previous	Yr ago	Sep 10	Dur yrs	Previous	Yr ago
Up to 5 yrs	-1.92	2.57	-1.94	-2.47	-2.37	2.59	-2.39	-3.24
Over 5 yrs	-1.49	23.93	-1.52	-1.74	-1.51	24.00	-1.54	-1.76
5-15 yrs	-1.62	8.84	-1.65	-2.03	-1.72	8.86	-1.75	-2.14
Over 15 yrs	-1.47	29.08	-1.50	-1.72	-1.49	29.12	-1.52	-1.73
All stocks	-1.49	22.04	-1.52	-1.75	-1.52	22.13	-1.55	-1.77

See FTSE website for more details www.ftse.com/products/indices/gilts

©2018 Tradeweb Markets LLC. All rights reserved. The Tradeweb FTSE Gilt Closing Prices information contained herein is proprietary to Tradeweb; may not be copied or re-distributed; is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely; and does not constitute investment advice. Tradeweb is not responsible for any loss or damage that might result from the use of this information.

All data provided by Morningstar unless otherwise noted. All elements listed are indicative and believed accurate at the time of publication. No offer is made by Morningstar, its suppliers, or the FT. Neither the FT, nor Morningstar's suppliers, warrant or guarantee that the information is reliable or complete. Neither the FT nor Morningstar's suppliers accept responsibility and will not be liable for any loss arising from the reliance on the use of the listed information. For all queries e-mail ft.reader.enquiries@morningstar.com

Data provided by Morningstar | www.morningstar.co.uk

COMMODITIES

www.ft.com/commodities

Energy		Price*	Change	Agricultural & Cattle Futures		Price*	Change
Crude Oil†	Sep	68.00	0.16	Corn♦	Dec	366.50	-1.00
Brent Crude Oil‡		77.12	0.05	Wheat♦	Dec	513.50	0.50
RBOB Gasoline†	Sep	1.97	0.00	Soybeans♦	Nov	846.25	1.25
Heating Oil†	Sep	1.75	0.00	Soybeans Meal♦	Oct	313.70	-1.10
Natural Gas†	Sep	2.76	-0.01	Cocoa (ICE Liffe)✠	Dec	1656.00	9.00
Ethanol♦		-	-	Cocoa (ICE US)♥	Dec	2304.00	37.00
Uranium†	Sep	22.10	0.00	Coffee(Robusta)✠	Sep	1536.00	-4.00
Carbon Emissions‡		-	-	Coffee (Arabica)♥	Sep	95.60	0.00
Diesel†		-	-	White Sugar✠		334.10	1.70
Base Metals (♠ LME 3 Months)				Sugar 11♥		11.09	0.09
Aluminium		2102.00	39.00	Cotton♥	Oct	83.15	1.02
Aluminium Alloy		1600.00	0.00	Orange Juice♥	Nov	158.85	1.35
Copper		5901.00	21.00	Palm Oil♣		-	-
Lead		2070.50	11.50	Live Cattle♣	Oct	110.05	0.00
Nickel		12440.00	105.00	Feeder Cattle♣	Sep	152.90	1.43
Tin		19140.00	165.00	Lean Hogs♣	Oct	55.63	0.00
Zinc		2400.50	-3.00				
Precious Metals (PM London Fix)					Sep 07	% Chg Month	% Chg Year
Gold		1198.90	-6.25	S&P GSCI Spt	461.68	0.94	19.19
Silver (US cents)		1418.50	-8.00	DJ UBS Spot	82.84	-2.44	-2.29
Platinum		776.00	-14.00	TR/CC CRB TR	196.51	-0.58	-
Palladium		982.00	4.00	M Lynch MLCX Ex. Rtn	231.14	-9.84	-33.05
Bulk Commodities				UBS Bberg CMCI TR	14.88	-1.13	4.58
Iron Ore (Platts)		68.55	-0.30	LEBA EUA Carbon	14.04	27.29	178.57
Iron Ore (The Steel Index)		76.55	-1.30	LEBA CER Carbon	0.28	7.69	40.00
GlobalCOAL RB Index		101.00	1.00	LEBA UK Power	3230.00	201.87	387.92
Baltic Dry Index		1482.00	-8.00				

Sources: † NYMEX, ‡ ECX/ICE, ♦ CBOT, ✠ ICE Liffe, ♥ ICE Futures, ♣ CME, ♠ LME/London Metal Exchange.* Latest prices, $ unless otherwise stated.

BONDS: INDEX-LINKED

	Price Sep 07	Yield Sep 07	Yield Prev	Month return	Value stock	Market	No of stocks
Can 4.25%' 21	112.45	0.363	0.314	-0.06	5.18	77024.12	8
Fr 2.25%' 20	107.83	-1.812	-1.814	-0.07	20.31	244515.87	15
Swe 0.25%' 22	115.68	-2.152	-2.162	-0.02	33.45	233284.82	7
UK 2.5%' 20	360.97	-2.345	-2.373	0.02	6.58	660446.34	30
UK 2.5%' 24	360.98	-1.860	-1.904	0.01	6.82	660446.34	30
UK 2%' 35	265.94	-1.553	-1.591	-0.30	9.08	660446.34	30
US 0.625%' 21	99.83	0.686	0.654	-0.18	35.84	1298223.47	39
US 3.625%' 28	125.01	0.900	0.654	-0.61	16.78	1298223.47	39

Representative stocks from each major market Source: Merill Lynch Global Bond Indices † Local currencies. ‡ Total market value. In line with market convention, for UK Gilts inflation factor is applied to price, for other markets it is applied to par amount.

BONDS: TEN YEAR GOVT SPREADS

	Bid Yield	Spread vs Bund	Spread vs T-Bonds		Bid Yield	Spread vs Bund	Spread vs T-Bonds
Australia	2.58	2.30	-0.30	Italy	3.01	2.73	0.13
Austria	-	-	-	Japan	0.08	-0.20	-2.80
Belgium	0.58	0.30	-2.30	Netherlands	0.33	0.05	-2.55
Canada	2.23	1.95	-0.65	Norway	-	-	-
Denmark	0.30	0.02	-2.58	Portugal	-	-	-
Finland	0.47	0.18	-2.42	Spain	1.32	1.03	-1.56
France	0.63	0.34	-2.25	Switzerland	-0.09	-0.37	-2.97
Germany	0.28	0.00	-2.60	United Kingdom	1.28	0.99	-1.60
Greece	4.41	4.13	1.53	United States	2.88	2.60	0.00
Ireland	1.06	0.78	-1.82				

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC, an ICE Data Services company.

MANAGED FUNDS SERVICE

Algebris Investments (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Algebris Financial Credit Fund - Class I EUR	€ 151.55	-	-0.06	0.00
Algebris Financial Income Fund - Class I EUR	€ 137.46	-	-1.26	0.00
Algebris Financial Equity Fund - Class B EUR	€ 115.73	-	-1.52	0.00
Algebris Asset Allocation Fund - Class B EUR	€ 98.18	-	-0.05	0.00
Algebris Macro Credit B EUR Acc	€ 104.45	-	0.00	0.00
Algebris Core Italy Fund - Class R EUR	€ 96.29	-	-0.27	-

The Antares European Fund Limited

Other International

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
AEF Ltd Usd (Est)	$ 707.15	-	2.14	-
AEF Ltd Eur (Est)	€ 687.74	-	1.80	0.00

Arisaig Partners

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Arisaig Africa Consumer Fund Limited	$ 12.35	-	0.09	0.00
Arisaig Asia Consumer Fund Limited	$ 90.40	-	0.71	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer Fund	$ 10.95	-	0.10	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer UCITS	€ 12.14	-	0.16	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer UCITS STG	£ 13.78	-	0.11	0.00
Arisaig Latin America Consumer Fund	$ 23.99	-	0.35	0.00

Ashmore Investment Management Limited (LUX)

2 rue Albert Borschette L-1246 Luxembourg

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Debt Fund	$ 92.51	-	-0.01	5.15
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Frontier Equity Fund	$ 165.08	-	-0.08	0.75
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Total Return Fund	$ 81.12	-	0.11	5.11
Ashmore SICAV Global Small Cap Equity Fund	$ 149.16	-	-0.39	0.65
EM Mkts Corp.Debt USD F	$ 91.55	-	-0.06	5.87
EM Mkts Loc.Ccy Bd USD F	$ 74.45	-	0.51	6.10
EM Short Duration Fund Acc USD	$ 134.14	-	-0.01	0.00

Aspect Capital Ltd (UK)

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Aspect Diversified USD	$ 397.85	-	-5.82	0.00
Aspect Diversified EUR	€ 226.32	-	-3.35	0.00
Aspect Diversified GBP	£ 119.16	-	-1.75	0.00
Aspect Diversified CHF	SFr 106.44	-	-1.58	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends USD	$ 116.95	-	0.55	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends EUR	€ 111.20	-	0.50	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends GBP	£ 118.56	-	0.55	0.00

Atlantas Sicav (LUX)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
American Dynamic	$ 5048.61	5048.61	19.76	0.00
American One	$ 4558.42	4558.42	6.09	0.00
Bond Global	€ 1426.54	1426.54	7.23	0.00
Eurocroissance	€ 1077.97	1077.97	-2.07	0.00
Far East	$ 900.35	-	-8.54	0.00

Bank of America Cap Mgmt (Ireland) Ltd (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Global Liquidity USD	$ 1.00	-	0.00	0.61

Barclays Investment Funds (CI) Ltd (JER)

39/41 Broad Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RR Channel Islands 01534 812800

FCA Recognised

Bond Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Sterling Bond F	£ 0.46	-	0.00	2.65

CCLA Investment Management Ltd (UK)

Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4ET

Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Diversified Income 1 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.57	1.57	0.00	3.06
Diversified Income 2 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.52	1.52	0.01	3.06
Diversified Income 3 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.52	1.52	0.00	-

CG Asset Management Limited (IRL)

25 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AY

Dealing: Tel. +353 1434 5098 Fax. +353 1542 2859

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Capital Gearing Portfolio Inc	£ 32752.34	32752.34	-85.92	0.71

CG Portfolio Fund Plc

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Absolute Return Cls M Inc	£ 120.52	120.52	-0.10	1.22
Capital Value Cls V Inc	£ 159.30	159.30	-0.40	0.43
Dollar Fund Cls D Inc	£ 153.96	153.96	-0.45	1.61
Dollar Hedged GBP Inc	£ 96.47	96.47	-0.27	1.73
Real Return Cls A Inc	£ 196.80	196.80	-0.55	2.14

Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds Plc (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Schwab USD Liquid Assets Fd	$ 1.00	-	0.00	0.72

Chartered Asset Management Pte Ltd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
CAM-GTF Limited	$ 292961.58	292961.58	-1012.12	0.00
CAM GTi Limited	$ 628.36	-	-11.39	0.00
Raffles-Asia Investment Company	$ 1.52	1.52	-0.03	1.30

Cheyne Capital Management (UK) LLP

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Cheyne European Event Driven Fund (M)	€ 144.16	-	-0.70	-

price updated (D) daily, (W) weekly, (M) monthly

DAVIS Funds SICAV (LUX)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Davis Value A	$ 54.77	-	-0.15	0.00
Davis Global A	$ 39.27	-	-0.06	0.00

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds (IRL)

6 Duke Street,St.James,London SW1Y 6BN

www.dodgeandcox.worldwide.com 020 3713 7664

FCA Recognised

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc - Global Bond Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
EUR Accumulating Class	€ 12.66	-	0.06	0.00
EUR Accumulating Class (H)	€ 9.94	-	0.00	0.00
EUR Distributing Class	€ 10.91	-	0.06	3.71
EUR Distributing Class (H)	€ 8.55	-	0.00	3.87
GBP Distributing Class	£ 11.88	-	0.01	3.67
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 8.86	-	0.00	3.44
USD Accumulating Class	$ 10.56	-	0.00	0.00

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-Global Stock Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 21.58	-	-0.01	0.00
GBP Accumulating Share Class	£ 27.48	-	0.01	0.00
GBP Distributing Share class	£ 19.58	-	0.01	0.75
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 28.04	-	0.15	0.00
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 11.47	-	0.00	0.60

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-International Stock Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 16.16	-	-0.05	0.00
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 16.46	-	0.04	0.00

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-U.S. Stock Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 27.10	-	0.00	0.00
GBP Accumulating Share Class	£ 32.63	-	0.02	0.00
GBP Distributing Share Class	£ 20.36	-	0.02	0.71
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 30.40	-	0.17	0.00
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 12.11	-	0.01	0.54

Dragon Capital Group

1501 Me Linh Point, 2 Ngo Duc Ke, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Fund information, dealing and administration: funds@dragoncapital.com

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Vietnam Property Fund (VPF) NAV	$ 0.80	-	0.03	0.00

DSM Capital Partners Funds (LUX)

www.dsmsicav.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
DSM Global Growth I2	€ 187.52	-	0.64	0.00
DSM Global Growth I2	A$ 110.62	-	0.89	-
DSM Global Growth I1	€ 114.23	-	0.39	-
DSM US Large Cap Growth A	$ 154.46	-	-0.05	0.00
DSM US Large Cap Growth I2	€ 133.54	-	0.51	0.00

E.I. Sturdza Strategic Management Limited (GSY)

+44 1481 722 322

info@eisturdza.com

eisturdza.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Strat Evarich Japan Fd Ltd JPY	¥ 77656.00	-	-1292.00	0.00
Strat Evarich Japan Fd Ltd USD	$ 775.39	-	-12.75	0.00

E.I. Sturdza Funds PLC (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Nippon Growth (UCITS) Fd - B	¥ 89260.00	-	-483.00	0.00
Strategic China Panda Fd - USD	$ 2956.77	-	3.28	0.00
Strategic Euro Bond Fd - Acc	€ 1106.77	-	-0.09	0.00
Strategic Europe Value Fd - EUR	€ 223.63	-	1.14	0.00
Strategic European Smaller Companies Fd - EUR	€ 1240.11	-	-1.24	0.00
Strategic Global Bond Fd - USD	$ 1050.09	-	-1.53	0.00
Strategic Global Quality Fd - USD Inst	$ 143.43	-	0.07	0.00
Strategic Quality Emerging Bond Fd - USD	$ 1041.71	-	-0.83	0.00
Strategic US Momentum and Value Fd - USD Class	$ 908.90	-	2.72	0.00
Strategic Japan Opportunities Fund	¥ 60256.00	-	-701.00	0.00
Strategic Beta Flex Fund	€ 1010.38	-	3.73	0.00

Edinburgh Partners Limited (IRL)

27-31 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JF

Tel: +353 1 434 5143 Dealing - Fax +353 1 434 5230

FCA Recognised

Edinburgh Partners Opportunities Fund PLC

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Emerging Opportunities I USD $	$ 1.29	-	0.01	1.46
European Opportunities I EUR	€ 2.62	-	-0.01	1.90
European Opportunities I GBP	£ 2.34	-	-0.02	1.64
European Opportunities A EUR	€ 2.57	-	-0.01	0.94
Global Opportunities I USD	$ 1.90	-	-0.01	1.38
Global Opportunities I GBP	£ 1.48	-	0.00	1.11
Pan European Opportunities I EUR	€ 1.85	-	-0.01	-

Ennismore Smaller Cos Plc (IRL)

5 Kensington Church St, London W8 4LD 020 7368 4220

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Ennismore European Smlr Cos NAV	£ 131.19	-	-0.27	0.00
Ennismore European Smlr Cos NAV	€ 146.68	-	0.32	0.00

Ennismore European Smlr Cos Hedge Fd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
NAV	€ 536.72	-	4.63	0.00

Equinox Fund Mgmt (Guernsey) Limited (GSY)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Equinox Russian Opportunities Fund Limited	$ 161.88	-	-14.09	0.00

Euronova Asset Management UK LLP (CYM)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Smaller Cos Cls One Shares	€ 46.91	-	-0.13	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Two Shares	€ 31.46	-	-0.08	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Three Shares	€ 15.84	-	-0.04	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Four Shares	€ 20.34	-	-0.05	0.00

Eurobank Fund Management Company (Luxembourg) S.A.

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
(LF) Absolute Return	€ 1.37	-	0.00	0.00
(LF) Eq Emerging Europe	€ 0.81	-	0.00	0.00
(LF) Eq Mena Fund	€ 12.78	-	0.15	0.00
(LF) Greek Government Bond	€ 28.36	-	0.16	0.00
(LF) Greek Corporate Bond	€ 14.89	-	0.03	0.00
(LF) FOF Dynamic Fixed Inc	€ 12.13	-	0.01	0.00
(LF) FOF Real Estate	€ 16.63	-	-0.09	0.00

FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (1200)F (UK)

130, Tonbridge Rd, Tonbridge TN11 9DZ

Callfree: Private Clients 0800 414161

Broker Dealings: 0800 414 181

OEIC Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Cash Fund Y-Acc-GBP	£ 1.01	-	0.00	0.20
Cash Fund Y-Inc-GBP	£ 1.00	-	0.00	0.32
Fidelity Select 50 Balanced Fund PI-ACC-GBP	£ 1.02	-	-0.01	-
Fidelity Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund Y - Gross Inc	£ 9.64	-	0.00	3.98
Fidelity Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund Y - Gross Acc	£ 10.35	-	0.00	3.96
Target 2020 A-ACC-GBP	£ 0.66	-	0.00	0.45
Target 2025 A-ACC-GBP	£ 1.64	-	0.01	0.50
Target 2030 A-ACC-GBP	£ 1.85	-	0.00	0.56

Institutional OEIC Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Europe (ex-UK) Fund ACC-GBP	£ 5.48	-	0.04	1.16
UK Gilt Fund Inc	£ 1.36	-	0.00	1.50
UK Long Corporate Bond - Gross Inc	£ 12.23	-	0.04	2.99

Findlay Park Funds Plc (IRL)

30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland Tel: 020 7968 4900

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
American Fund USD Class	$ 116.71	-	-0.07	0.00
American Fund GBP Hedged	£ 61.59	-	-0.04	0.00
American Fund GBP Unhedged	£ 90.10	-	-0.07	0.00

Foord Asset Management

Website: www.foord.com - Email: info@foord.com

FCA Recognised - Luxembourg UCITS

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Foord International Fund | R	$ 39.13	-	-0.05	-
Foord Global Equity Fund (Lux) | R	$ 12.73	-	-0.04	-

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Foord Global Equity Fund (Sing) | B	$ 15.41	-	-0.05	0.00
Foord International Trust (Gsy)	$ 38.83	-	-0.05	0.00

Franklin Templeton International Services Sarl (IRL)

JPMorgan House - International Financial Services Centre,Dublin 1, Ireland

Other International Funds

Franklin Emerging Market Debt Opportunities Fund Plc

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp CHF	SFr 16.46	-	-0.58	9.51
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp GBP	£ 10.47	-	-0.25	6.89
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp SGD	S$ 22.39	-	-0.55	5.43
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp USD	$ 17.36	-	-0.45	7.07

GAM

funds@gam.com, www.funds.gam.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
LAPIS TOP 25 DIV.YLD-D	£ 107.01	-	-0.24	1.86

GYS Investment Management Ltd (GSY)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Taurus Emerging Fund Ltd	$ 107.92	110.12	-3.54	0.00

Genesis Asset Managers LLP

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Emerging Mkts NAV	£ 7.60	-	0.05	0.00

Global Investment House

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Global GCC Islamic Fund	$ 107.95	-	-0.04	0.00
Global GCC Large Cap Fund	$ 166.58	-	0.96	0.00
Global Saudi Equity Fund	SR 254.91	-	-2.65	0.00

HPB Assurance Ltd

Anglo Intl House, Bank Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 4LN 01638 563490

International Insurances

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Holiday Property Bond Ser 1	£ 0.54	-	0.01	0.00
Holiday Property Bond Ser 2	£ 0.65	-	0.00	0.00

Haussmann

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Haussmann Cls A	$ 2938.25	-	-19.36	0.00
Haussmann Cls C	€ 2410.90	-	-22.07	0.00
Haussmann Cls D	SFr 1258.15	-	-11.90	0.00

Hermes Investment Funds Plc (IRL)

Hermes Investment Management Limited, 1 Portsoken Street, London E1 8HZ +44 (0) 207 680 2121

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Hermes Abs Return Credit Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00
Hermes Abs Return Credit Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 1.92	1.92	-0.01	0.00
Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund Class C Acc GBP	£ 2.62	2.62	0.00	0.00
Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund Class C Acc USD	€ 4.56	4.56	0.00	0.00
Hermes Europe Ex-UK Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.15	2.15	0.02	0.00
Hermes Europe Ex-UK Equity Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 4.04	4.04	0.02	0.00
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.79	1.79	0.02	0.00
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Dis	£ 1.67	1.67	0.02	1.20
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 3.46	3.46	0.02	0.00
Hermes Global Emerging Markets Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00
Hermes Global Emerging Markets Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 3.79	3.79	-0.01	0.00
Hermes Global Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.40	2.40	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global Equity Fund Class R Acc USD	€ 5.06	5.06	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global ESG Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.80	1.80	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global High Yield Credit Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.48	1.48	-0.01	0.00
Hermes Global High Yield Credit Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 3.10	3.10	0.00	0.00
Hermes Global Small Cap Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.64	1.64	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global Small Cap Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 2.17	2.17	-0.01	0.00
Hermes Impact Opportunities Equity Fund F	$ 2.00	-	-0.01	-
Hermes Impact Opportunities Equity Fund F	£ 1.04	-	0.00	-
Hermes Multi Asset Inflation Fund Class F GBP Acc	£ 1.04	1.04	0.00	0.00
Hermes Multi Strategy Credit Fund Class F Acc Hed	£ 1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00
Hermes SDG Engagement Equity Fund F	$ 2.20	-	-0.01	-
Hermes SDG Engagement Equity Fund F	£ 1.14	-	0.00	-
Hermes US All Cap Equity Class F Stg £ Acc	£ 1.64	1.64	0.01	0.00
Hermes US All Cap Equity Class F Acc USD	€ 2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00
Hermes US SMID Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.70	2.70	0.01	0.00
Hermes US SMID Equity Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 4.63	4.63	0.01	0.00

INDIA VALUE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (INVIL)

www.invil.mu

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
NAV	£ 8.27	-	-0.04	0.00

Intrinsic Value Investors (IVI) LLP (IRL)

1 Hat & Mitre Court, 88 St John Street, London EC1M 4EL +44 (0)20 7566 1210

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
IVI European Fund EUR	€ 22.71	-	0.01	0.00
IVI European Fund GBP	£ 27.18	-	-0.11	0.00

Kames Capital VCIC (IRL)

1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland +35 3162 24493

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Absolute Return Bond B GBP Acc	1110.86	-	2.56	1.27
Eq Market Neutral B Acc	938.75	-	-0.06	0.00
High Yield Global Bond A GBP Inc	510.51	-	-0.03	3.18
High Yield Global Bond B GBP Inc	1076.02	-	-0.04	3.83
Investment Grade Global Bd A GBP Inc	555.77	-	-1.16	2.09
Kames Emerging Market Bond Fund - B Acc USD	$ 11.26	-	-0.03	0.00
Kames Global Equity Income B GBP Acc	1698.90	-	13.00	0.00
Kames Global Equity Income B GBP Inc	1455.44	-	-8.32	3.19
Kames Global Diversified Growth Fund - B Acc EUR	€ 11.42	-	0.00	0.00
Kames Global Equity Market Neutral Fund - B Acc GBP	£ 10.17	-	0.01	0.00
Global Sustainable Equity B Acc GBP	£ 15.49	-	0.07	0.00
Global Sustainable Equity C Acc GBP	£ 15.59	-	0.08	0.00
Kames Absolute Return Bond Global Fund - B Acc GBP	£ 10.29	-	0.00	0.00
Short Dated High Yld Bd B Acc GBP	£ 10.14	-	0.00	0.00
Short Dated High Yld Bd C Acc GBP (Hdg)	£ 10.18	-	0.00	0.00
Strategic Global Bond A GBP Inc	1108.52	-	-1.39	1.23
Strategic Global Bond B GBP Inc	629.14	-	-0.73	1.88

Link Asset Services (UK)

65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ

Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 922 0044

Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
LF Heartwood Balanced MA B Acc ✠	146.73	-	-0.35	0.53
LF Heartwood Cautious MA B Acc ✠	141.00	-	-0.20	0.70
LF Heartwood Defensive MA B Acc	114.82	-	-0.19	0.15
LF Heartwood Growth MA B Acc ✠	179.24	-	-0.38	0.33
LF Heartwood Income MA B Inc ✠	111.44	-	-0.29	2.95
LF Heartwood Income Plus MA B Inc ✠	118.48	-	-0.38	3.54
LF Seneca Diversified Growth A Acc	271.19	-	0.36	2.17
LF Seneca Diversified Growth B Acc	163.37	-	0.23	2.80
LF Seneca Diversified Growth I Acc	98.95	-	0.14	0.00
LF Seneca Diversified Growth N Acc	160.65	-	0.22	2.56
LF Seneca Diversified Income A Inc	91.26	-	0.23	5.05
LF Seneca Diversified Income B Inc	109.86	-	0.28	5.03
LF Seneca Diversified Income I Inc	98.96	-	0.26	0.00
LF Seneca Diversified Income N Inc	108.19	-	0.27	5.04

Investment Adviser - Morant Wright Management Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
LF Morant Wright Japan A Acc ✠	396.49	-	3.09	0.08
LF Morant Wright Japan A Inc ✠	386.92	-	3.01	0.35
LF Morant Wright Japan B Acc ✠	427.80	-	3.35	0.86
LF Morant Wright Japan B Inc ✠	393.04	-	3.07	0.88
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield A Acc ✠	421.54	-	3.02	2.40
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield A Inc ✠	343.40	-	2.46	2.45
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield B Acc ✠	443.20	-	3.19	2.40
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield B Inc ✠	361.14	-	2.59	2.44

Lloyds Investment Fund Managers Limited (1000)F (JER)

PO Box 311, 11-12 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8ZU 01534 845555

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Lloydstrust Gilt	£ 12.3800	-	-0.0600	1.92

Lloyds Investment Funds Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Euro High Income	€ 1.5460	-	-0.0020	2.86
High Income	£ 0.8444xd	-	-0.0021	4.18
Sterling Bond	£ 1.5000	-	-0.0050	2.53

Lloyds Gilt Fund Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Lloyds Gilt Fund Quarterly Share	£ 1.3040	-	-0.0060	1.45
Monthly Share	£ 1.2500xd	-	-0.0060	1.45

Lloyds Money Fund Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Sterling Class	£ 52.5180	-	0.0000	-0.20

Lloyds Multi Strategy Fund Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Conservative Strategy	£ 1.2310	-	-0.0030	0.43
Growth Strategy	£ 1.8220	-	-0.0060	0.23
Aggressive Strategy	£ 2.4860	-	-0.0070	0.00
Global USD Growth Strategy	$ 1.6290	-	-0.0050	0.00

Dealing Daily

MMIP Investment Management Limited (GSY)

Regulated

Multi-Manager Investment Programmes PCC Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
UK Equity Fd Cl A Series 01	£ 3017.25	3043.27	7.88	0.00
Diversified Absolute Rtn Fd USD Cl AF2	$ 1655.47	-	9.40	0.00
Diversified Absolute Return Stlg Cell AF2	£ 1628.25	-	6.91	0.00

Marwyn Asset Management Limited (CYM)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Marwyn Value Investors	£ 441.12	-	4.49	0.00

Emerging Markets Managed Accounts PLC (IRL)

emma@milltrust.com, +44(0)20 8123 8369, www.milltrust.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Milltrust ASEAN A	$ 105.00	-	0.29	0.00
Milltrust India A	$ 166.51	-	0.61	0.00
Milltrust Latin America A	$ 93.04	-	1.27	0.00
Milltrust Keywise China Fund	$ 134.17	-	-1.50	0.00
Milltrust SEDCO MENA Fund (Class A) *	$ 102.23	-	-0.47	0.00

Milltrust International Managed Investments ICAV (IRL)

mimi@milltrust.com, +44(0)20 8123 8369 www.milltrust.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
MAI - Buy & Lease (Australia)	A$ 99.42	-	-0.58	-
MAI - Buy & Lease (New Zealand)	NZ$ 98.95	-	-0.49	0.00
British Innovation Fund	£ 98.71	-	-1.03	-
EICM South Asia Hospitality 1	$ 101.98	-	4.50	-
Milltrust Global Emerging Markets Fund - Class A	$ 83.03	-	-1.16	-

Mirabaud Asset Management (LUX)

www.mirabaud.com, marketing@mirabaud-am.com

Conviction based investment vehicles details available here www.mirabaud-am.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Mir. - Glb Strat. Bd I USD	$ 109.51	-	-0.09	0.00
Mir. - EqPanEuropeSm&Mid	£ 164.74	-	-1.15	0.00
Mirabaud - UK Equity High Alpha	£ 123.70	-	-0.71	0.00

Morgan Stanley Investment Funds (LUX)

6b Route de Trèves L-2633 Senningerberg Luxembourg (352) 34 64 61

www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
US Advantage A F	$ 90.08	-	-0.15	0.00
Asian Equity A F	$ 48.28	-	-0.61	0.00
Asian Property A F	$ 19.90	-	-0.16	0.00
Emerg Europ, Mid-East & Africa Eq A F	€ 68.45	-	-0.58	0.00
Emerging Markets Debt A F	$ 82.32	-	-0.23	0.00
Emerging Markets Domestic Debt AX F	£ 10.69	10.69	-0.09	6.60
Emerging Markets Equity A F	$ 39.50	39.50	-0.29	0.00
Euro Bond A F	€ 16.19	16.19	-0.01	0.00
Euro Corporate Bond AX F	£ 27.37	27.37	-0.04	1.26
Euro Strategic Bond A F	€ 45.94	45.94	0.02	0.00
European Currencies High Yield Bd A F	€ 24.48	24.48	0.02	0.00
European Equity Alpha A F	€ 44.13	-	0.27	0.00
European Property A F	€ 35.64	35.64	0.09	0.00
Eurozone Equity Alpha A F	€ 12.64	12.64	0.08	0.00
Global Bond A F	$ 41.20	41.20	0.01	0.00
Global Brands A F	$ 134.59	-	0.89	0.00
Global Convertible Bond A F	$ 45.27	-	0.02	0.00
Global Property A F	$ 30.40	-	0.02	0.00
Indian Equity A F	$ 40.75	-	-0.93	0.00
Latin American Equity A F	$ 47.04	-	0.14	0.00
Short Maturity Euro Bond A F	€ 20.14	20.14	0.01	0.00
US Dollar Liquidity A F	$ 13.26	-	0.00	0.00
US Growth A F	$ 118.47	-	-0.71	0.00
US Growth AH F	€ 78.07	78.07	-0.48	0.00
US Growth AX F	£ 91.04	91.04	-0.93	0.00
US Property A F	$ 74.34	-	0.36	0.00

Morgens Waterfall Vintiadis.co Inc

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Phaeton Intl (BVI) Ltd (Est)	$ 559.68	-	-12.80	0.00

Natixis International Funds (LUX) I SICAV (LUX)

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
ASG Managed Futures Fund I/A (USD)	$ 98.87	98.87	-0.13	0.00
Harris Global Equity Fund R/A (USD)	$ 313.58	313.58	-1.28	0.00
Loomis Sayles Global Growth Equity Fund I/A (USD)	$ 137.27	137.27	0.26	0.00
Loomis Sayles U.S. Growth Equity Fund I/A (USD)	$ 144.87	144.87	-0.29	0.00

Natixis Investment Funds (UK)

Authorised Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
DNCA European Select Equity Fund	£ 0.99	-	0.01	0.84
Harris Global Concentrated Equity Fund	£ 1.69	-	0.02	1.28
H2O MultiReturns Fund N/A (GBP)	£ 1.55	-	0.03	1.32
Loomis Sayles U.S. Equity Leaders N/A (GBP)	£ 2.65	-	0.03	0.12

New Capital UCITS Fund PLC (IRL)

Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, W1J 5JB

www.newcapitalfunds.com

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Euro Value Credit Fund - EUR Inst Acc	€ 99.78	-	0.12	-
Asia Pacific Equity Income Fund - USD Ord Inc.	$ 99.72	-	-0.57	2.78
Dynamic European Equity Fund - EUR Ord Inc.	€ 186.49	-	-0.99	2.75
China Equity Fund - USD Ord Acc.	$ 148.03	-	-1.26	0.00
Global Value Credit Fund - USD Ord Acc.	$ 183.08	-	0.20	0.00
Global Equity Conviction Fund - USD Ord Acc.	$ 130.16	-	-0.48	0.00
Strategic Portfolio UCITS Fund - USD Inst Acc.	$ 121.87	-	-0.66	0.00
Wealthy Nations Bond Fund - USD Inst Inc.	$ 113.08	-	0.18	4.43
Swiss Select Equity Fund - CHF Ord Acc.	SFr 162.06	-	-1.13	0.00
US Growth Fund - USD Ord Acc.	$ 301.24	-	-1.58	0.00
All Weather Fund - EUR Inst Acc	€ 98.93	-	0.01	0.00
Dynamic UK Equity Fund - GBP Inst Acc.	£ 111.73	-	-0.88	0.00
US Small Cap Growth Fund - USD Inst Acc	$ 155.55	-	-1.10	0.00
Global Alpha Fund - USD Ord Inc	$ 105.85	-	-0.13	0.90

Northwest Investment Management (HK) Ltd

11th Floor, Kinwick Centre, 32, Hollywood Road, Central Hong Kong +852 9331 9220

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Northwest China Opps Class T $	$ 2795.13	-	36.85	0.00
Northwest Feilong Class T $	$ 1706.21	-	29.77	0.00
Northwest Fund Class T $	$ 2544.17	-	34.86	0.00
Northwest Warrant Class A $	$ 1969.35	-	-444.40	0.00

Oasis Crescent Management Company Ltd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Oasis Crescent Equity Fund	R 11.08	-	0.02	0.00

Oasis Global Mgmt Co (Ireland) Ltd (IRL)

Regulated

Oasis Crescent Global Investment Fund (Ireland) plc

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Oasis Crescent Global Short Term Income Fund I - Class A Dist	$ 0.97	-	0.00	-
Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund	$ 30.75	-	0.01	0.69
Oasis Crescent Variable Balanced Fund	£ 10.02	-	0.01	0.14
OasisCresGl Income Class A	$ 10.37	-	0.00	2.83
OasisCresGl LowBal D ($) Dist	$ 12.07	-	0.00	0.17
OasisCresGl Med Eq Bal A ($) Dist	$ 12.76	-	-0.01	0.46
Oasis Crescent Gbl Property Eqty	$ 9.28	-	-0.06	1.88

Odey Asset Management LLP (CYM)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
OEI Mac Inc GBP A	£ 179.63	-	-3.33	0.00
OEI Mac Inc GBP B	£ 109.64	-	-3.71	0.00
OEI MAC Inc USD	$ 961.26	-	-17.18	0.00
Odey European Inc EUR	€ 416.04	-	-8.02	0.00
Odey European Inc GBP A	£ 167.33	-	-3.13	0.00
Odey European Inc GBP B	£ 94.86	-	-1.77	0.00
Odey European Inc USD	$ 201.24	-	-3.62	0.00

Odey Asset Management LLP (IRL)

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Odey Pan European EUR R	€ 331.09	-	1.35	0.00
Odey Allegra International EUR O	€ 185.57	-	0.27	0.00
Odey Allegra Developed Markets USD I	$ 162.70	-	-1.86	0.00
Odey European Focus Fund	€ 19.74	-	0.11	0.00
Odey Odyssey USD I	$ 92.41	-	0.47	0.00
Odey Swan Fund EUR I	€ 50.11	-	0.27	0.00
Odey Absolute Return Focus Fund	$ 95.81	-	-5.05	0.00

Odey Wealth Management (CI) Ltd (IRL)

www.odey.com/prices

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Odey Opportunity EUR I	€ 242.23	-	0.10	0.00

Omnia Fund Ltd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Estimated NAV	$ 946.10	-	-20.33	0.00

Optima Fund Management

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Cuttyhunk Fund II Limited	$ 1631.38	-	-115.16	0.00
JENOP Global Healthcare Fund Ltd	$ 17.91	-	-0.46	0.00
OPTIKA Fund Limited - Cl A	$ 158.50	-	3.10	0.00
Optima Fd NAV (Est)	$ 98.93	-	-1.43	0.00
Optima Discretionary Macro Fund Limited	$ 85.62	-	1.87	0.00
The Dorset Energy Fd Ltd NAV (Est)	$ 25.01	-	-1.46	0.00
Platinum Fd Ltd (Est)	$ 103.27	-	-6.11	0.00
Platinum Fd Ltd EUR (Est)	€ 18.75	-	-1.24	0.00
Platinum Japan Fd Ltd (Est)	$ 64.82	-	-1.35	0.00
Optima Partners Global Fd (Est)	$ 16.90	-	-0.31	0.00
Optima Partners Focus Fund A	$ 17.84	-	0.02	0.00
Optima STAR Fund (hedged)	$ 101.66	-	0.00	0.00
Optima STAR Long Fund	$ 144.24	-	-0.22	0.00

Oryx International Growth Fund Ltd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
NAV (Fully Diluted)	£ 9.61	-	0.01	0.00

Orbis Investments (U.K.) Limited (GBR)

28 Dorset Square, London, NW1 6QG

www.orbis.com 0800 358 2030

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Orbis OEIC Global Balanced Standard	£ 15.51	-	-0.01	0.00
Orbis OEIC Global Equity Standard	£ 17.03	-	0.01	0.00
Orbis OEIC UK Equity Standard	£ 9.12	-	-0.04	2.32

Pictet Asset Management (Europe) SA (LUX)

15, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel: 0041 58 323 3000

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Pictet-Absl Rtn Fix Inc-HI EUR	€ 105.80	-	-0.11	0.00
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan-I USD F	$ 278.85	-	-3.75	0.00
Pictet-Asian Local Currency Debt-I USD F	$ 160.00	-	-0.47	0.00
Pictet-Biotech-I USD F	$ 850.93	-	-4.50	0.00
Pictet-CHF Bonds I CHF	SFr 505.82	-	-0.05	0.00
Pictet-China Index I USD	$ 142.35	-	0.54	0.00
Pictet-Clean Energy-I USD F	$ 97.34	-	0.25	0.00
Pictet-Digital-I USD F	$ 408.33	-	-0.68	0.00
Pictet-Em Lcl Ccy Dbt-I USD F	$ 161.70	-	1.02	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Europe-I EUR F	€ 321.63	-	-0.09	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets-I USD F	$ 590.93	-	-2.67	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets Index-I USD F	$ 279.77	-	-0.87	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Corporate Bonds I USD	$ 121.16	-	0.06	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets High Dividend I USD	$ 112.89	-	-0.81	0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets Sust Eq I USD	$ 103.65	-	-0.27	0.00
Pictet-EUR Bonds-I F	€ 579.20	-	-0.92	0.00
Pictet-EUR Corporate Bonds-I F	€ 209.77	-	-0.16	0.00
Pictet-EUR Government Bonds I EUR	€ 162.48	-	0.31	0.00
Pictet-EUR High Yield-I F	€ 271.26	-	0.07	0.00
Pictet-EUR Short Mid-Term Bonds-I F	€ 136.58	-	0.01	0.00
Pictet-EUR Short Term HY I EUR	€ 127.06	-	0.00	0.00
Pictet-EUR Sov.Sht.Mon.Mkt EUR I	€ 101.28	-	0.00	0.00
Pictet-Euroland Index IS EUR	€ 152.40	-	0.48	0.00
Pictet-Europe Index-I EUR F	€ 188.33	-	-1.05	0.00
Pictet-European Equity Selection-I EUR F	€ 782.09	-	2.54	0.00
Pictet-European Sust Eq-I EUR F	€ 268.57	-	1.59	0.00
Pictet-Global Bds Fundamental I USD	$ 124.53	-	-0.36	0.00
Pictet-Global Bonds-I EUR	€ 166.13	-	-0.01	0.00
Pictet-Global Defensive Equities I USD	$ 179.70	-	0.85	0.00
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt-I USD F	$ 392.18	-	-0.40	0.00
Pictet-Global Env.Opport-I EUR	€ 207.58	-	0.95	0.00
Pictet-Global Megatrend Selection-I USD F	$ 303.48	-	0.94	0.00
Pictet-Global Sust.Credit HI EUR	€ 148.22	-	-0.21	0.00
Pictet-Greater China-I USD F	$ 603.55	-	-7.07	0.00
Pictet-Health-I USD	$ 318.20	-	0.17	0.00
Pictet-SmartCity-I EUR	€ 176.62	-	0.02	0.00
Pictet-India Index I USD	$ 127.57	-	1.26	0.00
Pictet-Indian Equities-I USD F	$ 576.42	-	-12.44	0.00
Pictet-Japan Index-I JPY F	¥ 18214.67	-	32.18	0.00
Pictet-Japanese Equities Opp-I JPY F	¥ 11461.61	-	45.76	0.00
Pictet-Japanese Equity Selection-I JPY F	¥ 16366.83	-	50.20	0.00
Pictet-LATAM Lc Ccy Dbt-I USD F	$ 123.84	-	0.51	0.00
Pictet-Multi Asset Global Opportunities-I EUR	€ 122.98	-	-0.02	0.00
Pictet-Nutrition-I EUR	€ 229.55	-	1.35	0.00
Pictet-Pacific Ex Japan Index-I USD F	$ 420.47	-	-3.49	0.00
Pictet-Premium Brands-I EUR F	€ 183.48	-	0.77	0.00
Pictet-Russia Index I USD	$ 69.70	-	-0.28	0.00
Pictet-Russian Equities-I USD F	$ 67.91	-	-0.26	0.00
Pictet-Security-I USD F	$ 278.28	-	0.40	0.00
Pictet-Select-Callisto I EUR	€ 103.07	-	0.33	0.00
Pictet-Small Cap Europe-I EUR F	€ 1367.53	-	7.52	0.00
Pictet-ST Emerg Local Currency Debt-I USD F	$ 97.56	-	0.41	0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-I	€ 139.07	-	-0.01	0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt JPY I USD	¥ 101022.06	-	-0.81	0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-ICHF	SFr 121.44	-	0.00	0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-IUSD	$ 140.41	-	0.00	0.00
Pictet-Timber-I USD F	$ 210.56	-	0.51	0.00
Pictet TR-Agora I EUR	€ 127.49	-	0.15	0.00
Pictet TR-Corto Europe I EUR	€ 146.50	-	0.37	0.00
Pictet TR-Divers Alpha I EUR	€ 109.87	-	-0.16	0.00
Pictet TR-Kosmos I EUR	€ 109.17	-	-0.09	0.00
Pictet TR-Mandarin I USD	$ 162.19	-	0.37	0.00
Pictet-US Equity Selection-I USD	$ 257.73	-	0.36	0.00
Pictet-US High Yield-I USD F	$ 167.32	-	0.44	0.00
Pictet-USA Index-I USD F	$ 262.17	-	-0.51	0.00
Pictet-USD Government Bonds-I F	$ 643.77	-	-2.51	0.00
Pictet-USD Short Mid-Term Bonds-I F	$ 132.08	-	-0.16	0.00
Pictet-USD Sov.ST.Mon.Mkt-I	$ 105.82	-	0.01	0.00
Pictet-Water-I EUR F	€ 347.09	-	2.59	0.00

Platinum Capital Management Ltd

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Platinum All Star Fund - A	$ 131.67	-	-	-
Platinum Global Dividend Fund - A	$ 46.23	-	-	-
Platinum Global Growth UCITS Fund	$ 11.45	-	0.01	0.00

Polar Capital Funds Plc (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Automation & Artificial Intelligence CL I USD Acc	$ 10.84	10.84	-0.09	-
Asian Financials I USD	$ 356.20	356.20	-4.45	0.00
Biotechnology I USD	$ 25.16	25.16	-0.10	0.00
European Income Acc EUR	€ 12.25	12.25	0.01	0.00
European Ex UK Inc EUR Acc	€ 11.28	11.28	0.00	0.00
Financial Opps I USD	$ 14.05	-	-0.06	1.92
GEM Income I USD	$ 11.61	-	0.03	0.00
Global Convertible I USD	$ 13.28	13.28	-0.01	0.00
Global Insurance I GBP	£ 6.48	-	-0.02	0.00
Global Technology I USD	$ 46.73	-	-0.06	0.00
Healthcare Blue Chip Fund I USD Acc	$ 13.08	13.08	-0.02	0.00
Healthcare Opps I USD	$ 49.85	-	0.01	0.00
Income Opportunities B2 I GBP Acc	£ 2.27	2.27	-0.01	0.00
Japan Alpha I JPY	¥ 247.55	247.55	1.25	0.00
Japan I JPY	¥ 2426.00	-	3.05	0.00
North American I USD	$ 25.48	25.48	-0.04	0.00
UK Absolute Equity I GBP	£ 22.60	22.60	-0.12	0.00
UK Val Opp I GBP Acc	£ 12.02	12.02	0.05	0.00

Polar Capital LLP (CYM)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
European Forager A EUR	€ 191.76	-	-1.69	0.00

Private Fund Mgrs (Guernsey) Ltd (GSY)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Monument Growth 04/09/2018	£ 536.19	542.05	-0.83	3.02

Prusik Investment Management LLP (IRL)

Enquiries - 0207 493 1331

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Prusik Asian Equity Income B Dist	$ 187.09	-	-1.48	3.98
Prusik Asia A	$ 250.59	-	-1.79	0.00
Prusik Asian Smaller Cos A	$ 143.16	-	-1.55	0.00

Purisima Investment Fds (CI) Ltd (JER)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
PCG B ✠	218.30	-	-2.60	0.00
PCG C ✠	214.22	-	-2.55	0.00

Ram Active Investments SA

www.ram-ai.com

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
RAM Systematic Emerg Markets Core Eq	$ 98.31	-	-0.23	-
RAM Systematic Emerg Markets Eq	$ 172.31	-	-0.26	-
RAM Systematic European Eq	€ 455.51	-	-0.28	-
RAM Systematic Global Shareholder Yield Eq	$ 130.75	-	-0.51	0.00
RAM Systematic Long/Short Emerg Markets Eq	$ 118.28	-	-0.15	-
RAM Systematic Long/Short European Eq	€ 155.87	-	0.21	-
RAM Systematic North American Eq	$ 316.13	-	-1.19	-
RAM Tactical Convertibles Europe	€ 145.21	-	0.19	-
RAM Tactical Global Bond Total Return	€ 142.13	-	-0.06	-
RAM Tactical II Asia Bond Total Return	$ 138.80	-	-0.08	-

Robeco Asset Management (LUX)

Weena 850, 3014 DA Rotterdam, The Netherlands

www.robeco.com/contact

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Asia-Pacific Equities (EUR)	€ 157.33	-	1.36	0.00
BP US Premium Equities (EUR)	€ 232.20	-	-0.68	0.00
BP US Premium Equities (USD)	$ 273.27	-	-0.75	0.00
Chinese Equities (EUR)	€ 86.88	-	0.02	0.00
Em Stars Equities (EUR)	€ 198.77	-	1.49	0.00
Emerging Markets Equities (EUR)	€ 176.60	-	1.71	0.00
Glob.Consumer Trends Equities (EUR)	€ 216.52	-	1.41	0.00
High Yield Bonds (EUR)	€ 144.12	-	-0.08	0.00
New World Financials (EUR)	€ 68.71	-	0.06	0.00

Ruffer LLP (1000)F (UK)

65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ

Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 601 9610

Authorised Inv Funds

Authorised Corporate Director - Link Fund Solutions

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
LF Ruffer European C Acc	608.10	-	-7.07	0.29
LF Ruffer European C Inc	112.18	-	-1.30	0.57
LF Ruffer European O Acc	597.10	-	-6.96	0.00
LF Ruffer Equity & General C Acc	455.61	-	0.65	0.04
LF Ruffer Equity & General C Inc	420.05	-	0.61	0.04
LF Ruffer Equity & General O Acc	447.40	-	0.63	0.00
LF Ruffer Equity & General O Inc	415.11	-	0.58	0.00
LF Ruffer Gold C Acc	126.08	-	-2.77	0.10
LF Ruffer Gold C Inc	76.31	-	-1.67	0.15
LF Ruffer Gold O Acc	123.76	-	-2.72	0.00
LF Ruffer Japanese C Inc	119.94	-	-1.38	0.25
LF Ruffer Japanese C Acc	255.31	-	-2.94	0.23
LF Ruffer Pacific & Emerging Markets C Acc	355.71	-	-4.03	0.98
LF Ruffer Pacific & Emerging Markets C Inc	100.02	-	-1.13	1.15
LF Ruffer Pacific & Emerging Markets O Acc	348.96	-	-3.96	0.66
LF Ruffer Total Return C Acc	441.02	-	-1.56	1.45
LF Ruffer Total Return C Inc	295.05	-	-1.04	1.45
LF Ruffer Total Return O Acc	433.03	-	-1.55	1.45
LF Ruffer Total Return O Inc	289.54	-	-1.04	1.47

S W Mitchell Capital LLP (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
SWMC European Fund B EUR	€ 17682.79	-	-23.39	0.00
SWMC Small Cap European Fund B EUR	€ 15361.99	-	-51.01	0.00

RobecoSAM (LUX)

Tel. +41 44 653 10 10 http://www.robecosam.com/

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
RobecoSAM Sm.Energy/A	£ 17.37	-	-0.24	1.16
RobecoSAM Sm.Energy/N	€ 15.43	-	-0.15	0.00
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/A	£ 206.32	-	-0.92	1.25
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/N	€ 208.21	-	-0.03	0.00
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/Na	€ 139.98	-	-0.02	1.26
RobecoSAM Gl.Small Cap Eq/A	£ 116.68	-	-0.56	1.04
RobecoSAM Gl.Small Cap Eq/N	€ 202.91	-	-0.09	0.00
RobecoSAM Sustainable Gl.Eq/B	€ 224.75	-	0.11	0.00
RobecoSAM Sustainable Gl.Eq/N	€ 197.70	-	0.10	0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/B	€ 202.67	-	0.73	0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/N	€ 192.76	-	0.69	0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/Na	£ 146.74	-	-0.10	1.24
RobecoSAM S.Water/A	£ 246.13	-	-0.02	1.37
RobecoSAM S.Water/N	€ 208.11	-	0.88	0.00

Rubrics Global UCITS Funds Plc (IRL)

www.rubricsam.com

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Rubrics Emerging Markets Fixed Income UCITS Fund	$ 133.33	-	0.13	0.00
Rubrics Global Credit UCITS Fund	$ 15.98	-	0.01	0.00
Rubrics Global Fixed Income UCITS Fund	$ 163.20	-	-0.23	0.00
Q Rubrics India Fixed Income UCITS Fund	$ 10.15	-	0.04	0.00
Rubrics India Fixed Income UCITS Fund	$ 87.69	-	0.33	0.00

Slater Investments Ltd (UK)

www.slaterinvestments.com; Tel: 0207 220 9460

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Slater Growth	526.12	558.22	13.27	0.00
Slater Income A Inc	155.77	155.77	0.81	0.00
Slater Recovery	246.76	261.81	-0.02	0.00
Slater Artorius	211.42	211.42	1.87	0.23

Standard Life Wealth (JER)

PO Box 189, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9RU 01534 709130

FCA Recognised

Standard Life Offshore Strategy Fund Limited

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Bridge Fund	£ 1.9004	-	0.0088	1.99
Global Equity Fund	£ 2.4935	-	0.0110	1.14
Global Fixed Interest Fund	£ 0.9550	-	-0.0007	4.82
Income Fund	£ 0.5774	-	0.0029	3.11
Sterling Fixed Interest Fund	£ 0.8508	-	-0.0012	3.47
UK Equity Fund	£ 2.2015	-	0.0054	3.20

Stenham Asset Management Inc

www.stenhamassetmanagement.com

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Stenham Credit Opportunities A Class USD	$ 117.97	-	1.42	0.00
Stenham Equity UCITS USD	$ 185.75	-	3.59	0.00
Stenham Growth USD	$ 227.46	-	0.07	-
Stenham Healthcare USD	$ 222.77	-	1.57	0.00
Stenham Managed Fund USD	$ 123.80	-	0.53	0.00
Stenham Quadrant USD A	$ 438.20	-	1.22	-
Stenham Trading Inc USD	$ 125.89	-	0.33	-
Stenham Universal USD	$ 466.91	-	3.09	-
Stenham Universal II USD	$ 170.68	-	1.06	0.00

Superfund Asset Management GmbH

www.superfund.com, +43 (1) 247 00

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Superfund Green EUR SICAV	€ 859.19	-	-7.77	0.00
Superfund Red EUR SICAV	€ 748.32	-	-16.29	0.00
Superfund Blue EUR	€ 694.85	-	-13.78	0.00

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Superfund Green Gold SICAV	$ 851.65	-	-9.18	0.00
Superfund Red Silver SICAV	$ 333.64	-	-6.94	0.00

Toscafund Asset Management LLP (UK)

www.toscafund.com

Authorised Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Aptus Global Financials B Acc	£ 4.37	-	-0.02	4.60
Aptus Global Financials B Inc	£ 3.32	-	-0.02	4.79

Toscafund Asset Management LLP

www.toscafund.com

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Tosca A USD	$ 367.27	-	-8.94	-
Tosca Mid Cap GBP	£ 306.71	-	-4.73	-
Tosca Opportunity B USD	$ 452.72	-	-9.81	-
Pegasus Fund Ltd A-1 GBP	£ 73.50	-	-0.99	0.00

TreeTop Asset Management S.A. (LUX)

Regulated

TreeTop Convertible Sicav

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
International AH	€ 290.64	-	-2.09	0.00
International BH	$ 394.02	-	-2.71	0.00
International CH	£ 119.10	-	-0.85	3.27
International DH	€ 247.20	-	-1.77	3.15

TreeTop Global Sicav

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Global Opp.AH	€ 153.01	-	-0.72	0.00
Global Opp.B	$ 158.52	-	-0.82	0.00
Global Opp.C	£ 223.61	-	-1.21	0.00
Sequoia Equity AH	€ 146.61	-	-2.32	0.00
Sequoia Equity B	$ 158.18	-	-2.47	0.00
Sequoia Equity C	£ 189.48	-	-2.98	3.29

Troy Asset Mgt (1200) (UK)

65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ

Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 608 0950

Authorised Inv Funds

Authorised Corporate Director - Link Fund Solutions

Trojan Investment Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Trojan Global Income O Acc	113.09	-	0.50	2.86
Trojan Global Income O Inc	107.26	-	0.47	2.91

UBS Asset Management (UK)

5 Broadgate, London, EC2M 2QS

Client Services 0800 358 3012, Client Dealing 0800 358 3012

www.ubs.com/retailfunds

Authorised Inv Funds

OEIC

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
UBS Global Emerging Markets Equity C Acc	£ 0.76	-	-0.01	1.18
UBS Global Optimal C Acc	£ 1.06	-	0.00	0.82
UBS UK Opportunities C Acc	£ 0.88	-	0.01	3.08
UBS US Equity C Acc	£ 1.31	-	0.01	0.20
UBS S&P 500 Index C Acc	£ 0.92	-	0.00	1.34
UBS Targeted Return C Acc	£ 13.92	-	0.01	1.30
UBS Sterling Corporate Bond Indexed C Acc	£ 0.60	-	0.00	2.86
UBS Multi Asset Income C Inc Net	£ 0.49	-	0.00	3.94
UBS UK Equity Income C Inc Net	£ 0.69	-	0.01	4.10
UBS Corporate Bond UK Plus C Inc Net	£ 0.53	-	0.00	4.16
UBS Global Allocation (UK) C Acc	£ 0.82	-	0.01	1.71
UBS Global Enhanced Equity Income C Inc	£ 0.44	-	0.00	7.26
UBS US Growth C Acc	£ 1.51	-	0.02	0.00
UBS Emerging Markets Equity Income C Inc	£ 0.49	-	-0.01	4.07
UBS FTSE RAFI Dev 1000 Index J Acc	£ 151.53	-	-0.53	2.31
UBS MSCI World Min Vol Index J Acc	£ 160.90	-	-0.46	2.07

Unicapital Investments (LUX)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Investments IV - European Private Eq.	€ 126.72	-	-1.24	0.00
Investments IV - Global Private Eq.	€ 170.83	-	-3.11	0.00

Value Partners Hong Kong Limited (IRL)

www.valuepartners-group.com, fis@vp.com.hk

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund USD Z Unhedged	$ 14.03	-	0.04	0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund CHF Hedged	SFr 13.43	-	0.03	0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund EUR Hedged	€ 13.69	-	0.03	0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund GBP Hedged	£ 14.30	-	0.03	0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund GBP Unhedged	£ 17.64	-	0.03	0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity USD Unhedged	$ 17.15	-	0.05	0.00
Value Partners Global Emerging Market Bond Fund USD A Acc Unhedged	$ 9.96	-	0.00	0.00
Value Partners Global Emerging Market Equity Fund USD V Unhedged	$ 9.91	-	-0.01	0.00
Value Partners Greater China Equity Fund USD A (Acc) Unhedged	$ 10.78	-	-0.01	0.00
Value Partners Health Care Fund HKD Class A Unhedged	HK$ 11.98	-	0.05	0.00
Value Partners Health Care Fund USD Class A Unhedged	$ 12.14	-	0.05	0.00

WA Fixed Income Fund Plc (IRL)

Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
European Multi-Sector	€ 114.26	-	-0.04	3.57

Yapi Kredi Asset Management (TUR)

www.yapikrediportfoy.com.tr Tel: + 90 (212) 385 48 48

Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Eurobond Fund	TRY 0.136139	-	-1.586203	-
Koc Affiliate and Equity Fund	TRY 0.837018	-	-0.885324	-
DPM Bonds and Bills Fund (FX)	$ 0.861000	-	-0.861342	0.00

Yuki International Limited (IRL)

Tel +44-20-7269-0207 www.yukifunds.com

Regulated

Yuki Mizuho Umbrella Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Yuki Mizuho Japan Dynamic Growth	¥ 9571.00	-	-69.00	0.00
Yuki Japan Low Price	¥ 45831.00	-	-65.00	0.00
Yuki Japan Value Select	¥ 18759.00	-	-205.00	0.00

Yuki Asia Umbrella Fund

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Yuki Japan Rebounding Growth Fund JPY Class	¥ 34918.00	-	-168.00	0.00
Yuki Japan Rebounding Growth Fund USD Hedged Class	$ 1381.35	-	-6.34	0.00

Zadig Gestion (Memnon Fund) (LUX)

FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	D+/-	Yield
Memnon European Fund I GBP	£ 162.76	-	-0.86	0.00

Data Provided by

MORNINGSTAR®

www.morningstar.co.uk

Data as shown is for information purposes only. No offer is made by Morningstar or this publication.

Guide to Data

The fund prices quoted on these pages are supplied by the operator of the relevant fund. Details of funds published on these pages, including prices, are for the purpose of information only and should only be used as a guide. The Financial Times Limited makes no representation as to their accuracy or completeness and they should not be relied upon when making an investment decision.

The sale of interests in the funds listed on these pages may, in certain jurisdictions, be restricted by law and the funds will not necessarily be available to persons in all jurisdictions in which the publication circulates. Persons in any doubt should take appropriate professional advice. Data collated by **Morningstar**. For other queries contact **reader.enquiries@ft.com +44 (0)207 873 4211**.

The fund prices published in this edition along with additional information are also available on the Financial Times website, **www.ft.com/funds**. The funds published on these pages are grouped together by fund management company.

Prices are in pence unless otherwise indicated. The change, if shown, is the change on the previously quoted figure (not all funds update prices daily). Those designated $ with no prefix refer to US dollars. Yield percentage figures (in Tuesday to Saturday papers) allow for buying expenses. Prices of certain older insurance linked plans might be subject to capital gains tax on sales.

Guide to pricing of Authorised Investment Funds: (compiled with the assistance of the IMA. The Investment Management Association, 65 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TD.
Tel: +44 (0)20 7831 0898.)

OEIC: Open-Ended Investment Company. Similar to a unit trust but using a company rather than a trust structure.

Different share classes are issued to reflect a different currency, charging structure or type of holder.

Selling price: Also called bid price. The price at which units in a unit trust are sold by investors.

Buying price: Also called offer price. The price at which units in a unit trust are bought by investors. Includes manager's initial charge.

Single price: Based on a mid-market valuation of the underlying investments. The buying and selling price for shares of an OEIC and units of a single priced unit trust are the same.

Treatment of manager's periodic capital charge: The letter C denotes that the trust deducts all or part of the manager's/operator's periodic charge from capital, contact the manager/operator for full details of the effect of this course of action.

Exit Charges: The letter E denotes that an exit charge may be made when you sell units, contact the manager/operator for full details.

Time: Some funds give information about the timing of price quotes. The time shown alongside the fund manager's/operator's name is the valuation point for their unit trusts/OEICs, unless another time is indicated by the symbol alongside the individual unit trust/OEIC name.

The symbols are as follows: ✠ 0001 to 1100 hours; ♦ 1101 to 1400 hours; ▲ 1401 to 1700 hours; # 1701 to midnight. Daily dealing prices are set on the basis of the valuation point, a short period of time may elapse before prices become available. Historic pricing: The letter H denotes that the managers/operators will normally deal on the price set at the most recent valuation. The prices shown are the latest available before publication and may not be the current dealing levels because of an intervening portfolio revaluation or a switch to a forward pricing basis. The managers/operators must deal at a forward price on request, and may move to forward pricing at any time. Forward pricing: The letter F denotes that that managers/operators deal at the price to be set at the next valuation.

Investors can be given no definite price in advance of the purchase or sale being carried out. The prices appearing in the newspaper are the most recent provided by the managers/operators. Scheme particulars, prospectus, key features and reports: The most recent particulars and documents may be obtained free of charge from fund managers/operators. * Indicates funds which do not price on Fridays.

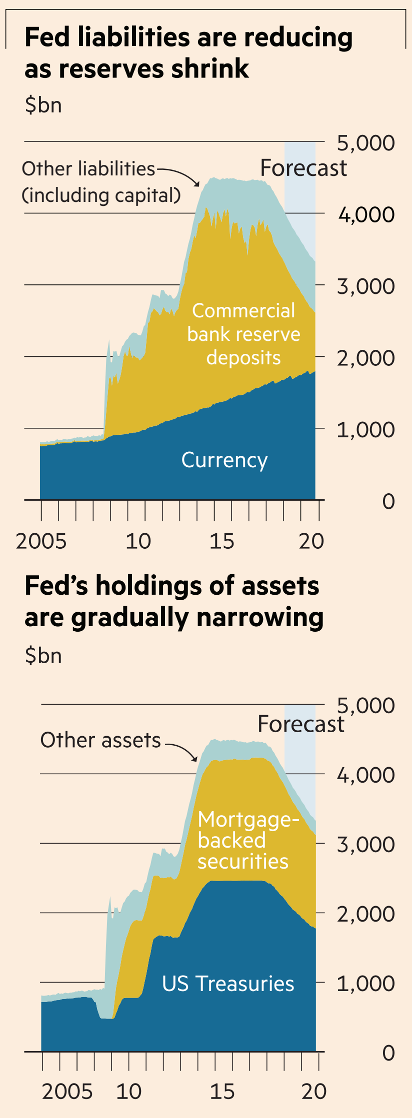
Charges for this advertising service are based on the number of lines published and the classification of the fund. Please contact **data@ft.com or call +44 (0)20 7873 3132** for further information.

Analysis. Fixed income

Fed's balance sheet shrinking has big implications for banks

The Federal Reserve faces choices on how it winds down its balance sheet

Chris Wattie/Reuters



Fed liabilities are reducing as reserves shrink

$bn

Fed's holdings of assets are gradually narrowing

$bn

Source: Fitch

The central bank's decisions will have far-reaching effects and politicians are watching

SAM FLEMING — WASHINGTON
ROBIN WIGGLESWORTH — NEW YORK

The clock is ticking. As the Federal Reserve presides over the steady shrinking of its multi-trillion dollar balance sheet, investors are urging policymakers to push forward long-awaited decisions over just how large the central bank's portfolio will need to be to keep monetary policy running smoothly and the banking sector well-stocked with safe assets.

Jay Powell, Fed chairman, has lined up a debate for this autumn. But as the reduction in the balance sheet accelerates into 2019, the market is looking for much clearer signs from the Fed on its future framework for steering the economy. Some analysts worry that the Fed risks shrinking its balance sheet too much.

The Fed confronts two major, intertwined decisions. Does it want to stick with its current system for setting interest rates or revert to something similar to the framework it used before the financial crisis? And how big a balance sheet is it willing to carry in order to execute monetary policy?

The decisions will have far-reaching implications for how the banking sector operates. Politicians are watching closely: many Republican lawmakers are suspicious of the Fed's swollen balance sheet, seeing it as an unnecessary incursion by the public sector into private markets.

Fitch said that, after basically stabilising in 2017, the Fed balance sheet will shrink by around $315bn this year and $437bn in 2019 as it allows assets it has been holding to mature.

The flipside of those assets are liabilities, including currency in circulation and commercial banks' reserves held on deposit at the Fed.

The quantity of reserves in the system is central to any decision on how the Fed will set interest rates in the future. Opting to keep the current system would by necessity mean keeping a lot more reserves in the system than under the pre-crisis toolkit, thus limiting the extent to which the Fed shrinks the assets on its balance sheet.

This so-called floor system, which the Fed currently uses, involves it setting an interest rate on excess bank reserves and another rate on an overnight reverse repurchase facility to steer market rates. Among those who have been enthusiastic about it is Mr Powell, who in mid-2017 before his appointment as Fed chair told an audience he saw the system as simple and efficient to administer, straightforward to communicate and effective in controlling rates.

The imposition of regulations requiring banks to hold big buffers of high-quality liquid assets, coupled with changes in banks' preferences, suggest the sector will want to hold prodigious quantities of reserves for the foreseeable future.

Specialists argue that is no bad thing. If banks continue to sit on large quantities of cash at the central bank, rather than near-equivalents such as Treasuries, it will make them more resilient in the case of a future financial crisis, said Louis Crandall, economist at Wrightson Icap.

Another option is to go back to a so-called corridor system, like one used before the crisis, in which a relatively scarce quantity of reserves is held by the banks and the central bank conducts frequent interventions to hold official rates close to its target.

Many officials want the Fed to stick with the current system but they are likely to have an exhaustive debate before reaching a conclusion. But deciding exactly when to stop shrinking its balance sheet is still a tricky judgment.

Seth Carpenter, US economist at UBS and a former Fed and Treasury official, said officials could alight on a number for the amount of reserves they think will be needed or instead decide they need to infer the correct answer from market movements.

Recent fluctuations in the Fed's key interest rate, which is hovering closer to the upper end of its target range than the lower one, have been highlighted as an early signal that reserves may not be as abundant as the central bank thought, something that could point the Fed in the direction of stopping its balance sheet rundown sooner. If the Fed pushes the reduction too far, it could trigger unwelcome rates volatility.

> The market is looking for much clearer signs from the Fed on its future framework

Brian Sack, the director of global economics at DE Shaw and a former head of the New York Fed's markets desk, argued that a future situation in which market rates settled just above the Fed's administered rates, and the administered rates are closer together, would be a good configuration for a floor system.

"We may not have reached the point where the Fed would want to stop but we are certainly at a point where they should consider the conditions that would lead to that decision," he said.

Some officials are already putting numbers out on the likely level of reserves. Jim Bullard, president of the St Louis Fed, told the FT in an August interview that he did not expect the Fed to need more than $500bn worth. "I would have to be convinced that you need more than that," he said.

Others foresee a far bigger quantity of reserves. Mr Crandall said he would ideally like the Fed to stop shrinking the balance sheet early next year, keeping reserves at around $1.5tn — although a halt later in the year now seems more likely.

Tail Risk

Sword of Damocles hangs over seven EMs at risk of crisis

EDWARD WHITE

Seven emerging market economies, including Sri Lanka and South Africa, are at risk of an exchange rate crisis, according to a gauge published by Nomura, as investor fears about contagion from recent currency crunches in Turkey and Argentina continue to build.

Sri Lanka, South Africa, Argentina, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey and Ukraine are most at risk, according to the bank's "Damocles" index, which assesses the risk of exchange rate crises over the next 12 months across 30 EM economies.

The index, which Nomura said is an "early warning system", condenses macroeconomic and financial variables and gives countries a score from zero to 200. A score above 100 suggests vulnerability to an exchange rate crisis in the next 12 months while a reading above 150 signals a crisis could erupt at any time.

Sri Lanka is most at risk with 175, followed by South Africa and Argentina with 143 and 140, respectively. Sri Lanka had the worst outlook "due to still-weak fiscal finances and a very fragile external position", Nomura analysts said. "With [foreign exchange] reserves of less than five months of import cover and high short-term external debt ($160bn), its refinancing needs are large. Political stability also remains an issue."

> Sri Lanka had the worst outlook. Political stability also remains an issue

The report came amid renewed concern about EM currencies and equities in recent weeks with Argentina and Turkey already suffering rapid declines in the value of their currencies, the Indian rupee trading at a record low and pressure on the Indonesian rupiah.

However, eight countries — Brazil, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Philippines, Russia and Thailand — had scores of zero, implying little risk of a currency crash in those economies, the index showed.

"As investors focus more on EM risk, it is important not to lump all EMs together as one homogeneous group; Damocles highlights a long list of countries with very low risk of full-blown crises," the bank's analysts said.

Nomura's index takes its name from the Greek mythology figure

---

Commodities

Gold miner hails 'find of the century' as Australian exploration boom expected

JAMIE SMYTH — SYDNEY

A Canadian company has unearthed two large gold-encrusted rocks at an underground mine in Western Australia, which geologists say amount to a "once-in-a-century discovery".

RNC Minerals said yesterday it had found a 95kg stone containing 2,440 ounces of gold and a 63kg specimen containing an estimated 1,620 ounces at its Beta Hunt mine in Western Australia.

The company said it had mined 9,250 ounces of high grade coarse gold over a week, worth C$15m (US$11.4m), including the encrusted rocks that it claims could rank among the largest gold discoveries.

"This is a spectacular discovery — possibly the find of the century in the Australian gold fields," said Ross Large, professor of geology at University of Tasmania. "This is the sort of find that you would associate with the 1860s gold rush and will probably cause a boom in exploration."

Australia's gold fields have produced many of the world's largest gold nuggets, including the 72kg nugget Welcome Stranger, which was unearthed by prospectors John Deason and Richard Oates in Victoria in 1869 during the gold rush.

The discovery by RNC almost 150 years after that find comes amid a resurgence in Australia's gold industry — with companies ploughing a record A$223m (US$158.8m) into exploration in the June quarter, up 16 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

"Exploration is going well due to a strong Australian gold price, particularly brownfield exploration," said Warren Pearce, chief executive of the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies.

Gold-encrusted rocks recovered from the Beta Hunt mine

"But this RNC find is a bit of an exception — it's hard to think back to a discovery like this," he added.

RNC began a sale process for its Beta Hunt mine in March before this latest discovery.

The company said that due to the significance of the discovery it was no longer in exclusive discussions with a preferred bidder for the assets, which is a gold and nickel mine.

RNC said it had decided to consider all alternatives, including a sale to maximise the value of Beta Hunt to its shareholders.

Sam Spearing, director of the Western Australia School of Mines at Curtin University, said the discovery at Beta Hunt was very unusual due to the huge concentration of gold found.

He said miners typically extracted 2 to 12 grammes of gold per tonne of rock mined while RNC had found 2,200 grammes per tonne. "This is a very rare occurrence and sure to pique interest in the area."

The price of gold has fallen 12 per cent to below $1,200 an ounce from a peak in January of $1,358. A strengthening US dollar and rising short-term interest rates from the US Federal Reserve this year has weakened the appeal of holding gold.

Currencies

Bitcoin and ethereum hit by volatility after SEC suspends trading in trackers

HANNAH MURPHY

Cryptocurrency prices suffered another blow as the main US regulator temporarily halted trading in a pair of securities tracking the most popular digital assets.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission announced late on Sunday it had suspended trading in two exchange-traded notes — Bitcoin Tracker One and Ether Tracker One — for at least 10 days over "confusion" as to whether the products were exchange traded funds or not.

That prompted volatile trading in the already depressed prices of ethereum, the crypto asset behind the Ether Tracker One, and bitcoin yesterday.

The market capitalisation of all the digital assets tracked by CoinMarketCap has shrunk to $196bn from a peak of more than $800bn in January while trading volumes have followed suit.

Early declines of more than 3 per cent in both assets were partially offset by news yesterday that New York regulators had approved two new digital currencies pegged to the US dollar.

The drops in cryptocurrency prices come after ether and bitcoin suffered a savage sell-off last week of around 30 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, touching 10-month lows. The SEC's move was prompted by the emergence last year of hundreds of new cryptocurrencies and other blockchain projects as retail enthusiasm for the nascent asset class sent the price of bitcoin surging.

The US regulator warned that some trading websites were wrongly labelling the two tracker instruments, which are listed on the Nasdaq exchange in Stockholm and also trade over the counter in the US as ETFs.

> 'There is a lack of current, consistent and accurate information' concerning the two tracker products

"There is a lack of current, consistent and accurate information concerning [the products] resulting in confusion among market participants," the watchdog said. The suspension will last until September 20.

The SEC has so far refused to give the green light to numerous proposed bitcoin ETFs in recent weeks, including one proposed by Gemini exchange, run by cryptocurrency entrepreneurs Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss.

The agency has cited concerns over fraud and manipulation in the free-wheeling market. Frustrated proponents believe such a move would help pave the way to wider adoption of digital assets.

But yesterday the New York Department of Financial Services, which has been drawing up its own crypto-specific regulations, approved two digital currencies pegged to the dollar.

The first was from Gemini, the second from blockchain company Paxos. The two currencies will compete against tether, the biggest cryptocurrency that is linked to US dollar deposits.

"Adoption has taken longer than expected based on what we all felt last year," said Iqbal Gandham, managing director of UK trading platform eToro, adding that a bitcoin price below $5,000 would be worrying.

"But the community is not heartbroken by it because the focus has shifted away from the solely the price. There's less talk about [Lamborghinis] and more realistic talk about blockchain."

Falling prices and volumes have also begun to put a strain on the fledgling market infrastructure that supports cryptocurrency trading. Last week Kraken, a top 20 exchange by volume, announced it was laying off nearly 60 employees in North America.

Markets & Investing

FINANCIAL TIMES

The day in the markets

What you need to know

- **S&P 500 snaps four-day losing streak**
- **Trade and EM worries linger but focus starts to turn to tax reform**
- **Italian stocks and bonds keep rising**
- **Sterling lifted by Brexit optimism**

Italian stocks outperform as budget deficit worries recede

FTSE MIB index

Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

The S&P 500 was heading for its first gain in five sessions as the focus began to shift to the next round of US tax reforms, although gains were capped by lingering worries about trade tariffs and emerging markets.

On Friday, President Donald Trump said he was ready to impose 25 per cent tariffs on $200bn of Chinese imports — and said levies on a further $267bn of goods were "ready to go".

"That means we could see US tariffs on . . . basically everything China exports to the US," said Michael Every, senior strategist at Rabobank.

Not surprisingly, Chinese stocks suffered heavy falls yesterday with the Shanghai Composite index dropping to within striking distance of levels not seen since January 2016.

But Wall Street appeared more focused on the prospect of Republicans in the House of Representatives unveiling a fresh round of tax cuts this week, ahead of the US midterm elections in November.

In Europe, the Italian markets stood out as the FTSE MIB index leapt 2.3 per cent and government bond yields continued to fall. "The trigger for the latest drop [in yields] appears to have been comments from Italy's economy minister, Giovanni Tria, predicting that yields will fall as the government adopts prudent fiscal measures," said Capital Economics.

A fresh sell-off in emerging market assets had only limited impact elsewhere. The FTSE All World EM equity index was down 1.3 per cent while there were fresh losses for a number of EM currencies against the dollar, including the Turkish lira, Argentine peso and Russian rouble, against the dollar.

But the dollar index — a measure of the currency against a basket of its main peers — gave back most of Friday's jobs report-driven advance with the euro regaining the $1.16 level and sterling climbing back above $1.30.

The pound was once again lifted by a fresh wave of Brexit optimism as the EU's chief negotiator was reported as saying it would be "realistic" for a deal to be reached by early November. Sterling's strength once again kept the FTSE 100 share index pegged back.

The yield on the two-year US Treasury held near the decade high it reached on Friday. **Dave Shellock**

Markets update

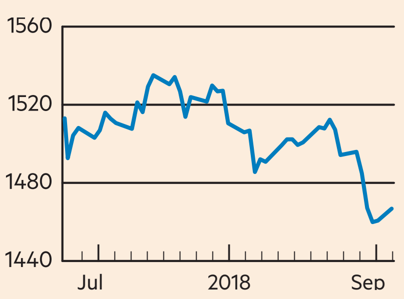
	US	Eurozone	Japan	UK	China	Brazil
Stocks	**S&P 500**	**Eurofirst 300**	**Nikkei 225**	**FTSE100**	**Shanghai Comp**	**Bovespa**
Level	2881.10	1466.79	22373.09	7279.30	2669.48	76616.10
% change on day	0.33	0.42	0.30	0.02	-1.21	0.26
Currency	**$ index (DXY)**	**$ per €**	**Yen per $**	**$ per £**	**Rmb per $**	**Real per $**
Level	95.297	1.160	111.115	1.302	6.865	4.096
% change on day	-0.071	0.173	-0.005	0.541	0.396	0.919
Govt. bonds	**10-year Treasury**	**10-year Bund**	**10-year JGB**	**10-year Gilt**	**10-year bond**	**10-year bond**
Yield	2.934	0.400	0.110	1.326	3.634	12.280
Basis point change on day	-0.640	1.300	0.570	1.200	1.100	14.400
World index, Commods	**FTSE All-World**	**Oil - Brent**	**Oil - WTI**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Metals (LMEX)**
Level	338.74	77.12	67.57	1198.90	14.19	2882.50
% change on day	0.06	0.06	-0.44	-0.52	-0.56	0.41

Yesterday's close apart from: Currencies = 16:00 GMT; S&P, Bovespa, All World, Oil = 17:00 GMT; Gold, Silver = London pm fix. Bond data supplied by Tullett Prebon.

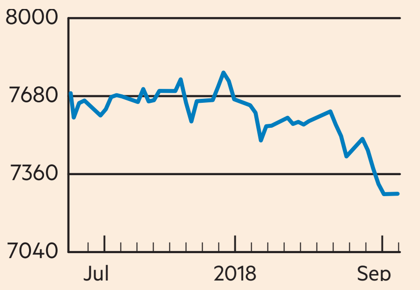
Main equity markets

S&P 500 index

Eurofirst 300 index



FTSE 100 index



Biggest movers

%	US		Eurozone		UK	
Ups	Advanced Micro Devices	5.66	Unicredit	4.67	London Stock Exchange	1.77
	United Rentals	5.62	Intesa Sanpaolo	4.53	Royal Bank Of Scotland	1.76
	Foot Locker	4.34	Iliad	3.87	Morrison (wm) Supermarkets	1.62
	L Brands	3.32	Enel	3.59	Experian	1.59
	Akamai	3.29	Carrefour	3.46	Just Eat	1.56
Downs	Brown-forman Class B	-4.90	Danske Bank	-2.97	Melrose Industries	-4.38
	Torchmark	-3.98	Akzo Nobel	-1.85	Fresnillo	-2.59
	Cbs	-3.59	Ses	-1.53	Glencore	-1.76
	Martin Marietta Materials	-3.11	Safran	-1.45	Easyjet	-1.46
	Anthem	-2.79	Bayer	-1.43	Smurfit Kappa	-1.32

Prices taken at 17:00 GMT

Based on the constituents of the FTSE Eurofirst 300 Eurozone

All data provided by Morningstar unless otherwise noted.

Wall Street

Apple lost 1.3 per cent by mid-session yesterday after Donald Trump suggested the tech giant should move production to the US to avoid a proposed hike in tariffs on products made in China.

Among Apple's Taiwan-listed partners, many of which have large factories in China, are iPhone camera-lens maker Largan Precision, major component supplier and assembler Hon Hai Precision Industry, also known as Foxconn, and fellow manufacturer Pegatron.

Apple also uses Hong Kong-listed AAC Technologies, which makes speaker components, and lens supplier Sunny Optical. Apple's slide comes as the Trump administration finalises its plans to impose tariffs of up to 25 per cent on $200bn of Chinese imports, sharply escalating the trade war with Beijing.

CBS was down 3.5 per cent after it emerged that its chief executive, Les Moonves, could receive up to $120m in severance pay after he resigned.

However, the payout depends on the results of an investigation into sexual harassment allegations against him.

CBS has put $120m into a trust, which will be handed to Mr Moonves if the investigation does not find cause to fire him under his employment contract.
Edward White and Anna Nicolaou

Eurozone

Merrill Lynch upgraded **Sanofi** from "neutral" to "buy" in a European pharmaceuticals review.

Overall, Merrill saw a healthy sector outlook in 2019 with drug pipelines full, valuations low against historical levels and an uncertain macroeconomic backdrop likely to be supportive.

The US debate about drug pricing looks set to continue with US midterm elections likely to cause more negative noise but action remained unlikely so risks were limited.

Preferring growth and large-cap, **AstraZeneca** remained Merrill's top sector pick.

For Sanofi, a valuation of 11 times undervalued the growth inflection coming next year from eczema treatment Dupixent, as well as its vaccines and consumer divisions, Merrill said.

However, **Genmab** and **Ipsen** were both cut to "underperform" in Merrill's research. The former has limited material pipeline catalysts and the latter's valuation looked stretched, it said.

Sanofi was up 0.9 per cent and AstraZeneca was higher by 1 per cent. Ipsen remained resilient, up 0.8 per cent, but Genmab was down 1.8 per cent.
FT reporters

London

A stronger pound kept the FTSE 100 stuck at a five-month low with **Melrose Industries** the day's biggest faller.

The engineering turnround specialist and new owner of GKN was under pressure after Barclays restarted coverage of Melrose with a positive long-term view but cautioned that trade tariffs, an uncertain automotive market and foreign exchange trends were all headwinds to short-term trading.

Glencore led the miners lower after JPMorgan Cazenove downgraded to "neutral". UK diversified miners look cheap, assuming no US recession, with Chinese steel production likely to rebound next quarter but Glencore's attractions are dulled for the moment by regulatory risks, JPMorgan told clients.

Packaging maker **RPC**, a popular target for short sellers, rallied to its best level in six months after saying it was in preliminary talks with Apollo and Bain over a potential takeover.

Abcam, the antibody supplier to life science industries, dropped after cautioning that investment needed to maintain sales growth would hold back 2019 margins more than expected.

AstraZeneca found support after Merrill Lynch named the drugmaker its top pick in the sector. *FT reporters*

Short selling Turkey no longer an easy money option for EM investors

Paul McNamara

Markets Insight

Turkey's market meltdown is familiar to investors in emerging markets. The tumble in the currency, weakness in equity markets and doubling of yields for local bonds to the mid-20s as the central bank scrambles to take charge conforms to a pattern that has unfolded repeatedly across EMs over the last two decades.

The charges of nepotism, political chaos and suppression of democracy that accompany it are hardly unfamiliar either.

In 2014, an invasion of neighbouring Ukraine along with a plunging oil price sent Russian government bonds down more than 50 per cent in dollar terms.

The next year, the protests that led eventually to the removal of the Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff accompanied by loose fiscal policy sent Brazil's bond market down just over 40 per cent. And by the end of 2016, the election of Donald Trump and a slump in crucial oil tax revenues had driven the Mexican market down over 35 per cent.

All three slumps were followed by savage bounces in currencies and financial assets — almost 70 per cent in Russia, nearly 60 per cent in Brazil and over 30 per cent in Mexico.

EM investors are painfully aware that overshooting markets in crisis mode has delivered a large chunk of excess returns to the asset class.

A crash in economic activity and rapid devaluation has invariably cured external imbalances and the full-blown chaos of hyperinflation or default is rarer than outsiders realise. An EM investor unwilling to risk losing fingers to the proverbial falling knife will miss the best opportunities in the asset class.

Emerging markets have a tendency to overshoot — and by some measures this is what has happened with this year's sell-off in Turkey. One measure is so-called "CIO risk," the market jargon for when a chief investment officer who is more orientated to developed markets demands the closing of positions on non-market grounds — for fear of alienating clients by buying assets that the market consensus judges a disaster.

Our study of 15 current account corrections since 1994 found that the end of such crises is driven by a collapse in imports — the trope of countries being able to "export out of crisis" is essentially imaginary. Here, at least, Turkey offers hope. Imports for August were 23 per cent lower than a year earlier, driving a 60 per cent decline in the trade deficit. The precipitous drop in credit growth — from mid-teens to zero — indicates domestic demand growth falling to around zero. That looks sufficient to restore the current account to balance.

> An EM investor unwilling to risk losing fingers to the proverbial falling knife will miss the best opportunities

Two other problems look less soluble: the country's banks have been on a decade-long borrowing binge, increasing their foreign net liability position from zero in 2008 to about $100bn today.

They need to roll over syndicated loans of between $6bn and $8bn a month well into 2019. For the first time, European bank investors have started to penalise banks with substantial Turkish exposure, most notably Spain's BBVA. So far, when Turkish banks have seen large maturities in their syndicated loan debts, they have found European banks more willing to risk losing money than risk losing future Turkish business. September data will give us signals soon on whether bond market caution is matched by foreign banks.

Finally, the central bank's net currency reserves of about $120bn look desperately low. The IMF's Foreign Reserve Adequacy measure indicates the Turkish central bank has only 74 per cent of the reserves it requires due to the very short maturity of the country's foreign debt (against 155 per cent in Brazil or 266 per cent in Russia).

Our studies of previous EM crises indicate that markets begin to turn not after the external balance has corrected but when a contraction in economic activity slows or even ends. Turkey is some way from that point.

So far, Turkish GDP has held up fairly well. However, the quarterly numbers show agriculture, industry and construction all contracting with growth largely dependent on government spending and a mysterious 16 per cent surge in finance activity. Data for the current quarter is largely survey-based but a manufacturing PMI of 46 points to a contraction while consumer confidence is the lowest since 2009.

Turkey remains a tourist hub, is a low-cost manufacturing base on Europe's doorstep and has a customs union with the EU. While an actual return to rising profits and tax revenues will require a full resumption of economic growth, asset price recovery only requires the slump in activity to end. The combination of a cheap currency and 24 per cent yields on 10-year bonds suggests the easy money from short selling Turkey has surely been made.

Paul McNamara is director of emerging markets at GAM