FINANCIAL TIMES

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WORLD BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

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The good news and the bad about market turbulence — COMMENT, PAGE 11

Time and space
Rocket launch masks Tesla's electric car delays — RICHARD WATERS, PAGE 14

Africa's Mona Lisa
The rediscovery of a legendary painting after decades — ARTS, PAGE 8

Japanese let cat out of bag in Downing St

Daniel Leal-Olivas/AFP/Getty

The European chief of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kazuo Okamoto, tries to stroke Larry the Downing Street cat before a meeting between Theresa May, the prime minister, and Japanese executives. Afterwards, Japan's ambassador to the UK told Mrs May that Japanese groups in the UK expected to maintain free access to EU markets after Brexit.

"If there is no profitability of continuing operation in the UK — not Japanese only — no private company can continue operation," said Koji Tsuruoka. "So, it's as simple as that. This is all high stakes that I think all of us need to keep in mind."

Davis anger page 2
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Hawkish BoE signals swifter rate rises to keep inflation in check

● Stronger global economy bolsters UK ● Pound gains on dollar ● Equities still volatile

CHRIS GILES AND GEMMA TETLOW

The Bank of England said yesterday that it was likely to raise interest rates earlier and faster than previously expected to damp the effects on UK inflation of a stronger global economy.

It was the first policy statement by a major central bank since the outbreak of turbulence in global markets last week, sparked by the return of inflation worries. The statement came as a renewed slide in equities on Wall Street yesterday pushed European shares to fresh lows. The S&P 500 was down 1.5 per cent in mid-afternoon trade.

Frankfurt's Xetra Dax was hit hard by waves of late selling and fell as much as 3.2 per cent before closing 2.6 per cent lower, leaving the index on the cusp of a 10 per cent correction. The broader Euro Stoxx 600 index fell 1.6 per cent.

The pound jumped more than 1 per cent against the dollar and the euro after the BoE signalled that it was turning hawkish. The FTSE 100 index dropped 1.6 per cent.

All nine members of the Monetary Policy Committee agreed a statement accompanying its quarterly inflation report that the bank was no longer willing to tolerate inflation above its 2 per cent target over the next three years.

Mark Carney, governor, said the MPC expected that "to return inflation sustainably to target . . . it will probably be necessary to raise interest rates . . . somewhat earlier and to a somewhat greater extent than we had thought in November."

The language was similar to that of September's MPC meeting, which preceded the UK's first interest rate rise in a decade in November, to 0.5 per cent.

Analysts have now priced in a rate rise as soon as the bank's May meeting. "We should expect a [0.25 percentage point] hike in May and another before the end of the year," said Karen Ward, chief market strategist at JPMorgan.

In a letter to Philip Hammond, the chancellor, explaining why inflation had overshot the 2 per cent target, Mr Carney said that the MPC had been willing to tolerate above-target inflation "in order to support jobs and activity at a time when uncertainty was elevated and the economy was slowing".

But he added that this trade-off had diminished further since the November meeting. "It is therefore appropriate to set monetary policy so that inflation returns sustainably to its target at a more conventional horizon," he said.

The BoE had to write to the chancellor, explaining why inflation had overshot its 2 per cent target

Alan Clarke of Scotiabank said this additional analysis "scream[ed] hike, hike, hike!" Fiona Cincotta of City Index said the announcement was "even more hawkish than most market participants were anticipating".

The MPC's statement and Mr Carney's letter were not specific about the number of rate rises the bank thought would be needed. In November, Mr Carney pencilled in two or three 0.25 per cent rises over the next three years. But later forecasts suggest a steeper curve.

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Smart Money page 13
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Briefing

▸ Davis takes swipe at 'discourteous' EU
David Davis, UK Brexit secretary, hit out at the EU yesterday, accusing Brussels of trying to intimidate the UK as Brexit tensions intensified.— PAGE 2; EDITORIAL COMMENT, PAGE 10; MARTIN WOLF, PAGE 11

▸ European banks boosted by solid results
Glimmers of hope shone from Europe's banking sector after big Italian, French and German lenders reported better than forecast results yesterday, lifted by the strengthening eurozone economy.— PAGE 13

▸ Le Maire warns on reforms 'red line'
French finance minister Bruno Le Maire has hit at German-backed plans to impose debt writedowns on investors in bailed-out countries, saying it is a "red line" in eurozone reform talks.— PAGE 4

▸ Mexican architect wins pavilion honour
Mexican architect Frida Escobedo is set to bring her homeland to life at London's Kensington Gardens with her design for the Serpentine Gallery pavilion.— PAGE 2

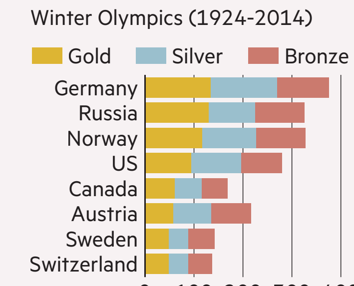
▸ Harassment toll for Westminster staff
One in five parliamentary employees have experienced or witnessed sexual harassment or inappropriate sexual behaviour at work in the past year, a survey reveals.— PAGE 2

▸ Scientists raise fertility treatment hopes
Mature human eggs have been grown for the first time in the laboratory from ovarian tissue, in an Edinburgh university project aimed at extending fertility treatment for women.— PAGE 3

▸ South Africa impasse brews discontent
Jacob Zuma, South Africa's president, has been accused of playing for time and holding out for concessions as he remains locked in a power struggle with Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the ANC.— PAGE 6

Datawatch

German medals rush
Winter Olympics (1924-2014)



Source: International Olympic Committee

Germany has won the most medals at the Winter Olympics (377), with Russia trailing in second. Twenty-eight Russian athletes had Olympic doping bans overturned last week, after their appeals were upheld

'Brexit does not mean Brexit' during transition

Britain has a message for the rest of the world after Brexit next year: please pretend we are still in the EU. A 'technical note' by the government calls on non-EU nations to treat the UK during a transition period after Brexit takes place in March 2019 as still covered by more than 700 treaties Brussels has struck with other third countries. 'To coin a phrase, they are going to tell the world that Brexit does not mean Brexit,' said one EU official.

Full story ▸ PAGE 4

First Twitter profit hints at growing ad challenge for Google and Facebook

ALIYA RAM — LONDON
TIM BRADSHAW — LOS ANGELES

Twitter reported its first profit yesterday, sending its shares to their highest levels in two years and suggesting that advertisers are beginning to spread their online spending beyond Facebook and Google.

Its $91m in net income in the fourth quarter comes after a similar upbeat pre-Christmas performance by Snap, Snapchat's parent, which posted strong revenue growth on Wednesday following unexpected increases in users and advertising.

For years, Wall Street has been sceptical that smaller internet companies such as Twitter and Snap could challenge Google and Facebook, which together account for more than three-quarters of global spending on digital advertising. But this week's turnrounds at Twitter and Snap follow signs of strain in their larger rivals' dominance.

Alphabet's shares weakened last week after it spooked Wall Street with a big jump in the cost of distributing Google's advertising and services on mobile platforms. Facebook also came under pressure as it reported its first drop in North American usage and a decline in time spent on its apps at the end of last year.

Yet the two companies' financial might, with a combined market valuation of more than $1tn, still dwarfs their smaller rivals.

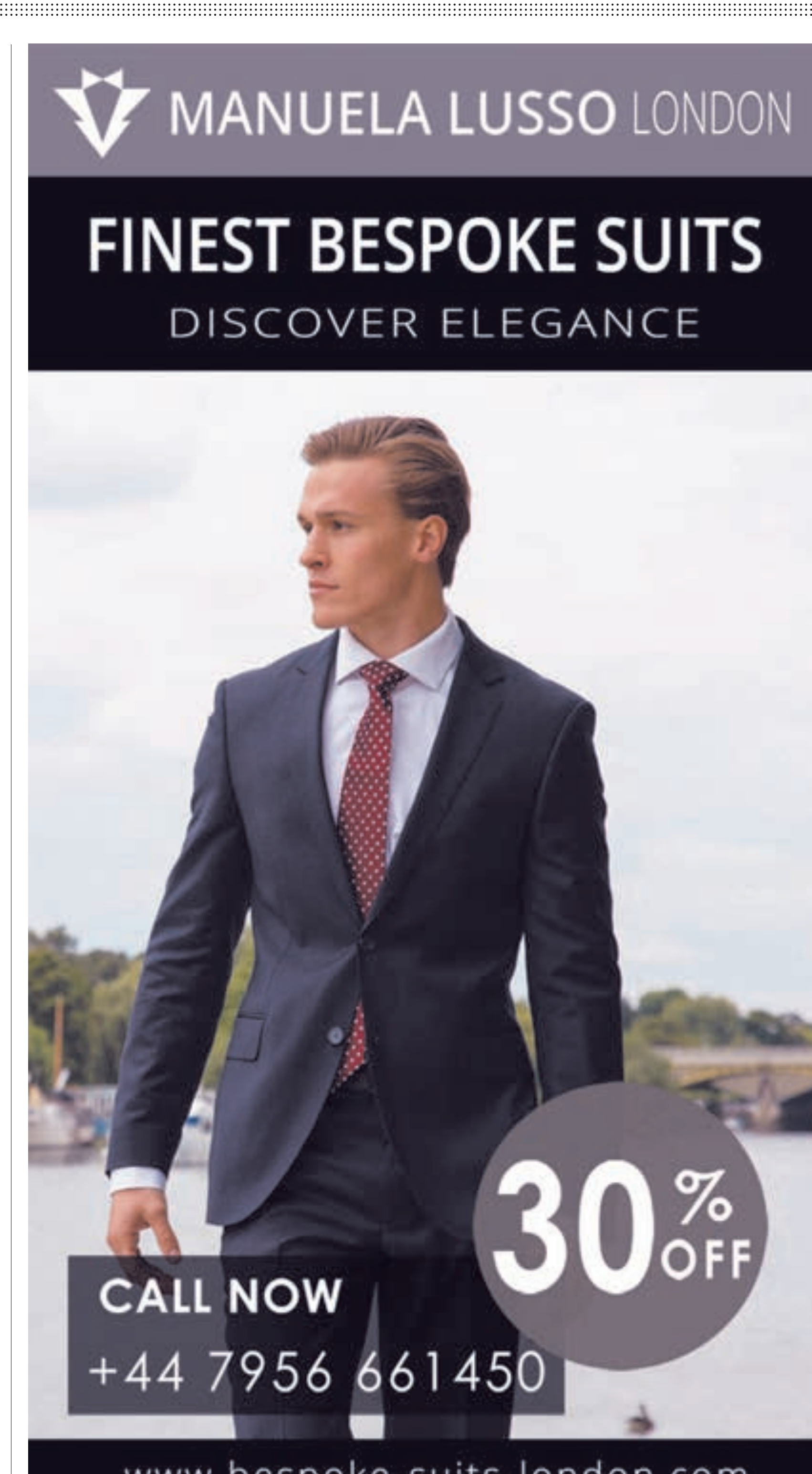
Investors have waited 12 years for Twitter to report a profit and yesterday's announcement sent its shares up as much as 29 per cent.

Twitter's $91m in net income was an improvement on losses of $167m a year earlier. Snap remains heavily loss making even though it beat Wall Street's sales forecasts for the first time since going public almost a year ago.

Both companies have been forced to overhaul their products for consumers and advertisers. Twitter made a radical break with its history by doubling its 140-character limit on tweets, which it said had been a popular move with advertisers despite a backlash from some longstanding users.

Twitter beat Wall Street estimates on revenue growth of 2 per cent to $731.6m, when most analysts had expected a decline. Ad sales, which comprise the bulk of Twitter revenues, rose 1 per cent year on year to $644m, because of the popularity of new video adverts.

However, monthly active users of 330m came in below investors' expectations, even as the company insisted that engagement was improving.



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World Markets

STOCK MARKETS

	Feb 8	prev	%chg
S&P 500	2650.40	2681.66	-1.17
Nasdaq Composite	6964.66	7051.98	-1.24
Dow Jones Ind	24521.29	24893.35	-1.49
FTSEurofirst 300	1466.26	1492.15	-1.74
Euro Stoxx 50	3361.34	3454.52	-2.70
FTSE 100	7170.69	7279.42	-1.49
FTSE All-Share	3941.25	4002.51	-1.53
CAC 40	5151.68	5255.89	-1.98
Xetra Dax	12260.29	12590.43	-2.62
Nikkei	21890.86	21645.37	1.13
Hang Seng	30451.27	30323.20	0.42
MSCI World $	2101.07	2098.85	0.11
MSCI EM $	1173.38	1176.18	-0.24
MSCI ACWI $	513.30	512.97	0.06

CURRENCIES

	Feb 8	prev		Feb 8	prev
$ per €	1.226	1.229	€ per $	0.816	0.813
$ per £	1.400	1.388	£ per $	0.714	0.720
£ per €	0.876	0.886	€ per £	1.142	1.129
¥ per $	109.240	109.270	¥ per €	133.900	134.331
¥ per £	152.914	151.694	£ index	78.744	78.701
€ index	95.953	96.155	$ index	97.022	96.846
SFr per €	1.152	1.161	SFr per £	1.315	1.312

COMMODITIES

	Feb 8	prev	%chg
Oil WTI $	60.88	61.79	-1.47
Oil Brent $	64.68	65.51	-1.27
Gold $	1315.45	1324.65	-0.69

INTEREST RATES

	price	yield	chg
US Gov 10 yr	94.97	2.84	0.07
UK Gov 10 yr	97.26	1.56	0.03
Ger Gov 10 yr	98.34	0.68	0.04
Jpn Gov 10 yr	100.37	0.06	-0.01
US Gov 30 yr	92.90	3.12	0.08
Ger Gov 2 yr	101.39	-0.58	0.02

	price	prev	chg
Fed Funds Eff	1.42	1.34	0.08
US 3m Bills	1.55	1.52	0.03
Euro Libor 3m	-0.38	-0.38	0.00
UK 3m	0.53	0.52	0.00

Prices are latest for edition — Data provided by Morningstar

A Nikkei Company

Brexit

Davis berates EU for 'discourteous' tactics

Brussels suggests it would halt single market access if transition deal breached

GEORGE PARKER — POLITICAL EDITOR

David Davis lashed out at the EU yesterday, accusing Brussels of trying to intimidate the UK as tensions over Brexit bubbled over.

The Brexit secretary reacted angrily to the suggestion by Brussels that it would suspend Britain's access to the single market if the UK breaches the terms of any transition deal.

"I do not think it was in good faith to publish a document with frankly discourteous language and actually implying that they could arbitrarily terminate, in effect, the implementation period," he said.

British officials also claim privately that Michel Barnier, EU chief negotiator, is deliberately slowing down Brexit talks covering the proposed two-year transition and other issues in an attempt to put pressure on London.

Mr Davis spoke as the Japanese ambassador warned of the "high stakes" that Britain faces after a meeting between Japanese companies and Theresa May, the UK prime minister.

Koji Tsuruoka, speaking outside Downing Street, said international companies could close their UK operations if there was "no profitability" in staying in the country.

"If there is no profitability of continuing operation in the UK — not Japanese only — no private company can continue operation," he said. "So, it's as simple as that. This is all high stakes — that I think all of us need to keep in mind."

The ambassador said Japanese companies had come to the UK on the basis that they would have access to European markets: "Therefore it is expected that they will have free access."

The warning came after talks between Japanese business leaders — including from Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Nomura, Panasonic, Nissan and SoftBank — and senior government figures, including Mrs May, chancellor Philip Hammond, business secretary Greg Clark and trade secretary Liam Fox.

The UK government has yet to find a common position on a future relationship with the EU, and Mrs May said yesterday that ministers would have an "away day" later this month to try to come to an agreement. She convened two meetings of her Brexit inner cabinet this week but little progress was made.

The 11-member Brexit negotiating committee is trying to define what Britain wants from a "deep and special partnership" with the EU ahead of the March European Council.

Mr Barnier wants to agree details of a transition deal at the March meeting but is also pressing Mrs May to set out her vision of a future EU-UK partnership ahead of the summit.

In Brussels there is mounting frustration and senior officials have warned that unless Britain can explain what it wants, the EU27 will simply offer Britain a Canada-style trade deal — a model that falls short of the "bespoke deal" Mrs May wants to negotiate.

Hilary Benn, Labour chairman of the Commons Brexit committee, said: "The government is immobilised on Brexit because of the divisions in the cabinet and the Conservative party."

He said that if Mrs May's government could not decide what it wants from Brexit then "parliament will do it for them". He expects MPs to vote for Britain to remain part of a customs union with the EU.

Mr Davis insisted that the atmosphere at this week's Brexit committee meetings was "very constructive" and that there were "a lot of things resolved".

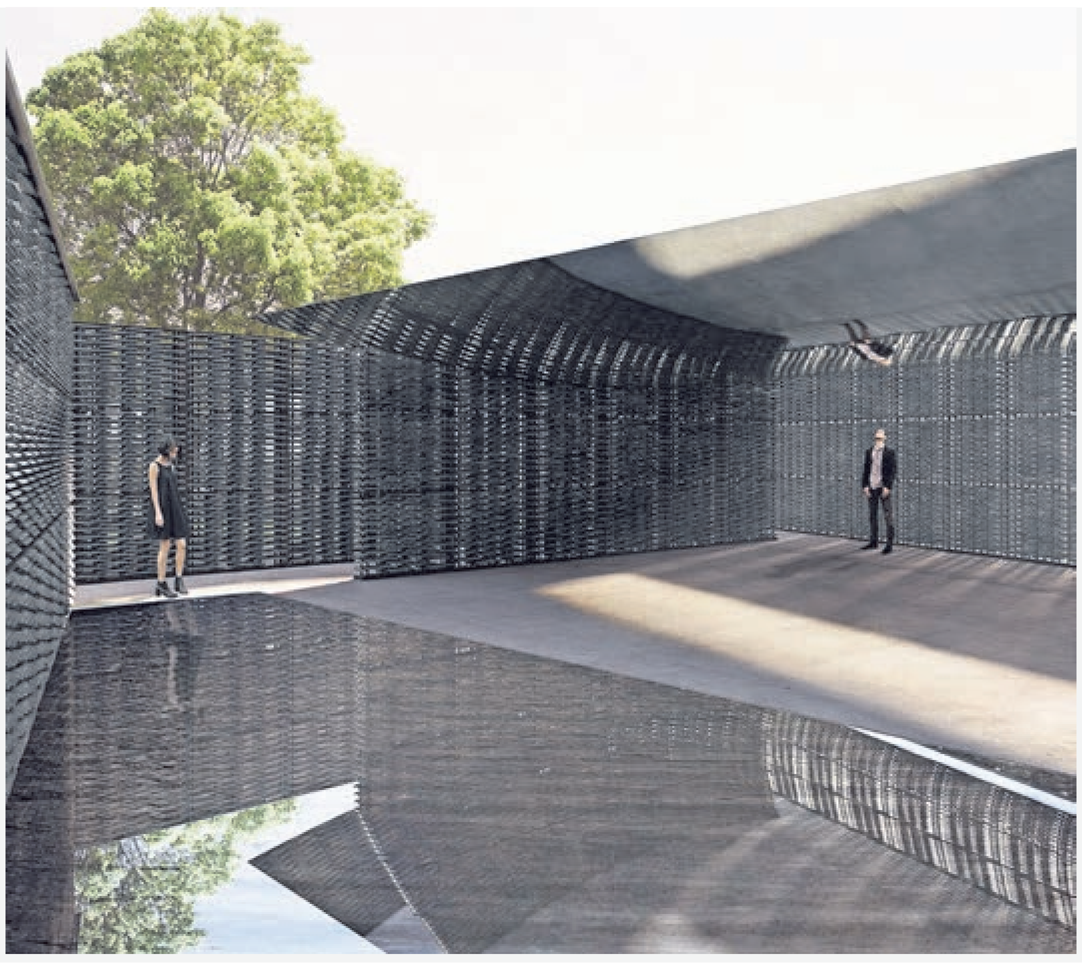
Brexit does not mean Brexit page 4
Editorial Comment; Notebook page 10
Martin Wolf page 11

Shadow play
Pavilion to get Mexican look

Frida Escobedo, a Mexican architect, has been chosen as the designer of the Serpentine summer pavilion in Kensington Gardens, making her the youngest person to be invited to carry out the annual project.

The 38-year-old is known for work that "reactivates" forgotten or neglected urban areas. Her design for the Pavilion, which will open from June 15 to October 7, features a curved canopy lined with mirrored panels and a triangular pool cast into the concrete floor.

The courtyard-based structure, aligned to the north along the Greenwich Meridian, will include a perforated breeze wall, or *celosia*, common to Mexican houses. It will also incorporate British materials chosen for their dark colours and textured surfaces.



Left and above: artists' impressions of the Serpentine courtyard. Right, Frida Escobedo, the Mexican architect behind the design
Frida Escobedo/Taller de Arquitectura/Atmósfera

Low inspection rating

Private probation groups under fire for pushing up reoffending

ROBERT WRIGHT

Overstretched private probation companies in England and Wales are helping to drive up reoffending rates by failing to monitor offenders properly, according to an official report on the service.

The author, Glenys Stacey, chief inspector of probation, said the service offered by Community Rehabilitation Companies was poor — the lowest possible rating.

However, she dismissed fears that CRCs were recalling offenders to prison unnecessarily, and said that most of the decisions she examined were good.

Dame Glenys' findings are the latest in a series of critical reports on the CRCs, which have proved deeply controversial since they were set up three years ago. Her report says that judges and magistrates are so concerned about the companies' supervision record that they lack confidence they can rigorously manage offenders.

Because fewer offenders are being sentenced to probation, funding to CRCs has dropped, leading the Ministry of Justice to allocate extra money to offset lossmaking contracts.

A previous inspection report in December 2016 found that services provided by MTCnovo, a US company, in London were so poor they were putting people at risk.

Dame Glenys said that good enforcement relied on good quality probation supervision, but CRCs were "stretched beyond their capacity" and were focused on "contract compliance".

"Not seeing people often enough, or not engaging meaningfully with them, [they] are inevitably behind the curve on enforcement," she said.

Because of their lack of engagement, staff might not know when enforcement — such as a return to prison — was called for, or whether it was better to undertake "purposeful work" to re-engage the individual with the probation programme, according to Dame Glenys.

She added that poor supervision made it more likely offenders would commit more crimes, and some would end up in prison as a result.

The CRCs took over management of low to medium-risk offenders across England and Wales from February 2015,

> 'Not seeing people often enough, or not engaging meaningfully, [CRCs] are behind . . . on enforcement'

under a programme devised by Chris Grayling, now transport secretary, during his period as justice secretary. Management of high-risk offenders passed to a new National Probation Service, which remained in the public sector.

In addition to MTCnovo, services are provided by Sodexo of France, Ingeus of Australia and Staffline, Interserve and Working Links of the UK.

The report shows their record contrasts unfavourably with that of the publicly-run NPS. Only 37 per cent of CRC assessments were considered good, compared to 83 per cent of those carried out by the NPS. Also, only 58 per cent of decisions made by CRCs about offenders' management and behaviour were assessed as appropriate, against 85 per cent for the NPS.

But the CRCs fared better when deciding whether offenders who had breached the terms of their release should be returned to prison. The report found that 89 per cent of their decisions were appropriate, against 92 per cent by the NPS.

"Often, the level of disengagement or deterioration in the person's behaviour were such that they could not be safely managed in the community," Dame Glenys said.

Decision-making about returns to prison appeared to be better as the conditions for revoking an offender's release were clear and because higher-risk offenders who were typically returned to prison appeared to be supervised by "higher-grade staff", the report found. It recommends the government ensures probation services are "sufficiently resourced" to fully supervise individuals with complex needs.

It also says CRCs must "ensure effective assessment" and "planned and purposeful" levels of face-to-face contact with those under probation supervision.

The justice ministry said it had already taken action by setting up a working group to drive improvement.

"We will continue to monitor CRCs' performance and will work closely to ensure they meet the high standards of probation services we expect," the department said

Frances Crook, chief executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform, the criminal justice pressure group, said the report was the latest in a long line of critical inspection reports on the CRCs.

"It is time for the government to end this dangerous experiment and recreate a single, successful, probation service."

Parliamentary standards

Fifth of staff at Westminster affected by harassment

LAURA HUGHES
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

One in five parliamentary employees has experienced or witnessed sexual harassment or inappropriate sexual behaviour while at work over the past year, according to a survey published yesterday.

The study, commissioned by a cross-party working group of MPs and staff, said such behaviour had been "a feature in the lives" of many who worked for MPs in Westminster.

The group also published a proposed independent complaints procedure for parliamentary staff, which could see MPs found to have engaged in sexual harassment or bullying lose their seat.

The report recommends granting the parliamentary commissioner for standards new powers to suspend MPs from the House, which could lead to "recall", a process that can result in the loss of seats. Other measures include compulsory training for MPs on what constitutes bullying, harassment and good employment practice.

Under the plans, people making complaints as well as the accused will have a right to anonymity while an investigation is taking place. The group warned that care must be taken to ensure MPs did not have their reputations ruined by false complaints.

"It is recognised parliamentarians are under a constant media spotlight and that, due to the nature of political discourse, there is a risk of malicious and/or vexatious complaints against those who work in the Palace of Westminster either as MPs, peers or staff," it said.

"The new procedures must ensure checks and balances are in place to guard against such complaints," the group said. "The new scheme must put arrangements in place to minimise the well-documented risk of under-reporting by those experiencing sexual or other forms of harassment or bullying."

MPs and peers are expected to vote on the proposals this month.

The group, chaired by Andrea Leadsom, leader of the Commons, has proposed that independent investigators should be brought in to consider evidence and lead an "informal" resolution process for harassment allegations.

Final decisions would be made by the independent parliamentary commissioner for standards.

"The evidence, particularly from staff, was that a change in workplace culture is both urgent and essential," the report said. "It is unacceptable that inappropriate behaviour, including bullying and harassment and sexual harassment, take place across what we have called 'the parliamentary community'."

The working group surveyed 1,377 parliamentary staff and found that almost 19 per cent said they had experienced or witnessed sexual harassment or inappropriate behaviour in the past 12 months. Thirty-nine per cent reported experience of non-sexual harassment or bullying over the past year.

The report follows allegations against ministers and MPs of all parties. Michael Fallon resigned last year as defence secretary after saying his behaviour in the past had "fallen short".

Two Labour MPs, Ivan Lewis and Kelvin Hopkins, have been referred to their party's internal disciplinary committee after claims of sexual harassment.

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Hiscox case

Insurer accused of data breach over £30,000 watch

JANE CROFT

An insurance company went on trial yesterday, accused of breaching data protection laws in its handling of a customer's claim about the loss of a £30,000 Swiss luxury watch.

Hiscox is charged with three offences under the 1998 Data Protection Act, in what is thought to be one of the first prosecutions of its kind brought by the Information Commissioner's Office, the authority responsible for upholding information rights.

Hiscox is alleged to have required Irfan Hussain, one of its policyholders, to supply information about any criminal convictions before the company would pay out on a claim over the loss of his Audemars Piguet Royal Oak watch.

Hiscox denies the charges. If convicted in the case, the company could face an unlimited fine.

Ben Summers, barrister for the Information Commissioner's Office, told a jury at Southwark crown court in London that Hiscox had required Mr Hussain to supply any information on him held by the Criminal Records Office, in a move that breached the law.

Mr Summers said Mr Hussain had taken out a policy in 2010 with Hiscox covering his London home, including his watch, which was insured for £30,000. In his application form he declared he had no criminal convictions.

When he lost the watch in October 2010, Hiscox "suspected [Mr Hussain's] claim was fraudulent" and asked him to make a so-called subject access request to the Criminal Records Office for information about any criminal convictions or police cautions relating to him, the jury heard.

Hiscox is accused of asking Mr Hussain to supply these records on three occasions in 2015, after legislation updating the 1998 Data Protection Act had come into force which prohibited companies from making such demands.

The court heard that Hiscox will argue it was in the public interest to request Mr Hussain to seek the information. The trial continues.

Washington visit

MPs criticise big tech trio in Russian fake news hearing

KATRINA MANSON — WASHINGTON
ALIYA RAM — LONDON

MPs yesterday attacked Facebook, Google and Twitter in Washington over what the parliamentarians regard as failures by the technology groups to fully investigate Russian interference in the Brexit poll and 2017 election.

The Commons Digital, culture, media and sport committee held a special hearing in the US capital with the tech companies as part of an inquiry into fake news, after previously accusing the groups of not co-operating sufficiently in efforts to establish the extent of Russian manipulation of the EU referendum and 2017 election.

The move comes after Facebook's revelation last year that 150m Americans saw political content published by Russian entities in the two years before the US presidential election in 2016.

MPs, unlike their US counterparts, do not have the power to compel information from US tech companies.

"You guys have all the information and we don't have any of it and you won't tell us what it is," Ian Lucas, a Labour committee member told Twitter, in a charge he also levelled at Facebook. He also argued that if Facebook was taking money for political advertising from abroad, it would contravene British electoral law.

Simon Milner, Facebook's policy director for the UK, Middle East and Africa, said he had "never heard that analysis before". He also said Facebook would deliver a second, broader report to the committee by the end of the month about Russia-linked posts before the Brexit poll, but said it may not put the document into the public domain.

Damian Collins, Conservative chair of the committee, told Facebook it had failed sufficiently to investigate misuse of the social media platform.

He also told Twitter: "If you wanted to spread a lie . . . Twitter would be a pretty good way to do it."

Nick Pickles, Twitter's head of policy in the UK, said the company did not vet content on the platform for truth.

Wage growth spurs BoE policy rethink

Inflationary pressures have central bank officials looking to increase rates faster

CHRIS GILES AND GEMMA TETLOW

The Bank of England always expected that Britain's low levels of unemployment would sooner or later see wages start to rise and feed through into rising prices.

But for several months, the labour market appeared to defy gravity, continuing to tighten without any significant effect on wages.

Now the bank believes it can see hard data that wages are rising and that interest rate policy will need to move faster than previously expected.

Wage growth lagged behind inflation last year, despite unemployment falling to a 42-year low of 4.3 per cent.

But the last official wage statistics showed the gap narrowing: the annualised rate of growth of pay rose to about 3 per cent in the second half of 2017.

Meanwhile those changing jobs have in recent months achieved wage rises of a similar level to those witnessed before the financial crisis and employers have reported that they expect pay settlements to average 3.1 per cent in 2018, compared with 2.6 per cent in 2017.

> '[It is] appropriate to set monetary policy so that inflation returns sustainably to its target'

The sharp rise in inflation last year is thought by the bank to have been largely driven by the depreciation of sterling, which increased the cost of imported goods, and rising global oil prices. But even once these effects dissipate over the coming months, the bank expects domestic inflation to take up the baton.

The Monetary Policy Committee assumes in its forecasts that the UK will leave the EU through a "smooth" Brexit. But the committee acknowledged yesterday that leaving the EU "remains the most significant influence on, and source of uncertainty about, the economic outlook".

Mark Carney, BoE governor, said that "the most important decisions by orders of magnitude that will be taken that will affect UK households' and businesses' likely prospects in the years to come" would be those taken as part of the Brexit negotiations rather than those taken by the MPC.

But despite Brexit uncertainties, the BoE is now increasingly confident that pay growth is already picking up in a tight labour market with low unemployment.

The bank has just carried out its annual detailed assessment of the UK's capacity to produce output. On the basis of this, the MPC concluded that there was no reason to upgrade its forecasts for the future sustainable rate of output growth. There was, it said, no reason yet to think that productivity growth was recovering faster than expected.

"We've been making the case for quite some time for an accelerated pick-up [in productivity], but the economy just didn't co-operate," Mr Carney quipped yesterday.

The main change in the bank's latest forecasts from three months ago was an upward revision to its expectations of the strength of the global economy, which helps Britain's exporters. The central bank therefore increased its forecast for UK growth for the current year from 1.7 per cent to 1.8 per cent.

This rate of growth, the MPC said, was faster than the 1.5 per cent annual rate that the economy could sustain without generating inflationary pressure.

"As growth in demand outpaces that of supply, a small margin of excess demand emerges by early 2020 and builds thereafter", generating persistent upward pressure on inflation, the committee concluded.

The combination of faster near-term growth, evidence of a pick-up in wage inflation and no change in long-term growth prospects left the MPC no longer willing to accept that it could safely "set policy so that inflation returned to its target over a longer period than two years", according to Mr Carney.

It was now "appropriate to set monetary policy so that inflation returns sustainably to its target at a more conventional horizon", which has traditionally been two years.

Although the MPC's message yesterday was more hawkish than previous communications, Mr Carney stressed that interest rates were unlikely to rise to the levels common before the financial crisis.

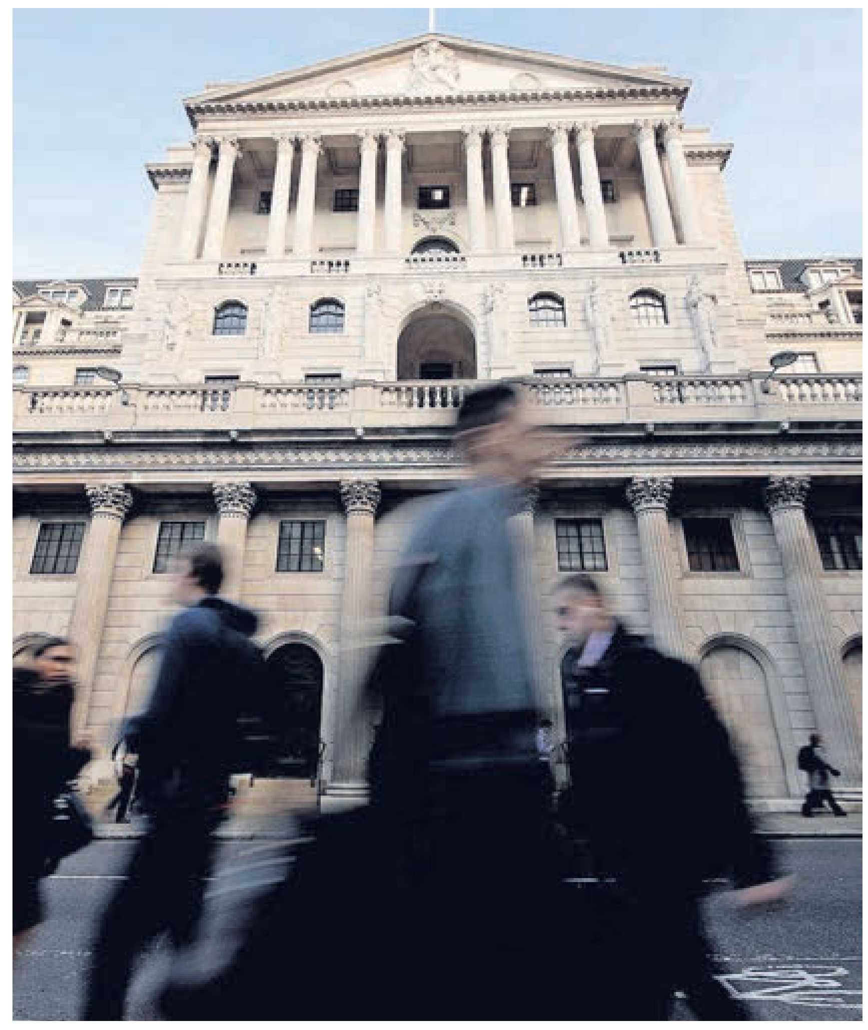
The UK's official interest rate averaged 5 per cent over the decade between BoE independence and the start of the financial crisis.

But, referring to the interest rate rises likely over the next few years, Mr Carney said: "These are interest rate cycles unlike those [the public] have experienced in the past. We're not talking about going back to those levels."

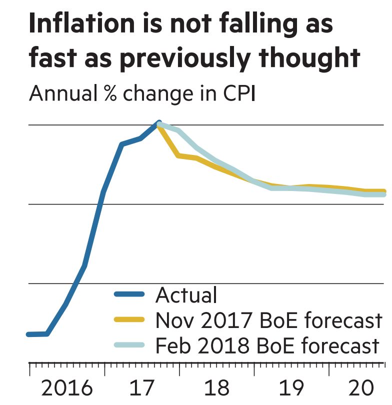
In the February meeting, the committee voted unanimously to keep interest rates on hold at 0.5 per cent and not to expand its quantitative easing programme beyond the £435bn of gilts it currently holds. It added that it still thought that any future rate increases should happen "at a gradual pace and to a limited extent".

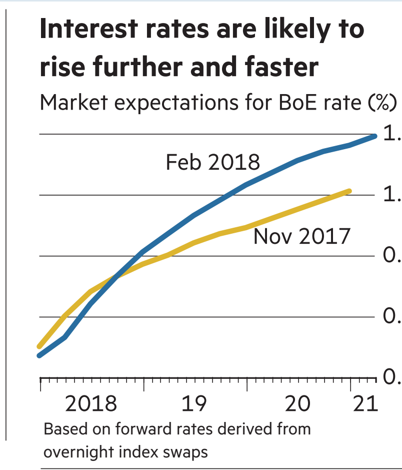
Additional reporting by Michael Hunter

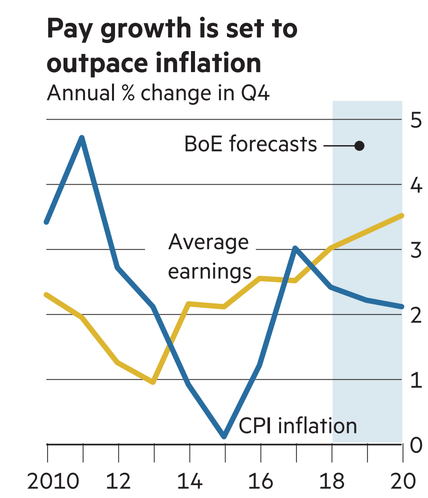
State of play

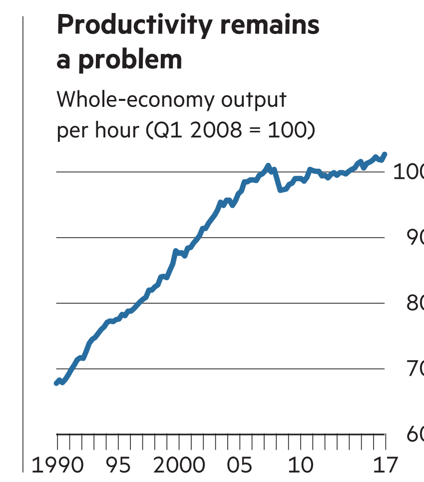


AP/Matt Dunham









Source: Bank of England

Edinburgh university

Scientists raise fertility hopes for women fighting cancer

CLIVE COOKSON — SCIENCE EDITOR

Mature human eggs have been grown for the first time in the laboratory from ovarian tissue, in a research project at Edinburgh university at extending fertility treatment for women.

The researchers took "primordial follicles" — the earliest stage of egg development — from the ovaries of volunteers giving birth by caesarean section. These cells were nurtured through four stages of growth in different nutrient cultures over about three weeks, until they were fully mature and ready to be fertilised.

The first application of Edinburgh's work is likely to be safeguarding the ability of girls and young women about to undergo cancer treatment to have children, by removing and freezing ovarian tissue which can later be used to generate eggs for in vitro fertilisation, or IVF. In the future lies the prospect of combining egg maturation with stem cell technology to make artificial human eggs from skin or other body cells.

"This is an exciting breakthrough which shows for the first time that complete development of human eggs in the laboratory is possible, more than 20 years after this was achieved in mice," said Daniel Brison, professor of clinical embryology and stem cell biology at Manchester university, who was not involved in the research.

Evelyn Telfer, the project leader at Edinburgh university and a professor of reproductive biology, described the breakthrough as "an important milestone" building on more than 30 years of human fertility research at the higher education institution and its associated hospitals. The results are published in Molecular Human Reproduction, a medical journal, today.

Prof Telfer said the eggs were fully mature at the end of the process and ready for fertilisation, though they did not look completely normal. Their "polar body", a small cell produced during the final stage of maturation, was abnormally large — a potential problem that the scientists are investigating.

"We are now working on optimising the conditions that support egg development in this way and studying how healthy they are," she said.

"We also hope to find out, subject to regulatory approval, whether they can be fertilised." At this point fertilisation would be for research rather than clinical purposes.

It is already possible for girls or women with cancer to have a piece of ovary removed and frozen before having chemotherapy or radiotherapy that might damage the eggs, and then have it re-implanted. But this procedure risks re-introducing cancer. The risk would be removed if the ovarian tissue is used to generate eggs for IVF, using the Edinburgh maturation procedure.

INTERNATIONAL

Private investors

France draws 'red line' on eurozone bailouts

Finance minister attacks German-backed plan to impose debt writedowns

JIM BRUNSDEN AND MEHREEN KHAN
BRUSSELS
ANNE-SYLVAINE CHASSANY — PARIS

France's finance minister has hit out at German-backed plans to impose debt writedowns on investors in bailed out countries, warning that the issue was a "red line" for Paris in talks on eurozone reform.

Speaking at a Politico conference in the French capital yesterday, Bruno Le Maire said France was opposed to any "automatic" mechanism that would force private-sector holders of sovereign debt to take losses when a eurozone country applies for a bailout.

He said the step would make the eurozone more vulnerable and fuel Eurosceptic populism.

"I believe in policies and democracies and responsibility of elected governments. I can guarantee you, you would be handing a gift to extremists," he said.

The broadside from Paris comes after Angela Merkel struck a coalition deal with the centre-left SPD to pave the way for her fourth term as German chancellor. Emmanuel Macron, French president, is pushing for a pact with Berlin on reinforcing the single currency's stability, paving the way for a grand bargain between all eurozone governments.

While an automatic debt restructuring mechanism is not included in the German coalition deal, it has long been touted by Berlin as a crucial building block of a reinforced eurozone.

The German finance ministry argued in a paper last year that it would force investors to be more careful when buying eurozone sovereign debt, increasing market discipline on member states and reducing the size of taxpayer-funded bailouts. The idea is strongly backed by the Dutch government.

> 'I can guarantee you, you would be handing a gift to extremists'
> Bruno Le Maire

Greece is the only eurozone country so far to go through a sovereign debt restructuring, with private investors accepting a haircut of more than 50 per cent on the face value of the bonds they held in 2012.

Opponents of the measures, who include many eurozone finance ministers, argue automatic writedowns such as maturity extensions, would create a self-fulfilling cycle of crises and spark investor panic.

Analysts warn that Italy, which has the highest ratio of debt to gross domestic product of any eurozone country apart from Greece, would be particularly vulnerable to market pressures should debt restructuring become part of the eurozone's bailout playbook.

"We all know we need something to prevent unsustainable debt stocks moving from private balance sheets to the ESM [European Stability Mechanism] before they get restructured," said Lucas Guttenberg at the Delors Institute in Berlin. "The big question is how to get there without causing a market panic."

While the idea is divisive, compromise ideas under consideration include handing greater powers to the ESM, the currency bloc's bailout fund, to take debt-restructuring decisions, and also steps to reform bondholders' rights so as to prevent small groups of investors from resisting losses that have been accepted by the majority.

Klaus Regling, head of the ESM, has said that, if a deal is reached on a sovereign debt restructuring framework, then the ESM "could provide the debt sustainability analysis, and help organising negotiations between creditors and the debtor".

Germany's central bank has touted a plan where any country asking for a bailout must have an automatic three-year maturity extension on its bonds to avoid using programme funds to pay off its debt-servicing costs.

This idea has been rejected by Mr Regling. Analysts warn it could lead investors to dump a troubled country's bonds before it asked for a bailout as they will fear not being paid back on time.

Campaign pledge

Macron backs long-term increase in defence spending

ANNE-SYLVAINE CHASSANY — PARIS

French president Emmanuel Macron has reversed a decade of defence budget cuts by approving nearly €300bn in spending for the military by 2025, as France combats Islamist terror groups at home and abroad.

The decision, announced yesterday, fulfils Mr Macron's campaign promise to lift defence spending to 2 per cent of gross domestic product, from 1.7 per cent last year.

The budget increase comes amid rising geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and pressure on Nato members from Donald Trump, US president, to inject more funds into armed forces.

It will soothe tensions between Mr Macron and the French army, laid bare last year when France's highest-ranking military chief stepped down following a public spat with the president over budget cuts.

The military budget is set to rise by €1.7bn annually until 2022, when Mr Macron's presidential term ends, and by €3bn thereafter. The government has already announced a 5.6 per cent increase in spending, to €34.4bn, for this year.

About 6,000 jobs will be added by 2025, including 3,000 in cyber security and intelligence services, according to the government. About 60,000 jobs were cut between 2005 and 2015, when Islamist extremists began to target France with terror attacks.

"It's a bill that repairs — equipment but also army men and women," Florence Parly, defence minister, said yesterday. "It's a bill for a renewal."

Unease has mounted in the French armed forces, the largest in Europe, as soldiers have been deployed to help police thwart Islamist attacks at home and sent to Iraq and Africa to fight extremist groups. A bug in the army's pay software has left many soldiers' families without money for weeks. Officers have complained about the declining quality of their equipment.

This anger peaked a few days before last year's annual Bastille Day military parade when General Pierre de Villiers suggested that the €850m cuts planned for 2017 were endangering the country.

"I may be stupid, but I know when I'm being had," Gen de Villiers told MPs. Shortly afterwards, Gen de Villiers resigned. Mr Macron's approval ratings plummeted partly because of the dispute.

Gen de Villiers on Wednesday voiced scepticism at the additional spending, stressing that the bulk of the increase would come after Mr Macron's presidential term. Governments frequently renege on their promises, he noted.

Emmanuel Macron meets troops at a military base in Istres, south France

Germany. Foreign minister post

Schulz faces SPD backlash over top cabinet role

Senior party figures fear move will overshadow grassroots vote on coalition agreement

CLAIRE JONES AND PATRICK MCGEE
FRANKFURT

Senior figures in Germany's Social Democratic party have attacked their leader Martin Schulz's decision to enter the new coalition government as foreign minister, saying it creates a credibility problem that could overshadow a critical member vote on the deal.

Mr Schulz, who led the SPD to the worst result of the postwar period in federal elections in September, took the job having previously insisted he would "never enter" a government led by Chancellor Angela Merkel.

The SPD and Ms Merkel's CDU/CSU bloc on Wednesday sealed an agreement to revive the grand coalition that governed Germany between 2013 and 2017, bringing an end to the political paralysis that has gripped the country since the vote.

However, many Social Democrats are upset about Mr Schulz's volte-face. "There are discussions about credibility," said Michael Groschek, head of the SPD in North Rhine-Westphalia. "We can't just sweep this under the carpet . . . I can understand this build-up of feeling and these fists on the table."

In another sign of the disgruntlement, outgoing foreign minister Sigmar Gabriel cancelled all his forthcoming engagements, leading to speculation in German media that he was furious at his exclusion from the new cabinet.

A number of SPD backbenchers in the Bundestag were also unhappy with Mr Schulz's handling of the coalition deal and his decision to take over at the foreign ministry.

"[He] should have known that this would anger the grassroots, bearing in mind the current mood in the party," said Jens Zimmermann, an SPD MP. "It was a mistake not to have come up with some kind of narrative to explain his decision to enter the government, having originally said he wouldn't."

The SPD will put the coalition deal to its 460,000 members for a vote later this month that would allow Ms Merkel to begin her fourth term as chancellor. This is likely to test the split in the party between SPD leftwingers who are highly reluctant to prop up Ms Merkel for another four years, and pragmatists who support the grand coalition.

Martin Schulz on Wednesday after sealing the deal. The SPD chief had previously said he would 'never enter' another government led by Chancellor Angela Merkel
Kay Nietfeld/AFP/Getty

In a sign of the discontent that the coalition deal has created, many Conservatives are also angry with Ms Merkel for giving the SPD the finance ministry, a department the centre-right has run for the past eight years. Christian von Stetten, a CDU MP, said the move "is not exactly going to make the CDU membership enthusiastic".

The backlash against Mr Schulz has been led by the party's more left-leaning youth wing, which fears another grand coalition with Ms Merkel's bloc will further erode the party's identity and aid fringe parties such as the rightwing Alternative for Germany.

Kevin Kühnert, influential leader of the SPD youth wing, will begin a nationwide tour to campaign against the grand coalition today and has challenged both Mr Schulz and Andrea Nahles, the new party chairman, to a debate.

The youth wing believes four more years of a grand coalition will solidify the AfD as the country's main opposition party. After securing 12.6 per cent of the vote in September, the AfD is now on 15 per cent, according to an Insa poll earlier this week. The SPD was at 17 per cent, down from 20.5 per cent in September. Support for the CDU/CSU fell to 30.5 per cent, down from 32 per cent in the election.

> 'We can't just sweep this under the carpet . . . I can understand the build-up of feeling and fists on the table'

Bild, Germany's leading daily, criticised Ms Merkel for securing the top job "at any price". Volker Ullrich, a CSU MP, railed against Bild's concerns, tweeting that the balance of power in the coalition had not actually shifted. "Exchanging finance for business is not a cause for complaint, but an occasion for design."

A poll by Die Welt found nearly two-thirds of Germans view Ms Merkel as weakened by the negotiations.

Kurt Kister, editor of the Süddeutsche Zeitung, another German daily, said: "This government could be captioned 'Won't last long'."

Additional reporting by Guy Chazan

Philip Stephens page 11

International treaties

UK to pretend Brexit does not mean Brexit to avoid legal chaos

JIM BRUNSDEN — BRUSSELS

Britain has called on the rest of the world to consider it still an EU member after Brexit, in a U-turn intended to ensure the country remains covered by hundreds of international treaties.

A "technical note" prepared by the British government argues non-EU nations should treat the UK during a transition period after Brexit takes place in March 2019 as still covered by more than 700 agreements Brussels has struck with other third countries on everything from fishing rights to data sharing.

"To coin a phrase, they are going to tell the world that Brexit does not mean Brexit," said one EU official.

Unless a deal is reached to keep the UK fully covered by such international agreements, Britain risks being bound by the obligations of the treaties during its post-Brexit transition period, without enjoying any of the benefits, a prospect that is leading to a scramble in Whitehall to try to find a solution.

The paper published yesterday represents an about-turn in the UK's approach to the agreements, which it initially attempted to replicate with UK-only bilateral agreements with the relevant countries.

Under the revised British plan, third countries would agree to "interpret relevant terms in the international agreements, such as 'European Union' or 'EU member state' to include the UK".

"This approach is underpinned by international law and practice," the document says, adding that it "represents the simplest way of ensuring the continued application of these agreements" during the post-Brexit transition period, which is set to run until the end of 2020.

Sam Lowe, a research fellow at the Centre for European Reform, said the move marked a U-turn from previous British policy to renegotiate UK-only versions of the deals. "It is not great for our credibility as a reliable negotiation partner," he tweeted.

Michel Barnier, EU chief Brexit negotiator, warned last month that there is no guarantee that the UK will be able to continue benefiting from the agreements once it leaves the EU, saying that was something in the gift of the over 100 countries with whom Brussels has negotiated the agreements.

"Our partners around the world may have their own views on this," he said.

The post-Brexit status of the international treaties has turned into one of the biggest problems for the UK government as it navigates the complexities of its exit talks. The unique nature of the transition period means that Britain will remain bound by its obligations under EU law, including respect of international agreements, while at the same time non-EU countries will be under no pressure to grant Britain the rights it enjoyed as an EU member.

Doorstep politics: Michel Barnier, chief negotiator for the EU, left, and David Davis, British Brexit secretary, in Downing Street this week
Luke MacGregor/Bloomberg

As the agreements are with so many different countries, renegotiating new UK-centric versions of them could be a logistical nightmare, especially as Britain faces restrictions on its rights to negotiate international deals while it remains an EU member. The UK document emphasises the importance of the agreements to post-Brexit Britain, noting that they "cover a wide range of key policy areas" including "trade, nuclear co-operation and aviation".

Some of the most vital agreements are those concerning air services. EU bilateral treaties in this field underpin the right of British planes to land in countries such as the US, Canada and Israel.

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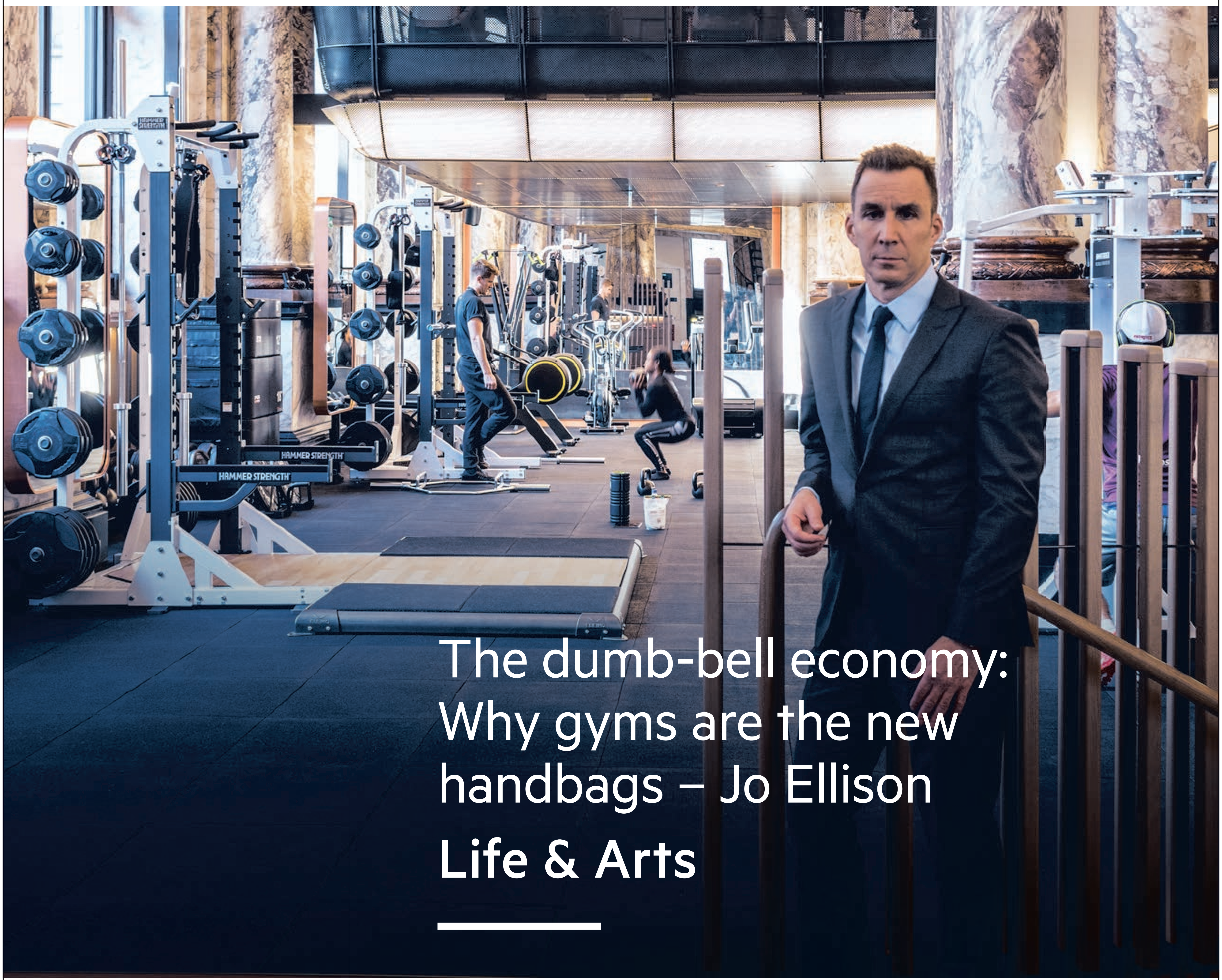
FT Weekend



Plus

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FT Weekend Magazine

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Zuma's last stand pits ruthless operator against top strategist

President viewed by some as outfoxing ANC leader in talks over power switch

Resignation demand: members of the ANC protest outside party headquarters in Johannesburg, calling for Jacob Zuma, below, to step down — Themba Hadebe/AP

JOSEPH COTTERILL — JOHANNESBURG
DAVID PILLING — LONDON

After more than a decade in which Jacob Zuma has survived a procession of lurid scandals and corruption claims, few South Africans believed removing him as president would be easy.

As the days have stretched on since Cyril Ramaphosa, the new leader of the ruling African National Congress, began a final heave to oust Mr Zuma as head of state, frustration has been building in some quarters that the incumbent is outfoxing his rival.

The battle pits Mr Zuma, former head of party intelligence and a ruthless operator who knows where the bodies are buried in the ANC, against Mr Ramaphosa, considered one of the party's top strategists and a man credited with negotiating the end of apartheid.

Mr Zuma, in what South Africans have called "the Stalingrad defence", is seen as making a last-ditch stand, playing for time and holding out for concessions and assurances, above all that he can avoid prosecution over a string of corruption allegations.

Save South Africa, a civil society umbrella group that has called for Mr Zuma to face prosecution, has accused Mr Ramaphosa of trying to strike a deal behind closed doors.

"Mr Ramaphosa should know better, and be aware that the perception is already forming that he is replicating the arrogance and covert operations of Zuma's ANC," Sipho Pityana, an ANC veteran and Save South Africa's leader, said in a statement.

"It is an ominously bad start for the new leadership of the movement, and it must be stopped."

But Branko Brkic, editor of The Daily Maverick, a South African online newsletter, said criticism of the ANC leader was misguided.

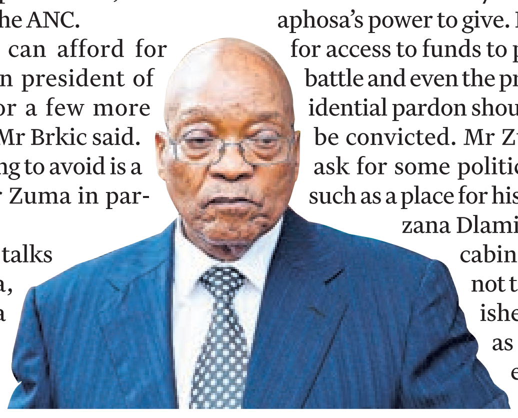
"Cyril Ramaphosa is being accused by many of being weak and Zuma of somehow outsmarting him, which is ridiculous," he said. Instead, Mr Ramaphosa had outplayed the president, he said, winning December's election as head of the ANC in spite of the fact that Mr Zuma controlled the party machinery and had tried to manoeuvre his former wife into the top position.

Having succeeded Mr Zuma as head of the ANC, Mr Brkic added, Mr Ramaphosa found himself in an asymmetric battle. He had to concentrate on seeking to unify a bitterly divided party, while Mr Zuma's priority was simply saving his own skin, he said.

That meant resolving the power struggle within the party and not taking the fight to a no-confidence vote against the president in parliament, a last resort that could split the ANC.

"Ramaphosa can afford for Zuma to remain president of South Africa for a few more days. He won," Mr Brkic said. "What he is trying to avoid is a showdown over Zuma in parliament."

After holding talks with Mr Zuma, Mr Ramaphosa on Wednesday said he was aware "our people want and deserve closure", adding that his talks with Mr Zuma offered "the greatest opportunity to conclude this matter without discord or division".



ANC members are fully aware of the risks of rupturing the party ahead of 2019 elections, when it will face a fierce battle to maintain its majority — a faction loyal to former president Thabo Mbeki broke away from the ANC after he was forced to step down in 2008.

> 'Cyril Ramaphosa cannot talk anti-corruption, yet broker an amnesty deal for the corrupt in the ANC'

Yesterday the ANC denied local media reports that Mr Ramaphosa had told the party's MPs he would not grant Mr Zuma immunity from prosecution.

Adam Habib, vice-chancellor of Witwatersrand university, said Mr Zuma could not ask for an amnesty, since that was constitutionally beyond Mr Ramaphosa's power to give. But he could ask for access to funds to prolong his legal battle and even the prospect of a presidential pardon should he ultimately be convicted. Mr Zuma might also ask for some political concessions, such as a place for his ex-wife, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, in the cabinet, or a promise not to overturn cherished policies, such as a pledge for free education.

"It's realpolitik. Some concessions he [Ramaphosa] will have to make and others he won't," said Mr Habib.

He believed there might be room to engineer a deal in which the president avoided jail. Some people, though, would have to face the full force of the law, Mr Habib said, naming the Gupta business family, which has close links to Mr Zuma, as possible fall guys.

"You have to send out a message. You can't plunder the state and get away with it," Mr Habib said.

Mr Zuma and the Guptas, who are alleged to have used their political connections to influence government appointments and win state contracts, have repeatedly denied any wrongdoing.

Analysts say Mr Ramaphosa, who has promised to crack down on corruption at the highest levels of government, and to end so-called state capture, cannot be seen to be interfering in institutions, such as the prosecutor's office, whose independence was allegedly eroded during the Zuma years.

As the backroom negotiations between the two protagonists drag on, South Africa's opposition parties are piling on the pressure. They are demanding that parliament bring forward a no-confidence vote against Mr Zuma to next week.

"Cyril Ramaphosa cannot talk anti-corruption, yet broker an amnesty deal for the corrupt in the ANC," said Mmusi Maimane, the leader of the Democratic Alliance, the biggest opposition party. "Any attempt to do so will be opposed with everything we've got."

Syria

Dozens die in US-led coalition attack on Assad-loyal fighters

ERIKA SOLOMON — BEIRUT

The US-led coalition has killed dozens of fighters loyal to President Bashar al-Assad in a rare use of air strikes against Syrian government-backed forces that the coalition said was carried out to defend its allies.

Forty-five fighters were killed as regime forces tried to advance towards an oil-rich part of eastern Syria, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a UK-based activist group, said yesterday. US officials told Reuters the death toll hit 100 as the coalition repelled the offensive, which it said was on Wednesday.

The Syrian regime and Russia, Mr Assad's main foreign backer, have condemned the attack as the strikes underlined the risk of a direct confrontation between international players in the Arab state's multi-sided war. The US-led coalition backs a Kurdish-dominated ground force in eastern Syria, which has an increasingly uneasy and sometimes antagonistic relationship with Mr Assad, who is also backed by Iran.

Both these rival alliances are ostensibly fighting Isis, but with the jihadi group's territorial control all but over, and the resources they once controlled falling into the hands of competing forces, the risk of these two sides turning on each other has grown. Fighters on both sides have warned emerging tension has already given room for Isis to start regrouping in parts of Syria.

"The coalition conducted strikes against attacking forces to repel the act of aggression against partners engaged in the global coalition's defeat-Daesh mission," the coalition said, using the alternative term, Daesh, for the jihadis.

The Pentagon said it was not looking for conflict with the Syrian regime, Reuters reported. Vassily Nebenzia, Russia's UN envoy, said that the US-led coalition strikes were "very regrettable,". He said he would raise the issue at UN Security Council meeting yesterday.

US-led coalition warplanes and artillery hit the pro-Assad forces as they advanced across the Euphrates river into areas held by the US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces, the observatory said. The Syrian government forces, with tanks and artillery, were targeting SDF forces near oilfields in Deir Ezzor province east of the Euphrates.

Syria's state news agency, Sana, called the attack a new attempt to "support terrorism", and the Syrian foreign ministry sent two letters to the UN condemning the US aggression as a war crime, arguing it showed the "dirty US intentions against Syria's sovereignty and territorial unity".

Rex Tillerson, US secretary of state, said last month the US aimed to counter Iran's increasing presence in the region.

Free speech

Saudi journalist jailed for criticising royal court

AHMED AL OMRAN — RIYADH

A Saudi court has jailed a prominent newspaper columnist after he criticised the country's royal court, in the latest sign of the diminishing margin for free speech despite the kingdom's push for more social liberalisation.

Saleh al-Shehi, who writes for Al Watan, the daily paper, was sentenced to five years in prison followed by a five-year travel ban for insulting the royal court and its employees, state news television reported yesterday.

Shehi was reportedly arrested in December after a televised appearance on the privately owned Rotana Khalejia channel, where he accused the royal court of being "one of the institutions that reinforced corruption" in the country, citing examples such as granting plots of land to citizens based on personal connections.

"If we want to end financial corruption then we must first shutter the windows for administrative corruption," he said. "There are in the royal court many windows from which people can enter."

His comments came weeks after Saudi authorities detained more than 200 princes, businessmen and former officials over alleged corruption. The majority of the suspects, held at Riyadh's Ritz-Carlton hotel, were released late last month after agreeing settlements with the government.

Saudi officials have said the anti-corruption drive is an overdue attempt to boost the country's investment climate as part of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's reform programme.

The reform push also includes easing social restrictions on culture and entertainment, as well as allowing women to drive and attend football matches.

But the latest jail sentence has renewed concern over the authorities' tolerance for dissent after dozens of people, including clerics, academics and businessmen, were arrested in September in what observers described as a campaign to silence potential critics.

"It is a harsh and painful ruling, and it goes against the policy of the king who has repeatedly said that doors and ears are open to every citizen," said a Saudi journalist abroad who asked not to be named. "The ruling will significantly reduce freedoms in the kingdom."

The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists lamented the court sentence after previously calling on authorities to release the columnist.

"The fact a reporter was sentenced to five years in prison for criticising and reporting on corruption in the kingdom adds a note of irony to the fact that one of the world's most heavily-censored countries is becoming even more closed off for critical, independent reporting," said Justin Shilad, Middle East and North Africa Research Associate at CPJ.

Bribery allegations

Netanyahu hits at police chief as decision looms on charges

MEHUL SRIVASTAVA — JERUSALEM

Benjamin Netanyahu has criticised Israel's police chief and questioned the credibility of investigations into alleged bribery and misconduct as investigators prepare to wrap up the long-running probes, some of which involve him.

After the Israeli media reported that the police were considering recommending that the prime minister be indicted in one of the two cases, Mr Netanyahu first sought to reassure his supporters that any such move would have little impact on his premiership, as the final decision on whether to indict him would fall to the attorney-general, not the police.

Hours later he attacked Roni Alsheikh, the police chief, for saying that powerful people had employed private investigators to collect information — "sniff around" — on officers investigating the prime minister. One officer has said publicly that he was accused in a sexual harassment suit because of the sensitivity of his investigation.

"These are facts," Mr Alsheikh said on an investigative news programme on Wednesday evening. "We are not talking about a conspiratorial mind here."

Mr Netanyahu hit back by saying the police chief's comments cast a "large shadow" over the investigation.

"Every decent person will ask himself: how can people who say such outlandish things regarding the prime minister then question him objectively and be impartial when it is time to reach a decision about him?," Mr Netanyahu said on Facebook.

The attacks on the police's credibility come as the prime minister prepares for the results of two separate investigations into him and his close aides and colleagues.

Mr Netanyahu's criticism of the police has echoes of Donald Trump's tirades against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and justice department officials over probes into whether the US president's campaign improperly colluded with Russia.

Israeli media reported on Wednesday that Mr Alsheikh and his colleagues were likely to recommend that Mr Netanyahu be indicted in what is commonly referred to as "Case 1000", which centres on allegations that Mr Netanyahu, his wife Sara and other members of his circle accepted lavish gifts from benefactors.

In a second investigation, dubbed "Case 2000", which involves allegations that the prime minister held talks with a prominent newspaper publisher in the hope of securing favourable coverage, the police have not reached a conclusion, local media said.

Mr Netanyahu has not been named as a suspect in a third investigation, "Case 3000." It is probing the purchase of submarines from Germany, but an adviser of his has been questioned and others detained. The prime minister has consistently denied all the allegations, and described the investigations as a witch-hunt. But they have cast a shadow over his government. Mr Netanyahu has spent months reacting to local media stories on the cases, while his wife and son have had their private behaviour scrutinised as tapes of their phone calls have been leaked to the press.

The police's recommendations in "Case 1000" could come as early as next week, Ynetnews and other Israeli media reported. If the investigators call for the prime minister to be indicted, it would trigger an unwelcome debate on whether Mr Netanyahu should continue in his post and risk triggering a constitutional crisis, political analysts say.

Ehud Olmert, a former prime minister who served time in prison after being convicted of bribery, suggested that Mr Netanyahu resign.

"I haven't been in touch with Netanyahu since 2009. I wish for the prime minister that he end his term quickly and in a seemly manner," he said.

Mr Netanyahu's lawyer, Amit Hadad, went on local radio yesterday to keep up the criticism of the police.

He demanded that the police chief's allegations be fully investigated.

But opposition politicians rounded on Mr Netanyahu. Avi Gabbay, leader of the Labour party, called the prime minister a "thug".

Yair Lapid, the leader of Yesh Atid, the second-largest party in the Knesset, called the prime minister's attack on the police chief an "act of desperation".

Police chief Roni Alsheikh, centre, rejects conspiracy claims — Gali Tibbon/AFP/Getty

Open Society Foundations

Soros gives £400,000 to Best for Britain anti-Brexit group

HENRY MANCE — LONDON

George Soros, the billionaire financier, has given £400,000 to an anti-Brexit group founded by businesswoman Gina Miller for its campaign against Britain's decision to leave the EU.

Mr Soros's Open Society Foundations said it donated the money to the Best for Britain group after last year's general election.

A person familiar with the matter added that Mr Soros also hosted a dinner for Conservative party donors at his London home last week to encourage them to follow his lead.

Best for Britain was set up by Ms Miller, who brought a legal action that forced the government to gain parliament's consent before beginning Brexit negotiations. It says it has received £413,000 in donations of less than £50 each, amounting to slightly more than Mr Soros's contribution. Campaign organisations are not required to declare the donations officially outside of election periods.

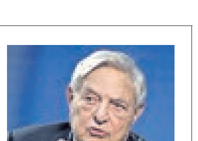
The Open Society Foundations said it had also pledged £303,000 to other pro-EU organisations and a think-tank working on protecting European rights.

Patrick Gaspard, its president, said: "Human rights protections, hard-won civil and labour rights, safeguards on key issues such as clean air or food standards are at stake here for British citizens."

Mark Malloch Brown, chairman of Best for Britain, said the group had "never hidden our agenda; we have been campaigning hard to win a meaningful vote on Brexit, which we did, and to keep all options on the table, including staying in the European Union".

The news comes as Prime Minister Theresa May's cabinet is struggling to agree a position on issues such as the customs union.

George Soros successfully bet against the UK remaining in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism



Pro-EU politicians are working on a number of fronts to avert a hard Brexit or any form of Brexit. They have taken heart from a parliamentary vote that forced the government to hold a full vote on any Brexit deal.

Mr Soros is best known in the UK for successfully betting in 1992 against Britain remaining in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism, which cost the Treasury billions.

Among the attendees at his recent dinner was Martin Sorrell, chief executive of advertising group WPP.

Venezuela

Maduro declares victory before election

Socialist president has sidelined opposition despite economic collapse

GIDEON LONG — BOGOTA

Venezuela is to hold a presidential election on April 22, with President Nicolás Maduro the overwhelming favourite after sidelining his main opponents during nearly four years of increasingly authoritarian rule.

The electoral commission announced the date on Wednesday evening, five days after the ruling Socialist party confirmed Mr Maduro as its candidate and hours after talks between the government and the opposition in the Dominican Republic broke down.

"The people have decided already!" Mr Maduro crowed at a rally of his supporters shortly before the announcement was made. "Nicolás Maduro is president of the republic for the period from 2019 to 2025!"

The US and most big Latin American countries have already dismissed the forthcoming election as unfair and some say they will not recognise the results.

Henrique Capriles and Leopoldo López, the two best-known figures from the opposition, are ineligible to stand.

The former has been barred from office for alleged irregularities while he was a state governor and the latter is under house arrest, found guilty of inciting protesters during demonstrations against Mr Maduro in 2014. Other senior members of the opposition have been driven into exile and some political parties have been banned from the electoral process after boycotting municipal polls in December. A few more moderate opposition leaders have said they will stand against Mr Maduro. They include "the two Henris" — veteran politicians Henri Falcón and Henri Ramos Allup — but many opponents regard them as lackeys of the Maduro regime who will only legitimise his rule if they run.

'Nicolás Maduro is president of the republic from 2019 to 2025'
Nicolás Maduro

Mr Maduro has led Venezuela since April 2013 following the death of Hugo Chávez, his mentor and the father of the country's leftwing revolution. Opinion polls show Mr Maduro with an approval rating of about 25 per cent after presiding over one of the biggest economic collapses in Latin American history.

Despite that, the government used its formidable propaganda machine and handouts of subsidised food to secure significant electoral victories last year.

In July it won a widely discredited vote for a bogus parliament, the constituent assembly, which is packed with government supporters. In October it defied expectations by trouncing the opposition in regional elections and in December it took more than 90 per cent of council seats in the municipal vote, which the opposition largely boycotted.

The two sides have been talking sporadically in the Dominican Republic in recent months but those discussions fizzled out on Wednesday. The opposition said the government refused to concede ground on the issue of freeing political prisoners and allowing humanitarian aid into Venezuela to feed its hungry people, while the government accused its opponents of sabotaging the talks on orders from Washington.

Rex Tillerson, US secretary of state, completed a week-long tour of Latin America this week in which "the Venezuelan tragedy", as he described it, was a constant theme. He hinted the US might consider oil sanctions against Caracas, to add to the political and personal sanctions imposed last year.

That could cripple an economy that has already lost a third of its value in recent years and is forecast only to get worse. The International Monetary Fund expects gross domestic product to contract a further 10 per cent in 2018 and inflation to hit 13,000 per cent.

About 2m Venezuelans have left the country.

Investment bid

Australia seeks to join US and UK in cutting corporate tax

JAMIE SMYTH — SYDNEY

Australia's government has appealed to lawmakers to back its flagship economic plan to cut corporate taxes as it seeks to respond to falls in US and UK company tax rates.

Canberra wants to progressively cut corporate taxes from 30 per cent to 25 per cent by 2025 for all companies in a bid to boost growth and compete for investment.

MPs in the lower house backed the government's plan in a vote by 75 to 71 yesterday. However, the bill is struggling to win support in the Senate, where opponents allege the A$65bn ($51bn) tax cut will increase the budget deficit, mainly benefit shareholders of foreign companies and do little to boost the economy.

Scott Morrison, Australia's treasurer, warned parliament against keeping taxes high and highlighted how Britain had cut company taxes despite its high budget deficit.

"I cannot understand how keeping taxes high for these businesses helps them employ more Australians or boost their wages," he said. "It just doesn't make any sense."

Australia's system of "dividend imputation", which is designed to eliminate the double taxation of dividends in the hands of Australian shareholders, raises questions over whether corporate tax cuts would lead to a surge in investment.

'This plan is a disaster that would cost every Australian about A$1,600'
Peter Swan, professor of finance

Under this system shareholders are allocated tax credits on dividends paid by local companies, which can then be used to offset tax on other income.

"This corporate tax plan is a disaster that would cost every Australian man, woman and child about A$1,600," said Peter Swan, professor of finance at the University of New South Wales business school. "Because of dividend imputation it would simply benefit foreign companies without increasing investment in Australia."

The business lobby supports Canberra's drive to cut taxes, with the Business Council of Australia warning the country risks slipping to "the back of the pack" in terms of global competitiveness.

Increasing competition for inward investment is prompting some developed countries to reduce corporate taxes. UK rates have fallen progressively from 28 per cent in 2010 to 19 per cent, while the US cut the company tax rate to 21 per cent from January 1.

"US moves, along with other nations' commitments, will leave Australia with the second-highest company tax rate in the OECD," said Jennifer Westacott, BCA chief executive.

Many economists are more sceptical, noting that Australia already provides generous tax breaks that reduce the burden on companies. A report by the US Congressional Budget Office published last year shows Australia's effective rate of corporate tax was 10.4 per cent in 2012.

Jeremy Lawson, Aberdeen Standard Investments' chief economist, said cutting corporate taxes in isolation would add to the budget deficit while not providing a large enough boost to growth to justify them.

Since it proposed cutting taxes, the Australian government of Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull has legislated tax cuts only for companies with annual revenues of less than A$50m.

Philippines

International court to probe Duterte over crimes against humanity

GRACE RAMOS — MANILA
JOHN REED — BANGKOK

The International Criminal Court is examining a complaint accusing Philippine president Rodrigo Duterte of crimes against humanity.

The preliminary investigation, confirmed by the president's spokesman yesterday, marks the first step in the ICC's drawn-out prosecution process. It will look into a complaint by a Philippine lawyer relating to the deaths of thousands of people in the country in a violent war on drugs waged by police since Mr Duterte took office in mid-2016.

Harry Roque, Mr Duterte's spokesman, said he had discussed the issue with Mr Duterte, a populist firebrand and former lawyer who has previously said he was willing to face trial.

"He also welcomes the preliminary examination because he's sick and tired of being accused of committing crimes against humanity," Mr Roque said of the president.

Mr Roque expressed confidence that the proceedings would "not go beyond preliminary examination", calling the decision a "waste of the court's time and resources" that was "intended to embarrass the president".

The country's authorities estimate that 4,000 people have died in legitimate police operations against the drug trade since Mr Duterte took office.

Human rights groups put the figure at more than 12,000, and accuse police of abusing their powers and shooting people in cold blood in what they describe as a brutal and indiscriminate campaign.

Since its founding in 1998, The Hague-based ICC has received more than 10,000 complaints of alleged genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity. It has opened preliminary examinations into a much smaller number of cases, and has investigated, indicted, and tried relatively few people.

"This development should jolt Duterte into realising that he is not above the law," Antonio Trillanes, an opposition senator and critic of the president, said in a statement welcoming the ICC's move. "More importantly, this is the first step for the victims' families' quest for justice."

The ICC complaint against Mr Duterte was filed last year by Jude Sabio, the lawyer for Edgar Matobato, who testified in the Philippine senate that he was part of a hit squad acting on Mr Duterte's orders. Mr Trillanes and Gary Alejano, another opposition politician from the lower house, filed a supplemental complaint.

Fatou Bensouda, the ICC's prosecutor, confirmed yesterday that the court had decided to open preliminary examinations into the situations in the Philippines and Venezuela.

Mr Duterte last year threatened to withdraw the Philippines from the ICC, which he called "useless".

President Rodrigo Duterte faces allegations linked to a war on drugs

Olympics detente

On a high: North Korean athletes dance with mascot Soohorang during their entrance into the Olympic Village yesterday — YNA/DPA

Tension on ice as Koreas unite for 'peace' games

BRYAN HARRIS — SEOUL

As South Korea was preparing for the Winter Olympics, officials in Seoul must have been experiencing a measure of satisfaction.

Only weeks ago, the games in Pyeongchang risked careering off-piste as provocations from North Korea threatened to disrupt the safety and success of the global sporting tournament.

But in a remarkable turnround in relations, the two Koreas — adversaries for more than 70 years — have found common ground just in time for the games.

In addition to a joint women's ice hockey team and a host of cultural exchanges, the two sides were due to march together in the opening ceremony today under a "unification flag".

The developments are almost certain to ensure the safety of the event, which will be the largest Winter Olympics on record with almost 2,000 athletes competing for more than 100 gold medals. Yet questions abound about how long the detente can last.

"Even at the end of last year, many were concerned over the North's possible provocations during the Olympics, but that element has now disappeared," said Park Jin-kyung at Catholic Kwandong University.

"The risk factors have gone. If this amicable atmosphere continues, and South Korean athletes perform well, we'll see a surge in positive sentiment," Mr Park added. "The problem, however, lies in whether the North's attitude will change after the games."

The Seoul city government expects the number of tourists to spike by more than 350,000 during the period of the Olympics and Paralympics, which run until the middle of March.

Presiding over the opening will be South Korea president Moon Jae-in, who is betting that a so-called peace Olympics featuring North Korea can pave the way for deepening diplomatic engagement on the Korean peninsula.

Yesterday, Pyongyang staged a military parade featuring its arsenal of ballistic missiles as well as tanks and artillery to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of its army.

Unlike previous displays, the procession was not broadcast live — a move that analysts believe was aimed at keeping the event low profile. The parade also featured a reduced line-up of weaponry compared with previous years.

'The problem lies in whether the North's attitude will change after the games'

More significantly, Pyongyang is sending Kim Jo Yong, the sister of leader Kim Jong Un, to attend the games' opening ceremony.

Ms Kim was due to travel to the South today, bolstering a North Korean charm offensive that includes hundreds of athletes, musicians and cheerleaders.

With matching uniforms and highly scripted performances, the artists have been a curious obsession for many South Korean media outlets.

The presidential Blue House said Mr Moon would officially meet Ms Kim tomorrow. Her presence at the opening ceremony today, however, may create an awkward diplomatic situation.

As a top VIP, she is likely to be seated near the South Korean leader. Also nearby will be Mike Pence, US vice-president, who has threatened to use the games to call out Pyongyang's belligerent behaviour and history of human rights abuses.

Mr Pence has called Pyongyang's participation a "charade" and this week announced the US would soon reveal tough new sanctions on the regime.

Additional reporting by Kang Buseong

Plot claim

Bangladesh instability feared after former prime minister jailed for corruption

KIRAN STACEY — NEW DELHI
REUTERS

The former prime minister of Bangladesh has been sentenced to five years in prison for corruption, in a decision that may make her unable to contest this year's general election.

Khaleda Zia, head of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist party, was convicted yesterday in Dhaka, the capital, of embezzling nearly $250,000 from an orphanage trust set up when she was last prime minister, from 2001 to 2006.

The case has proved highly controversial, with police enforcing a ban on protests in the capital yesterday and firing tear gas at protesters who defied it.

Zia's son, Tarique Rahman, the BNP's vice-chairman, was sentenced to 10 years. "She was given a shorter term considering her health and social status," Judge Mohammad Akhteruzzaman said, as he passed sentence in a packed courtroom amid tight security.

Zia was escorted to the central jail in the capital after the verdict, said prison officials. Her lawyers said she planned to appeal against her conviction and was likely to be freed on bail during that process.

"We didn't get justice. We'll go to the higher court," Khandker Mahbub Hossain, leader of Zia's legal team, told reporters.

Zia and the BNP say the charges are part of a plot to keep her and her family out of politics. Party leaders said more than 3,500 supporters had been detained over the past few days.

Anger: a BNP supporter is led away yesterday during a protest in Dhaka

Sheikh Hasina, prime minister, and Zia, who are both related to former national leaders, have nursed a long and bitter rivalry as they have dominated politics in poverty stricken Bangladesh for more than two decades.

The renewed tension between them raises the spectre of a long, destabilising spell of unrest for Bangladesh and its economy. Zia is due to run in parliamentary polls set for December and can still do so if an appeal is pending.

Ruhul Kabir Rizvi, a BNP senior leader, denounced the sentence, calling it "an attempt to eliminate the opponent". Her party announced a plan for protests today against what it called a "biased and compromised" ruling.

Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir, BNP secretary-general, said: "This verdict will deepen the country's existing political crisis and will damage people's faith in the judiciary."

Zia's conviction "proves that Bangladesh has the rule of law and that no one is above the law", Anisul Huq, law minister, told reporters. "She can challenge the ruling in the High Court after getting a certified copy of the verdict. She can also seek bail."

Earlier, police fired tear gas to disperse protesters who gathered to support Zia, even though authorities cut bus and ferry links into the capital and deployed thousands of riot police to quell likely unrest.

Girl to woman, war to peace

A newly discovered Nigerian painting shows a princess and a country in transition, writes Ben Okri

In London, a legendary African painting that had been lost for nearly 50 years has been discovered — a significant cultural event which could alter the perception of African art.

The story goes back to the summer of 1973. It was three years after the end of the Nigerian civil war that had nearly torn the country apart. The mood of despair and destruction that hung over the country was beginning to be dispelled.

In the western town of Ile-Ife, one of the spiritual centres of Yorubaland, a 56-year-old artist was walking in the countryside when he encountered a beautiful young woman. The artist, at the height of his powers, was already one of the most famous in Africa, hailed as a great modernist and celebrated as a sculptor and painter who had made a controversial statue of Queen Elizabeth II. He straddled the colonial past and the confident, contradictory post-independence moment. He was an easterner in the west, a man of the secessionist tribe in the heartland of the republic. His presence there was the sign of the beginnings of a modest national reconciliation.

The young woman he met had extraordinary poise, an African beauty that combined serenity with an uncanny sense of self-worth. He asked if he could paint her.

History does not record the number of sittings, but the astonishing result became justly famous. It is a portrait of a fresh young African woman, looking over her shoulder. She is wearing a head tie. She has a piquant beauty. Her gaze is dewy and hopeful and a little detached.

The painting is executed in gentle strokes of yellows and browns. The touch is delicate, the paint applied thinly, with minimal impasto. The mint-fresh light, the three-quarters pose, the centrality of youth, make it a meditation on the fragility of a moment and a contemplation of African beauty. There is something joyous about the work, something untypical in the oeuvre of the artist. His name is Ben Enwonwu. The painting is known as "Tutu".

In fact, the sitter's full name is Adetutu Ademiluyi, and she was the daughter of the former Oni of Ife — one of Enwonwu's supporters and collectors — which meant that she was a princess. The three-quarters pose, with the sitter looking over the shoulder, avoids a frontal confrontation and preserves a certain modesty as well as distance. It shows off the fine length of her neck, which in a traditional African sculpting might have been elongated to emphasise her beauty and nobility. This pose also reveals her profile, the sweep of her back and the rich texture of her Yoruba dress and head tie. This is not a society portrait. It is symbolic of renewing hope.

Since the 1940s, Enwonwu (who died in 1994) had been one of the most important African artists. Born in 1917 in eastern Nigeria, he inherited from his father the spirit of sculpture and the Igbo gnosis of making. He trained under Kenneth Murray in Nigeria, at the Slade School in London and at the Ruskin School in Oxford. He was of the generation that negotiated both the colonial and the African worlds. Coming to maturity in the years after the catalytic effects that African art had in the creation of modernism, it was his generation that had to find a new direction for African art in the contemporary world.

He had come to painting early, drawing elaborate figures in the sand in the village when he was a child. He had his first group show of African arts at the Zwemmer Gallery, in London, in the 1940s. Max Ernst, the surrealist, attending the exhibition, threw up his hands in admiration and said: "Why go on?"

At the heart of Enwonwu's oeuvre stands this mysterious work. Its reproduction hangs on the walls of many Nigerian homes

Enwonwu worked in a variety of forms as a painter, sculptor and draughtsman, and his output was astonishing. His responses to the cultural and historical realities of Nigeria were rich and unique: from masquerades to iconic images of dancers, from sculptures of Yoruba and Igbo gods to life-size statues of royalty and politicians. But at the heart of his oeuvre stands this mysterious work, "Tutu". Its reproduction hangs on the walls of many Nigerian homes, but the lost original of the painting is as famous for its absence as for its beauty.

There were in fact three versions of "Tutu", constituting a royal series, but all three were presumed lost. Then, in December 2017, something magical happened. A painting that had been hanging for 30 years in the modest north London apartment of someone who prefers to be unidentified turned out to be the only version of "Tutu" in existence. Giles Peppiatt, director at Bonhams, the expert who was called in, said: "I was absolutely staggered when I first saw the piece. The owners, who had inherited it, had no idea of its current value."

It amounts to the most significant discovery in contemporary African art in more than 50 years. It is the only authentic "Tutu", the equivalent of some rare archaeological find.

The discovery of the painting could also furnish the occasion to ask fundamental questions about the African artistic contribution to the story of modern art. For apart from the seminal role that traditional African sculpture played in the birth of modernism in the early years of the 20th century, the presence of modern African artists has been largely absent from the story of art.

Nobility: left, 'Tutu, 1974' by Ben Enwonwu, above, pictured c.1950

Brian Seed/The LIFE Images Collection/Getty Images

The rediscovery of "Tutu, 1974" is an excellent place to begin that revaluation. Painted a year after the first version, it is in some ways a darker painting. Something mysterious has happened: the artist has caught that delicate, almost imperceptible moment in which a girl changes into a woman. The depth of her character is more evident; she is a strong determined woman who knows her own mind and grasps her own power. She is more than the powerful image of African womanhood. She is perhaps the secret image of a nation coming back into the light after a time of darkness.

This painting is unique in Enwonwu's oeuvre. He never rises to this level of mastery in portraiture again. Perhaps he never encounters a more fascinating subject. Perhaps it was something about the times. For after the civil war, the nation enjoyed, without knowing it, a second, bruised innocence, what Yeats might have called a terrible innocence. It existed between the end of carnage and the resumption of a lost unity.

But then maybe the painting conforms to something private in the artist, of which those muted yellows and those ambiguous browns and that steady, slightly forbidding gaze are but deflected signs of inward troubles. All true portraits are self-portraits.

Bonhams includes the picture in its Africa Now auction on February 28, estimated at £200,000-£300,000

Carmen through Kosky's looking glass

OPERA

Carmen
Royal Opera House, London
★★☆☆☆

Richard Fairman

It does not take a gypsy fortune-teller to predict that a new production of *Carmen* is likely to be flawed. The cards are stacked against the director who has to wrestle with the work's uneasy mix of dialogue and grand opera, of light-hearted musical and gutsy realism.

In bringing Barrie Kosky's Frankfurt production of *Carmen* to London, the Royal Opera has uncharacteristically opted for some radical answers. Kosky is a director who likes to shake things up, which will explain the boos among the cheers at the final curtain.

He started by taking two big decisions, and neither was a good one. The first involves adopting swathes of music discarded or re-written by Bizet before the premiere, so we get, for example, two versions of Carmen's entrance aria, one after the other. The second was to replace the dialogue with a spoken narration, drawn from Mérimée's novella, which kills the drama stone dead. The protracted first half feels as if it will never get going.

It is not for want of trying. Kosky has ditched the usual *Carmen* clichés and taken the opera for a night out at the Folies Bergère, pepping up the party atmosphere with a chorus line, disco dancers and a celebrity appearance by a gorilla (don't ask who). The showbiz razzle-dazzle of it all is hugely brash and self-confident. But a high price is paid: when everything is a cabaret number, the relationships at the opera's heart get lost along the way.

Francesco Meli and Anna Goryachova

It is a relief that Carmen herself, charismatically sung and played by Anna Goryachova, is able to hold her own. Francesco Meli veers between gentle delicacy and searing intensity, sometimes from phrase to phrase, but his Don José has straightforward commitment. Kristina Mkhitaryan is a touching, vulnerable Micaëla and Kostas Smoriginas a not-quite-magnetic Escamillo. Pierre Doyen and Jean-Paul Fouchécourt, as Le Dancaïre and Le Remendado, stand out as two authentically French voices (would there were more) and conductor Jakub Hrůša keeps the orchestra sounding slim and trim, though he is apt to linger.

After the dreary, traditional production the company had previously, this comes as a wake-up call. Think of it as an alternative *Carmen*, exploring the opera's artistic hinterland — a *Carmen* through the looking glass. All the Royal Opera needs now is a new production of Bizet's standard masterpiece.

To March 16, roh.org.uk

THEATRE

Gundog
Royal Court Theatre (Jerwood Upstairs)
London
★★★☆☆

Ian Shuttleworth

Displays of support and appreciation are all well and good, but I can't recall when last I saw a play to which the pseudo-joyous whooping it received was a less apposite response. Simon Longman's play is not in any sense an uplifting work.

We are on a bleak hillside: designer Chloe Lamford has piled mounds of earth at the rear corners of the broad, shallow stage. Behind a glass wall lowers an undifferentiated sky. On the dirt live sisters Becky and Anna, trying to scrabble a subsistence living through sheep-farming . . . trying and, since this is more or less the present day and they are not running an industrial hyperfarm, failing. At various times they are joined by their truculent brother Ben, incipient-demented grandfather Mick, and/or an immigrant who has assumed the name Guy Tree. Their father is an offstage presence.

Scenes are more or less chronological, though there may be flashes back or forward or sudden jumps in time. For this is Longman's real focus: how, in an environment so spare, with only a few cyclical internal referents and no external ones at all, time can somehow be oppressive and illusory, still and in motion at once. The same things keep happening, from Mick's repetitions of bad-taste anecdotes out of the far past to Ben's resentment that things have not collapsed in apocalypse after their mother's death.

The trouble is that they're bleak, dispiriting things, and they grow more so with each recurrence. Mick (Alan Williams) is given a wonderful speech about being aware of his decline and wanting to stop time "for you to be brave", but when Anna (Rochenda Sandall) repeats its core later it is devoid of power. Ria Zmitrowicz's Becky seems to make a psychological journey in the course of the 100 uninterrupted minutes, but you can be fairly sure that if it were 110, she too would be back at square one.

Vicky Featherstone directs with what James Joyce once called "scrupulous meanness", but no amount of discipline is enough to dispel the suspicion that, presented as it is in London SW1, it may attract accusations of condescending towards the entire rural component of the country. Above all, you may just feel that you will never whoop again.

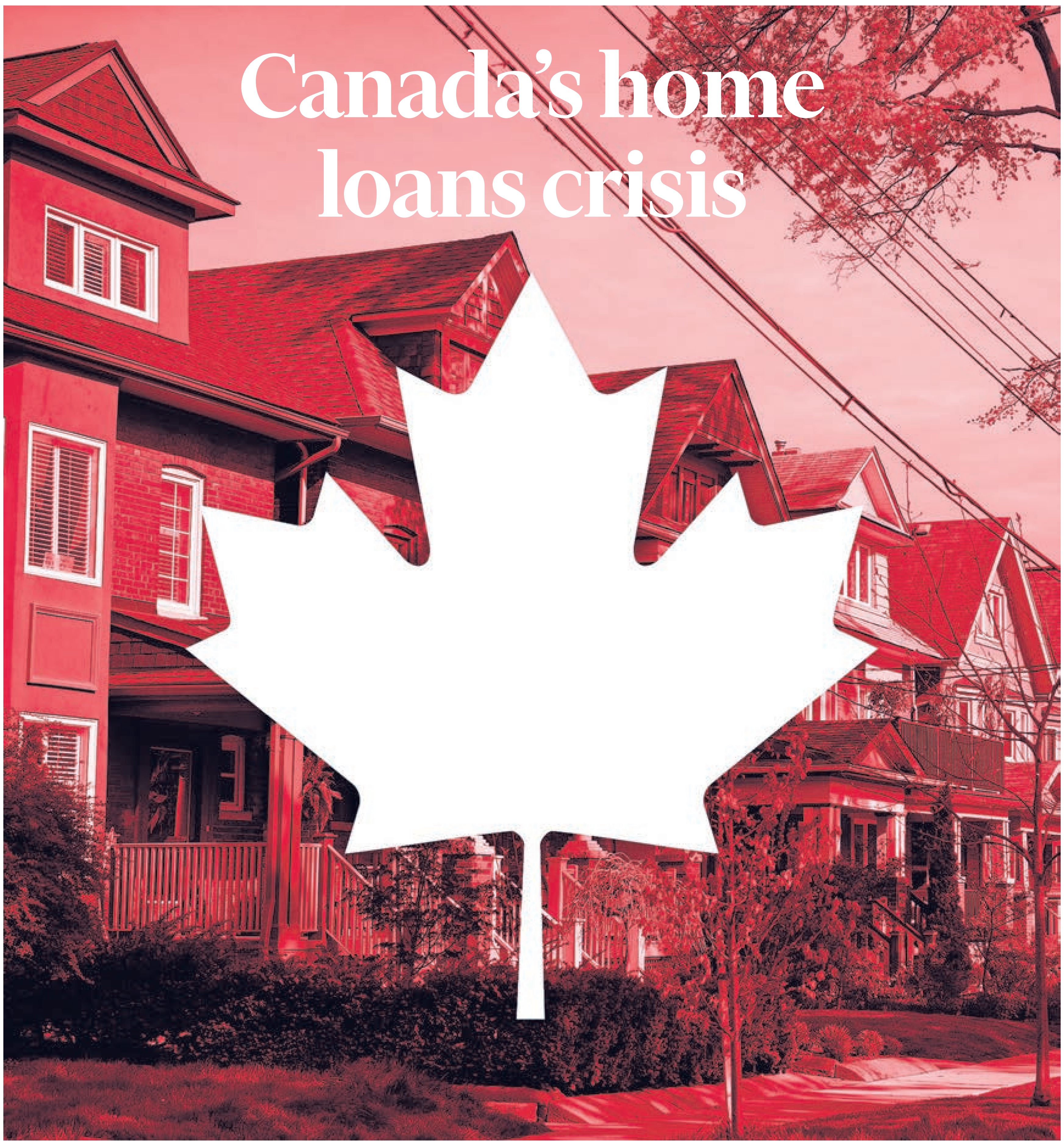
To March 10, royalcourttheatre.com

FT BIG READ. PROPERTY

A cocktail of loose lending, overseas cash and mounting household debt has triggered concern that Canada's housing market is overheating. Recent rate rises have stirred fears that the bubble is set to burst.

By Ben McLannahan

Canada's home loans crisis



Concerns over the stability of the housing market in major cities such as Vancouver and Toronto have grown in recent years — FT montage

Stephanie Clark does not want to leave New Westminster, a town about 45 minutes south-east of Vancouver where she was born and raised and, two years ago, had a baby. But she fears she will have to, driven out by a property market that seems to have lost touch with reality.

The two-bed condominium she bought for C$259,000 in 2015 was revalued last year at C$490,000 ($391,000), meaning higher annual property taxes and maintenance fees to pay. Friends of the 35-year-old web co-ordinator who rent their homes live in fear of "renoviction" — landlords turfing tenants out under the guise of refurbishment, then ordering them to pay much more in rent if they want the place back.

Canada is in the grip of a housing crisis more severe, by some measures, than anywhere else in the world. Household debt amounts to more than 100 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, according to the Bank for International Settlements, one of the highest of any developed nation. House prices have raced ahead of wages for years, boosted by loose lending, low interest rates and lax controls on foreign money.

Ms Clark says there are parallels to America a decade ago, when defaults in the subprime mortgage market tipped the country into its worst recession in a century. "I remember thinking when all that stuff went down [in the US], 'you could never get approved for that kind of thing up here'," she says. "It's frustrating to see it happen."

For now, the number of home loans in arrears across Canada is still very low, suggesting that people are finding ways to cope with ever-larger debts. But rising interest rates are beginning to bite, while a new stress test for mortgages issued by regulated banks has tightened the supply of credit. This week the Toronto Real Estate board said that sales in Canada's biggest city dropped 22 per cent in January, the weakest for that month since 2009.

Bearish analysts have long argued that Canada's housing market has a date with disaster. But even people within

'Trends are developing . . . that we took for granted were not an issue in Canada. There are puffs of smoke, but I don't want to yell fire'

the industry are wondering if a full-on collapse can be averted. "I don't know how this all shakes out, but based on the amount of household debt we have, and the way prices have gone up . . . a strong gust of wind could send us down a pretty scary path," says Steve Saretsky, an agent based in Vancouver.

Insurance issue

Bullish observers say fears of a meltdown are overblown. Canada can sustain high house prices, they argue, because they reflect the country's high levels of net migration, restrictive zoning laws and low unemployment.

Henry Lotin, a retired diplomat and principal at research group Integrative Trade and Economics, says the same forces that have pushed up prices in global hubs such as New York are now doing the same to the most attractive parts of Canada. "Torontonians should be thankful and we should manage it as best we can. We really have to be prepared that demand is going to exceed supply for the foreseeable future."

Many also note that mortgage books at the big banks look rock-solid. Royal Bank of Canada, for example, which recently joined the club of the world's most systemically important banks thanks to years of rapid asset growth, had a Canadian residential mortgage portfolio of an average C$231bn in the year to October. Defined as estimates of losses on impaired loans and losses incurred but not yet identified, provisions for credit losses were just C$33m — or one one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

Others say pristine loan books are not a good indicator of the stress lurking in the system. For one thing, every homebuyer with a downpayment of less than 20 per cent of the purchase price (if less than C$1m) has to buy insurance against default. That has the effect of flattering the banks' books but shifts the risk of default to insurers such as the state-backed Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

CMHC was set up after the second world war to help house returning veterans. It insures about C$480bn of residential mortgages, or almost one-third of the outstanding stock in Canada, using an automated system to process about two-thirds of applications.

Meanwhile, the uninsured segment is growing. As the market has barrelled upwards in recent years, borrowers have been able to convert insured mortgages into uninsured mortgages simply by buying a property, waiting for the price to rise, then refinancing.

Uninsured buyers made up about three-quarters of new loans at federally regulated banks in 2017, up from two-thirds in 2014, according to the Bank of Canada. In Vancouver, where the average sales price of condos hit a record of C$1.1m in January, more than double the level a decade earlier, about 90 per cent of new mortgages are uninsured.

Laurentian Bank, Canada's seventh-biggest by assets, said in December that it would have to buy back about C$300m of mortgages it had sold to third parties, having found that borrowers had "embellished" income and assets. Last month, the Montreal-based bank said the buyback obligations had increased to about C$400m, and it would have to raise more capital.

That kind of disclosure — in dribs and drabs, each more alarming than the last — has echoes of the beginning of the US mortgage crisis, when terms such as "liar loan" began to enter the vernacular. "Trends are developing . . . that we took for granted were not an issue in Canada," says Gabriel Dechaine, an analyst at National Bank of Canada. "There are puffs of smoke, but I don't want to yell fire in a crowded theatre."

Credit tightening

More strains could emerge. With interest rates rising — three increases in the central bank's policy rate since July has left it at 1.25 per cent — many borrowers may be facing a struggle to refinance in a market where almost all mortgages are renewed every five years or less.

"Good luck to anyone renewing a mortgage at a significantly higher rate," says Marc Cohodes, a California-based short-seller who has waged a long campaign against Home Capital, Canada's largest provider of home loans to the newly arrived and self-employed. Shares in the Toronto-listed company plunged last April after the Ontario Securities Commission said it failed to give a proper account of a rash of fraudulent mortgages in 2015.

Mr Cohodes is still betting on further falls in the stock, even after Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway provided a C$2.4bn financing package in June. At the time, figures such as Bill Morneau, the country's finance minister, and Bank of Canada governor Stephen Poloz described Home Capital's problems as "contained" and "idiosyncratic".

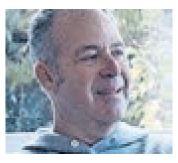
"It's exactly the same language we heard when New Century went," says Mr Cohodes, alluding to the April 2007 collapse of America's biggest independent subprime lender. "Instead of saying 'it's a problem, it's a blemish, we'll deal with these bad actors swiftly and severely', they try to shuffle it under the rug and pretend it's a one-time deal."

Anecdotal evidence suggests tougher rules on underwriting are also beginning to curb lending. On January 1 the federal banking regulator, the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, introduced a rule requiring all new mortgage applicants to show they could cope with interest rates substantially higher than their contracted rate. Previously, stress tests applied only to insured mortgages.

The higher bar is "definitely making it more difficult" for people to get loans, says Scott Ingram, a property agent at Century 21 in Toronto.

The tightening of credit could be a "tipping point, when senior people at the banks realise they're making loans unlikely to be paid back", says Hilliard MacBeth, an Edmonton-based investment manager and author of a 2015 book on Canada's real estate bubble. The question now, he says, is how the banks react. "Do you go cold turkey or gradually wean yourself off the drug?"

If the federally-regulated banks keep turning people away, activity is likely to be pushed into the margins, where lending standards are looser. Canada's shadow banking system was more than half the size of the traditional one in 2016, according to Bank of Canada estimates, with about C$1.1tn in liabilities.



Marc Cohodes, who shorted Home Capital, criticises the central bank's language on the mortgage market

Much of that is in home loans. Bank of Canada's official numbers show that non-banks — trusts, credit unions and other financial institutions — held C$313bn of residential mortgage credit in December.

A good chunk of the alternative lending goes through mortgage investment corporations — private, provincially-registered vehicles selling shares to the public to buy pools of mostly short-term home loans. One of the big MICs is Ryan Mortgage (slogan: "Tired of the stock market rollercoaster?"), a fund with C$260m in assets. It boasts 10-year average annual returns of 9.41 per cent.

Then there are private, bilateral deals, typically set up by real estate brokers freelancing as peer-to-peer lenders. A typical transaction might see a homeowner taking out a home equity line of credit (HELOC) at a 4 per cent rate of interest and then lending to a subprime borrower at, say, 10 per cent. That borrower then looks to refinance after a year or so, having built up enough equity for a conventional mortgage.

Harold Gerstel, a jewellery buyer in the Toronto suburb of Forest Hill, set up a sideline in mortgages using "friends and family money" in 2013. One of his TV advertisements describes first, second and third mortgages in "five business days, no income statements necessary. Bad credit? No problem!"

He says volumes have risen about a fifth under the new OSFI rules. "The housing market is crazy high so even people making relatively good salaries have a hard time getting first mortgages." He says he normally caps loans

'The housing market is crazy high so even people making relatively good salaries have a hard time getting first mortgages'

at about 80 per cent of the value. "Like an aeroplane, sometimes you hit turbulence, but the key in this thing is not to get carried away and not to over-lend."

Pain for 'mom and pop' investors

Are regulators on top of this? Hardly, says Ben Rabidoux, president of North Cove Advisors, a Toronto-based firm which advises institutional investors.

Last month he scored a victory, after the Financial Services Commission of Ontario cracked down on four brokerages that raised private funds for a condo and townhouse developer known as Fortress Real Developments. Mr Rabidoux had argued for years that the agency needs to take action, warning that "mom and pop" investors were putting money into investments marketed as safe and secured against real property, when in most cases they involved risky unsecured equity financing with no direct collateral coverage.

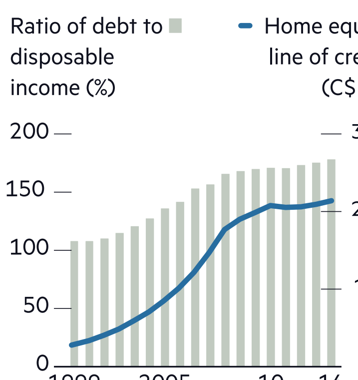
He says the sanctions on the brokers — fines of $1.1m, plus banning orders for four individual brokers — were too little, too late. In a letter to the FSCO last week, seen by the FT, he said "a fifth grader" could have seen that small investors were being exploited. The FSCO was not available to comment.

As for Ms Clark, she is beginning to despair. This week she sent an open letter to the mayor of New Westminster about a huge new high-rise development, saying it would force more families into small condos out of necessity rather than choice. The letter was a big hit on Facebook. She now wishes she had gone direct to the government of British Columbia, or even to Ottawa.

"I had no idea it would be as far-reaching," she says. Writing it "was an emotional reaction to coming home one night and seeing no place to park, and no green space around us. It feels like things are getting worse and worse."

Canadian household debt looms large
As % of GDP, Q2 2017, selected countries

Home loans make up a large part of household debt



Sources: Thomson Reuters Datastream; Bank of International Settlements; Financial Consumer Agency of Canada

Overseas cash

Call for tighter controls reflects fears over market

Judy Wang and Peter Zhang arrived in Canada eight years ago with about C$6m to their names. Within a few years the Chinese couple had built a portfolio of detached homes in Toronto while Mr Zhang had racked up huge losses on the baccarat tables at the Casino Rama resort, an hour outside the city. One property deal went sour and Ms Wang, now divorced, sued half a dozen associates, according to court filings in Ontario.

The proceedings came before Paul Perell, a superior court justice, in October. In his ruling he wrote that the non-English speaking pair could not explain how they sustained themselves in Canada. He also noted that the defendants believed Mr Zhang had moved his money from China to become a money launderer in Canada. "I make no finding other than saying that it is unknown how Ms Wang and Mr Zhang acquired their considerable wealth or how they got it out of China," he wrote.

Canada has long been open both to migrants and overseas money. Ms Wang and Mr Zhang were both beneficiaries of the federal immigrant investor programme which welcomed experienced business people with a legally obtained net worth of at least C$1.6m. It was scrapped in 2014 but every province now runs similar schemes.

It is time for tighter controls, says Alba Arboleda, a California-born technology consultant who moved to British Columbia in the mid-1990s. She is angry at developers pre-selling their high-rise developments offshore and then allowing units to be flipped three or four times for higher prices before a cent is paid in taxes.

As for the thousands of immigrants arriving each year with sacks of money, "it doesn't really matter if they're from China or Zimbabwe", she says. "It's people not really joining society, totally skewering the market."

75%
Portion of new loans that were extended to uninsured buyers from federally regulated banks in 2017, according to Bank of Canada

>100%
Household debt as a proportion of Canada's gross domestic product, according to the Bank for International Settlements

C$2.4bn
Financing package provided by Warren Buffett to stricken mortgage lender Home Capital last year

Speed read

Loan boom Low interest rates and lax controls on foreign money have helped to inflate Canada's housing market

Shadow shift With federally regulated banks turning people away, activity is likely to be pushed into the margins

Finding cash Many homebuyers turn to private deals. Real estate brokers often freelance as peer-to-peer lenders

FINANCIAL TIMES
'Without fear and without favour'
FRIDAY 9 FEBRUARY 2018

Where Brexit hits hard, a customs union will help

The regions of the UK that voted to leave have the most to lose

Imagine a British politician stepping into — for example — a car factory in the country's north-east. She tells the assembled workers that she will fight to keep the UK in a customs union with the EU. The reception would likely be mixed. The north-east voted by a solid margin to leave the EU, and to listen to hardline Brexiters today, a customs union with the bloc amounts to continued vassalage. But there is a powerful argument she could offer sceptical workers: a customs union is the best way to protect their jobs.

On the back of this simple point, it should just be possible to reach a broad political compromise, despite the government's premature rejection of the idea. Leaving the EU and the single market, while staying in a customs union for goods, would give Brexiters much of what they want, on freedom of movement in particular. At the same time it could help to minimise the economic pain of leaving the EU, especially for areas at the most risk of harm.

The need for compromise has been put in sharp focus by the government's leaked Brexit impact assessment. It projects that the effect of different forms of Brexit would vary widely across regions — with London suffering the least and the north-east and the West Midlands hit hardest. The key reason, presumably — only MPs have seen the full assessment — is varying industrial mix. The exporters of cars, food, and other goods stand to lose most if tariffs and other trade barriers rise with Europe. Service industries based in London do not, at least, have to worry about customs checks.

Local councils and business groups in Brexit-voting regions are aware of the danger they are in. The representatives of food processors in Grimsby, farmers in Cornwall, and potters in Stoke-on-Trent are keen for barrier-free trade with the EU, and for keeping the protection of the EU's external tariffs. But the UK government cannot hand out special deals for particular regions. It needs a deal for the country.

Remaining outside of the single market but within a customs union for goods would stop tariff and rules-of-origin checks at EU borders. It would give certainty to global companies that produce in Britain — as Japan's ambassador emphasised after Thursday's meeting with Prime Minister Theresa May and Japanese auto executives. It would give the UK government control of immigration, significantly limit the authority of the European Court of Justice over British affairs, and give Britain freedom to try for bilateral service trade deals with non-EU countries. Finally, it would make it easier to avoid a hard border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Of course, staying in a customs union would mean hewing quite closely to European regulations on goods. This undercuts the Brexiters' dream of an entrepreneurial state free to strike any trade deal with any partner. But no bilateral deal with a partner smaller or more distant than the EU will make up for the damage a hard Brexit will do. Many companies based as far away as Asia conform to EU regulations for their global operations because it is efficient to do so; non-EU countries' regulatory regimes often echo the EU's for the same reason. The idea that there is prosperity to be found in rejecting the globally respected standards of an enormous neighbour is fantastical.

It is not a foregone conclusion that the UK and the EU will be able to strike an agreement on a customs union that satisfies both sides. But it is an economically sensible target for the government to aim at — and one a domestic political argument can be built around. The same cannot be said for more hardline options.

South Africans deserve their day of reckoning

Edging Zuma out will be delicate, but he should not be let off the hook

Since becoming leader of the ruling African National Congress and presumed president-in-waiting, Cyril Ramaphosa has moved fast to establish authority over South Africa. He has replaced tainted officials in public enterprises.

Prosecutors are finally pursuing the agents of corruption who have brought the country low. Mr Ramaphosa also had a hand in the unprecedented halting of President Jacob Zuma's state of the nation address this week. Even some diehard loyalists of the incumbent have begun crossing the floor. It is plain to see who is in the ascendant.

Delivering the coup de grâce however is not an easy task. Mr Zuma is a seasoned fighter, soaked in scandals that would have sunk many lesser operators. He has wriggled out of reach of prosecutors and survived multiple no confidence votes in parliament. In his past existence, he was the ANC's head of intelligence. He knows the movement's secrets and is presumed to have dirt on many of his peers. He could bring the house down with him should he choose.

So it is fitting that it is Mr Ramaphosa who has taken charge of managing his exit in negotiations that yesterday entered their third day. A former trade union leader, Mr Ramaphosa helped negotiate the end of apartheid and transition to black majority rule with a mixture of charisma and steel. Those qualities led Nelson Mandela to favour him as a successor. His bargaining skills also helped him to become one of Africa's richest businessmen.

South Africans are understandably impatient for him to precipitate the end of a scandal-plagued presidency that has tarnished their country's hard-fought reputation and blighted its economic prospects. They are also right to be sceptical about the behind-the-scenes discussions. The ANC has a long history of covering up its darker secrets in the interest of the party.

The manner of Mr Zuma's departure will influence the ANC's prospects in next year's election, when the party's majority is under threat. It will also set the tone for the next chapter, and South Africa's broader prospects for recovery.

There is a precedent for the peaceful ousting of a president. Thabo Mbeki went quietly in 2008. No doubt Mr Zuma's time is also up. But he is clinging to power and, unlike his predecessor, has much to fear once he loses it. Mr Ramaphosa deserves some leeway as he embarks upon this delicate task.

Whether Mr Zuma, who in theory has another 18 months left as president before his second and final term is up, goes on Friday or next week matters little. Mr Ramaphosa's biggest challenge is to edge him out without splitting the ANC or even provoking wider bloodshed.

Mr Zuma's priority and likely condition for stepping down is to avoid prosecution for a string of past and pending corruption allegations. Reassuringly on Wednesday, Mr Ramaphosa told the ANC's parliamentary caucus that it was not within his power to grant immunity. The most he might be able to offer is some promise of a future presidential pardon to influence the coming days.

South Africa is a forgiving nation. The transition from apartheid showed this exceptional quality of mercy. Racist assassins were granted amnesty in exchange for mea culpas and peace.

These are different times. The rainbow nation has been sullied. Corruption has metastasised across state institutions. Reversing the judicial processes under way would be damaging. It might require compromises to get Mr Zuma out.

But there should be limits. South Africans are outraged and deserve some form of reckoning.

Letters

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Don't let stereotypes limit our children

Sir, Saadia Zahidi's fascinating and uplifting op-ed "A new generation of Muslim women is driving global growth" (February 8), on how technology and the gig economy are enabling women in the emerging world, including many Muslim countries, to enter the workforce, also illustrates the negative influence of stereotypes and social norms.

A recent global survey by the UK-based charity Education Employers, #DrawingtheFuture, launched last month at the World Economic Forum in Davos where Ms Zahidi is head of education, gender and work, shows the significance of gender stereotypes as early as age seven on children's career aspirations. In the emerging world, children overall are more likely to aspire to become engineers or doctors, whereas in the western world more children want to be sportsmen or YouTube stars. This has an implication for education choices. Ms Zahidi cites five countries in the world where women make up a larger proportion than men of students enrolled in science, technology and engineering subjects. Two are Muslim-majority countries.

The second point on social norms is also illustrated by the #DrawingtheFuture survey, which shows that what your parents do for a living is one of the main things to influence children's career choices. As Ms Zahidi illustrates, in the Muslim world where there are fewer women role models, women are freer to choose what to study and which job to pursue — aided by the rise of technology and work flexibility.

Of course, the conclusion isn't that women shouldn't have role models, but that children should be exposed to a range of options and possibilities in order not to be limited by social norms and gender stereotypes in their education and career choices.

Katarina Wallin Bureau
Chief Operating Officer,
Burson-Marsteller EMEA,
Brussels, Belgium

Turkey welcomes EU's latest strategy for Balkans

Sir, Regarding your editorial "The EU seeks to regain influence in the Balkans" (February 7): you state that "if the EU steps back, others — Russia and Turkey — are ready to fill the gap". Please let us know what gap you are talking about. This kind of evaluation only causes confusion. Turkey has always supported the Balkan countries' aspirations with regard to both Nato and the EU. Turkey wishes for stability and progress towards democracy in the Balkans, and these can be achieved by working towards membership of these two entities. In this respect, we can only welcome the EU's latest strategy for the Balkans. Thus, it is rather difficult for us to understand the implication that Turkey has other ideas for the region.

Selim Yenel
Undersecretary,
Ministry for EU Affairs,
Ankara, Turkey

'I was hoping some fake plastic snow might wash up'

As in Singapore, so in South Yorkshire

Sir, Patrick Dransfield (Letters, January 30) observes that the lack of roundabouts makes Singapore a favoured site for the testing of driverless cars. Sheffield's inner ring road has a number of three-lane roundabouts and a driving population with a strong belief that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line: I have seen two cars crash at right angles. It is also the only place where (twice) I have stopped at a red light and had the car behind pull out to be driven through the lights on red.

Google et al should beat a path to South Yorkshire.

Roger Oldham
Sheffield, S Yorks, UK

IG Metall's tactics bear no resemblance to CGT's

Sir, Further to "German union wins 28-hour week after workers flex muscles in French manner" (February 7): IG Metall ran this industrial action as it has run every similar movement for many years, with minimal damage and disruption, and starting in Baden-Württemberg because of its successful industrial base. Its strategy bears absolutely no resemblance to the primitive tactics used by the CGT union in France.

The result is a two-year pay agreement and the possibility for a limited percentage of the workforce to reduce their working week, for family reasons and for a limited period, to 28 hours at the same hourly rate. This comes with more flexibility on extending the rest of the workforce's 35-hour week back up to 40.

Far be it from me to defend IGM, but allow me to ask that you get your stories straight.

Paul Samengo-Turner
Berlin, Germany

Monnet's planification is on the march again

Sir, Redistributing their countrymen's money is what Germany's Social Democrats have proved to be really good at for decades. But these days it is not only about more "goodies" to be spread in Germany, but increasingly around the EU. French president Emmanuel Macron's outstretched hand for more Europe has already been interpreted by SPD leader Martin Schulz as "a new dawn for Europe" and an "end to the diktat of austerity". Great marketing ploys, but inherently bad policy proposals by the party-book career politician.

Does nobody really realise that the traditional *planification française* is on the march again? That is, not only broadening the coffers for transfers but institutionalising the whole system at the same time, away from the control of the German Bundestag and on the basis of a slippery European oversight with cumbersome decision-making instead ("Merkel pressed on transfer union fears", February 6).

More, and more easily available, transfer money might stop structural reform efforts in their tracks in countries such as Italy and France, or at best slow those measures down substantially. Show us results of these reforms first, then we have a much better basis on which to "show you the money". Otmar Issing, the European Central Bank's former chief economist, is absolutely right that nothing more than the stability of the EU is at stake.

The coalition will be expensive enough (less tax relief but more social "goodies"); hopefully it will not be completely unaffordable in view of Europe.

Dr Reinhard Fischer
Economist,
London SW14, UK

What is 'uniting' about Facebook?

Sir, John Thornhill urges the billions of Facebook users (aka "workers") to strike against the unfair algorithmic parasitism that sucks billions from their unpaid labour ("Social media users of the world unite!", February 6).

In 1854 Henry David Thoreau published his masterpiece *Walden or, Life in the Woods*, in which he drily commented on the furore accompanying the invention of the telegraph that instantly linked Texas and Maine, asking: what if those states had nothing to say to one another? And then in 1861 came our Civil War calamity. In 1917 Freud wrote a short essay praising the telegraph because it united family members. Today we see couples on park benches tapping at their cell phones. United?

Jascha Kessler
Santa Monica, CA, US
Emeritus Professor of Modern English & American Literature, UCLA

Changing indexation will cost pensioners thousands

Sir, Lex is the latest in your newspaper to attack the Retail Prices Index (February 6). There may be logical arguments but there are also legal problems. To alter pension indexation to the Consumer Prices Index or similar is to deprive members in their sixties of tens of thousands of pounds. Some of these pensioners have had their entitlements bought out with an insurance company. These insurers would have windfall gains.

There is a need in the market for RPI gilts for matching purposes. The government could start to issue CPI paper if it likes. The fact that nobody is certain what should replace RPI is an argument for retaining it for limited purposes.

Steve Harrison
London SE15, UK

Allow Poles to discuss uncomfortable truths and place them in context

Sir, Jan Gross's response to the new Polish law ("Poland's death camp law distorts history", February 7) has moved me, as a Briton of Polish descent, to add my support for his position. The events of the Holocaust have shaped Polish cultural discourse into one of disbelieving grief. Both Polish Jews and Polish Gentiles seek resolution of the enduring pain and anger caused by the Holocaust. Both seemingly struggle as, historically, not enough has been said about what actually happened. Professor Gross is one voice that has sought that truth, but he has been met by the voices of disbelieving grief that can only see him as a messenger of untruth.

The wounds felt by Polish Gentile and Polish Jew alike, arising from the moral collapse created by the Nazi occupation of Poland, have not yet been healed. The healing process can succeed through open, honest and informed debate undertaken by Polish society as a whole, assisted by the highest quality research and analysis, and inclusive of all people of Polish origin, wherever they live. The Polish government has little or no role in that process save as a neutral facilitator of debate. It certainly must not take sides.

The current Polish government's motive of protecting the good name of Poland, the site of the Holocaust's worst crimes, committed when Poles had no political, military or territorial authority over their own land, is defensible. All that is necessary is to make clear, and Prof Gross does, that it is unacceptable to use a phrase like "Polish death camps" to describe the Nazi concentration camps.

However, the Law and Justice Party in government is abusing the tragedy of the Holocaust as a political weapon. It not only insults the Jewish survivors, by pretending that no Pole could have engaged in evil acts against their Jewish neighbours during the heroic struggle of the second world war, but also ignores the true identity of Poland as a Judeo-Christian nation, an identity traduced by generations of dishonest politicisations of what it means to be Polish, usually for cynical, short-term, political advantage. The Polish government is condoning the "othering" of a historically belonging section of its own nation, and potentially criminalising their stories.

The correct approach is to allow the Polish people the freedom to discuss uncomfortable truths and set them in a proper, informed, context. Only then will the true extent of Polish heroism and guilt be seen. The one cannot exist without the other in a confident and culturally secure nation that looks forward to a better future.

Peter Muchlinski
Emeritus Professor of Law,
SOAS, University of London, UK

Correction

● RSE Ventures has invested in neither Equinox nor SoulCycle as incorrectly stated in an article on February 5.

COMMENT ON FT.COM
Instant Insight
Forget the bravado; the achievement of SpaceX is stunning, writes **John Thornhill**
www.ft.com/instantinsight

What dream team may come to shuffle off this EU coil?

Notebook
by Robert Shrimsley

The Brexit negotiations have reached a crunch point as Theresa May fights to reach a deal with her own cabinet on Britain's future status outside the EU. As fears grow among hardliners that she may be about to sell out and keep the UK in the EU customs union, there is even talk of a "dream team" alliance between Boris Johnson, Michael Gove and Jacob Rees-Mogg to topple the prime minister and replace her with the foreign secretary.

The door opens at Boris Johnson's official residence by St James's Park.

BJ: Michael . . .
Michael Gove: Hello Boris.
BJ: (Aside: Of all the grace and favour mansions in all the towns in all the world, he walks in to mine.) Michael! Been a long time. I didn't expect ever to see you again.
MG: You saw me in cabinet last week.
BJ: Yes, apart from in cabinet.
MG: And in parliament.
BJ: Yes, yes OK. Why are you here?
MG: Brexit is in danger. It is on a cliff edge. It is locked up in an Iranian jail with only you to save it.
BJ: But Theresa told me only yesterday that it still meant Brexit.
MG: She's selling us out Boris. She's got Philip Hammond whispering in her ear and she's selling us out. We need to get the band back together. You as PM, me as your deputy and . . .
BJ: Me as PM and you as deputy eh? As I recall, that was the idea before you stabbed me in the back and wrecked my leadership bid. What was it you said? "Boris cannot provide the leadership for the task ahead." Don't think I'll forget your treachery. The Tiber overflows with tears. *Tiberim cum lacrimis redundat*.
MG: We have to put that behind us. It won't be just you and me this time. It will be you, me and Jacob Rees-Mogg.
Rees-Mogg arrives in a three-piece pinstriped suit.
BJ: Here he is; the man of the people.
JRM: An inestimable joy to be here.
MG: We have to do this Boris. For Brexit. For Britain. Floreat Britannia. Fulfil your destiny. Carry out the will of the people. We are the dream team!
BJ: More like the scream team.
JRM: We must unite to save Brexit from its enemies.
BJ: Which enemies?
JRM: Theresa May, Philip Hammond, the dishonest Treasury, civil servants, citizens of nowhere, citizens of somewhere outside Somerset, Europeans, the BBC, experts, out-of-touch elites, 48 per cent of the public.
MG: Theresa is wobbling. We need to stiffen her sinews, straighten her back and keep her shoulder to the wheel.
BJ: How do we straighten her back and keep her shoulder to the wheel?
JRM: Through British ingenuity and faith in our nation.
BJ: You want to re-form. You've given up all your doubts about me?
MG: Your record as foreign secretary speaks for itself.
BJ: What would we do?
MG: We let it be known that the dream team is back in business.
BJ: And the party rallies to our cry?
MG: In one possible scenario.
BJ: And then you stab me again and put Moggie in Number 10.
MG: No, we don't put anyone in Number 10. Do you think we actually want to own this mess?
BJ: So you don't want me as leader?
MG: Of course not, we just want Theresa so frightened that she hangs tough on Brexit.
BJ: And the dream team?
MG: A promised land, like Arcadia, Shangri-La, Middle Earth — all places with which we'll be free to trade once we've left the customs union.
BJ: So, no unity ticket to save Brexit?
MG: Are you kidding? A leadership contest would be a bloodbath, there'd be about 10 candidates from our side alone — make *Game of Thrones* look like an episode of *Friends*. Jacob would finish you off in the first ballot.
BJ: But he's not serious. He's a comic figure. Who'd vote for him?
Gove and Rees-Mogg fall silent.
BJ: Surely Theresa will see it's a bluff. She knows that a leadership contest could tear us apart, destroy Brexit and put Corbyn in power.
MG: But she also thinks we are mad enough to do it if we're betrayed.
BJ: But we're not really are we?
Gove and Rees-Mogg fall silent again.
BJ: So the dream team's just a dream?
JRM: A wonderful dream.
BJ: I think I'll call it a night. (*Musing quietly*) the dream team . . . to sleep, perchance to dream.
JRM: Aye, there's the rub.

robert.shrimsley@ft.com

Comment

The corporate debt problem refuses to recede

FINANCE
Gillian Tett

As stock markets gyrated wildly earlier this week, the Reddit social media platform delivered a scream of pain from somebody called "Lilkanna", who claimed to be a small-time investor holding exchange-traded notes that bet on low US equity volatility.

"I started with 50k [dollars] and traded all the way to 4 mill over 2.5 years . . . using more and more margin [ie debt]," this declared. "But now I have lost $4m, three years of work, and other peoples' money. Really fu**ing stupid. I feel like such a fool."

Quite so. For months, commentators have warned that a correction in the US stock market was overdue. Financial insiders have also warned that volatility was bound to explode after last year's supernatural calm, spelling disaster for anybody who — like "Lilkanna" — held ETNs that bet on low volatility.

But this week's gyrations nevertheless came as a shock. And while nobody knows whether Lilkanna really exists, since Reddit is anonymous, the post exemplifies a bigger point: though markets have since stabilised, this week's correction is a potent warning sign of bigger risks that lie ahead.

The financial world faces at least three key issues, with echoes of the past: cheap money has fuelled a rise in leverage; low rates have also fostered financial engineering; and regulators are finding it hard to keep track of the risks, partly because they are so fragmented.

The debt issue is the easiest to understand. When the financial crisis exploded a decade ago, the trigger was excess borrowing among American consumers and financial institutions. Thankfully, this has receded. Western banks and hedge funds have dramatically less leverage than before.

This is important and reassuring. It means the core of the financial system is much healthier. We are unlikely to see a 2008-style crisis where strings of banks topple over.

But this does not mean that debt has disappeared. Far from it. The Bank for International Settlements calculates that global debt to gross domestic product is now 40 per cent higher — yes, higher — today than it was a decade ago. That is partly due to rising government borrowing in the west. Chinese debt has also exploded. But leverage has crept, almost unnoticed, into the corporate world.

> To make matters worse, the structure of markets is changing due to a digital revolution

Standard and Poor's, for example, calculates that global non-financial corporate debt grew by 15 percentage points to 96 per cent of GDP in the past six years, with some 37 per cent of companies deemed to be "highly leveraged", up from 32 per cent in 2007. And while this is easy to service in a world of low interest rates, central banks are starting to raise rates. Indeed, this week the 10-year treasury yield rose above 2.8 per cent.

One way to make sense of this week's events, then, is that investors are starting to wake up to these issues.

This highlights a second point: financial engineering has proliferated in the low-rate era. A decade ago, investors tried to manufacturer higher returns with products like collateralised debt obligations, or CDOs. This week it was other three-letter acronyms, such as those ETNs, that blew up.

Thankfully, the scale of the exotic products creating havoc this week is a mere $6bn-$8bn, and they only affect equity markets, not credit channels. But the bigger point is this: in recent years many investors have built their portfolios assuming that rates would stay low. It will not be easy to unwind this calmly.

To make matters worse, the structure of markets is changing due to a digital revolution. JPMorgan estimates that today a mere 10 per cent of equity trading is being conducted in the old-fashioned way, by discretionary human traders; the rest is mediated by computer programs.

This appears to have contributed to the wild market swings we saw last week. It also creates a practical problem for regulators: the officials (and investors) who understand cyber issues tend to sit in different departments from those who study finance.

The good news is that these issues will not necessarily spark a full-blown crisis — at least not anytime soon. The core of the financial system is much healthier than before, regulators are (a little) wiser, the global economy is still growing and many investors remain flush with cash.

But the crucial point to understand is that as rates rise we will almost certainly see more financial shocks. So scoff, if you like, at Lilkanna's folly. But his or her bad bet was a merely an extreme version of the game that many investors have played in a world of cheap money and rising debt. Ignore that at your peril.

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Germany defies Europe's nationalist tide

GLOBAL POLITICS
Philip Stephens

There was a time when Europe thought it had made its peace with history. The nations of East Asia — Japan, China, Korea — might nurture the embers of conflicts past, but Europe had liberated itself with the creation of the EU. You did not have to be an ardent Europhile to see that economic integration served as the midwife for postwar reconciliation.

All this was before Poland's authoritarian government reopened a claim for war reparations against its neighbour Germany, and Hungary's prime minister Viktor Orban sought to rehabilitate the reputation of his country's fascist wartime leader Miklos Horthy. The ruling Law and Justice party (PiS) in Warsaw now wants to criminalise any suggestion that some Poles were complicit in the operation of Nazi concentration camps.

Nations mostly celebrate history by marking triumphs over adversity or, sometimes, bathing in the nostalgia of past glories. In its moment of denial, Brexit Britain cannot get enough of Churchillian reminiscence about standing alone. The new nationalism is rooted in mostly imagined grievance.

Mr Orban has never quite reconciled himself to the loss of Hungarian territory under the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. Jaroslaw Kaczynski, the leader of PiS, sees a German or Russian plot around every corner.

The nationalist right has a keen eye for enemies. Jews have always been a favourite target. Now they are joined among adversaries of old by Muslim refugees arriving from the Middle East. Nor is Mr Orban alone in his revisionist take on 1930s dictators. In far-right Italian circles you often hear that history has "misunderstood" the fascist leader Benito Mussolini.

Harder to comprehend have been angry demonstrations in Athens against suggestions that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia might more simply be called Macedonia. The tiny Balkan state stands accused of seeking to appropriate Greek heritage. But is Greece's identity really quite so fragile? Surely after the tribulations of recent years the nationalists could find more recent grudges than an argument about the lineage of Philip of Macedon?

There is one European nation that has never sought to forget the history of the continent during the first half of the 20th century. Germans remain at once uncomfortable about talking about the past, but determined to confront it. This way they can legitimise the present.

Walk the streets of Berlin and there is no escape from Hitler's calumnies — from the small, gold memorial plaques studded in the pavement to mark places where individual Jews were seized, to the grim but inspiring Holocaust memorial next to the Brandenburg gate and the bleak account of the rise of Nazism in the museum of German history.

Next week foreign and defence policy chiefs from across the advanced western democracies will gather for the annual Munich Security Conference. Two of the conclusions of their deliberations can be written in advance. Donald Trump's disavowal of global leadership in favour of "America first" nationalism leaves Europe to do more to safeguard its own security. And the nation most able to shoulder more of the defence burden? Germany.

The hosts cannot complain. It was in Munich that chancellor Angela Merkel last summer offered a caustic assessment of Mr Trump as an unreliable partner. Only last month in Davos she called for Europe to "take its destiny into its own hands". Talk to policymakers in Berlin and you get the same message: as Europe's most powerful nation, Germany will play its part.

> There is one country that has never sought to escape the history of the continent

I wonder. Ms Merkel may tell international audiences that Germany will pay up for defence and security, but the draft coalition agreement her Christian Democrats have negotiated with the Social Democrats tells a rather different story. Beyond a few bromides — "German foreign policy is dedicated to peace" — the draft says nothing about Germany's role in preserving an open international order. As for defence, well, "the Bundeswehr remains an indispensable element of German security policy".

Critics call this freeriding. And there is something of that. Germany is a stable, prosperous society and its citizens have grown wealthy as others paid for Europe's security. But no one should underestimate the weight of history.

Berlin's Invaliden cemetery was built more than 250 years ago on the orders of Frederick the Great to memorialise Prussia's war heroes. Among the graves is the tomb of the warrior Gerhard von Scharnhorst. But do not expect grandeur — the monuments sit on a small scrap of ill-tended land hemmed in by apartment blocks and the canal behind the city's main railway station.

Scharnhorst shares the ground with the authors of Operation Valkyrie, the abortive attempt by military officers to assassinate Hitler. Somewhere, in an unmarked grave, lies Reinhard Heydrich, the SS officer who chaired the infamous Wannsee conference.

This is our "Arlington", a former German foreign minister told me laconically. Another way of putting it would be to say that Germany's stubborn pacifism keeps clear sight of history. That is inconvenient for those of us who believe that Europe does indeed need to do more to defend itself. But Germany at least has held on to a true account of events that angry nationalists pretend to have forgotten.

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Brexit has replaced the stiff upper lip with quivering rage

ECONOMICS
Martin Wolf

Bewildered foreigners often ask me what is happening to my country. This reminds me of my youth, when the UK was known as "the sick man of Europe". This time their concern is not over the economy, but politics.

The surprise is also greater. British economic superiority faded long since. But how, they ask, has a country famed for stable and pragmatic parliamentary democracy fallen into such an embarrassing mess: a government unable to govern; the two main parties split; parliament cowering before "the will of the people" as determined by a referendum; politicians assailing officials, media assailing the judiciary — all happening in the hysterical atmosphere of a witch hunt? This does not seem British. British conservatism was once associated with the stiff upper lip. It now quivers with rage.

So what is going on? The answer is that the country is in the middle of a civil war. The EU referendum did not resolve this war: the two sides are too evenly matched and contemptuous of each other for that. The war is over the sort of country this is, maybe even over whether the UK is to be a country at all. True, this is a peaceful civil war. That is the abiding virtue of the democratic political process. But it is still a schism between irreconcilable opponents.

Civil war has happened in Britain before, in the 17th-century conflict over whether sovereignty lay with king or parliament. A more peaceful conflict accompanied the long march towards universal suffrage. We celebrated a milestone on that journey — the granting of votes to some women in 1918 — this week. The 20th-century conflict between labour and capital might have been far more brutal, without the unifying force of two world wars.

The conflict this time is over the UK's destiny: over whether it is just another European country; over who determines laws binding on British people; over who decides who may live here; and over whether the European project is the path to a better future, or a socialist plot, a capitalist plot, or merely a plot against democratic sovereignty.

The most fascinating feature of the debate is that the far left and far right agree against the centre. They may agree on little else. But they concur that the EU is a conspiracy against parliamentary sovereignty — against the right of a temporary parliamentary majority to do as it pleases with the people. For a leftwing socialist, the aim is to create a socialist paradise. For a rightwing free-marketeer, it is to create a capitalist one. Either way, the EU is the enemy.

> The referendum did not resolve the UK civil war; the two sides remain mutually contemptuous

Successful parties must embrace the extremes, yet also spread far into the centre. That is why Brexit has split both parties. This is also why 20 months after the referendum and nearly 11 months after triggering Article 50, the government has barely discussed what Brexit means and the opposition has no idea what it ultimately desires. The public was persuaded to vote for departure, with next to no discussion of the destination. This was no accident. The various Brexit factions know what they wanted to leave; they have no shared view of where they want to go.

The intensity of feeling is also not so surprising. In part, the UK is victim of its past successes. A small offshore island became, temporarily, a superpower. It defined itself against Europe and, inevitably, against any power wishing to dominate Europe. In this, it found allies. Now, Europe is uniting while the UK is very much not a superpower. So what does it choose? Is it to be an irrelevant offshore island or a part of a united Europe? The choice has to be divisive.

When divisions are so deep, nobody is considered neutral. This is particularly true for the Brexiters, since they are the revolutionary and so the more passionate faction. Anybody not for them is against them. All the great institutions of the state, carefully designed to be neutral, have become suspect. A *soi-disant* conservative, such as Jacob Rees-Mogg, becomes a weapon of constitutional destruction.

How will this end? The answer is that anything is possible. Could there still be a "no-deal Brexit"? Yes. Could there be another referendum? Yes. But the likelihood is that the UK will exit on terms laid down, in detail, by the EU. When a country is this divided and its political processes are in such disarray, someone else has to sort things out. The EU will do so, because that is in its interests.

The EU will not let the UK have its cake and eat it. It is led by people who also have a historical goal: not to return to the past. Their history was not British history and their aims are not British aims. They will determine the terms of the separation. We will then see whether the UK's civil war is resolved, or renewed in other, yet more bitter, ways.

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Five Star struggles to sate Italy's hunger for change

OPINION
Bill Emmott

It is a sign of Silvio Berlusconi's Trump-like talent that the wily 81-year-old has got everyone talking about him in the campaign for Italy's general election on March 4, even when his party is running a distant third in the polls. The party that should really be the centre of attention is the frontrunner, the Five Star Movement. For it, not Mr Berlusconi, is both the country's true hope and its greatest despair.

Five years ago, when Italy held its last general election, two forces emerged proposing radical change, both from outside the mainstream. One was the young mayor of Florence, Matteo Renzi, who a year later stabbed his Democratic party colleague, Enrico Letta, in the back and took over as prime minister despite never having been elected to national office. The other was Five Star, which grabbed more than 25 per cent of the votes despite having been born only four years earlier and being led by a comedian, Beppe Grillo, who wasn't even running for parliament.

Mr Renzi, like Nicolas Sarkozy when he was elected French president in 2007, promised a rupture with the old ways of politics that he struggled to deliver. After less than three years in office he crashed and burnt, losing a referendum on constitutional change on which he had unwisely bet his future.

With Mr Renzi's centre-left Democratic party split and slipping in the polls, 11 per cent of the workforce unemployed, youth unemployment stuck at nearly 33 per cent and economic growth under-performing the rest of the eurozone, the way should now be clear for the other reforming force to sweep into power.

> With the opposition divided, the way should be clear for a reforming force to sweep into power

If Mr Renzi resembles Mr Sarkozy, the party the Five Star Movement resembles most is Emmanuel Macron's La République en Marche. It too draws support and membership from both left and right, young and old and, crucially for Italy, north and south. Like En Marche, its activists and voters are mainly middle class. Now it has dropped Mr Grillo's former insistence on an (unconstitutional) referendum on Italy's euro membership, it even looks potentially constructive in European terms.

Moreover, let there be no doubt: Italy needs change. Burdened by a public debt of over 130 per cent of gross domestic product, inherited from the profligate 1980s but worsened by economic stagnation over the past 20 years, the country went backwards during the eight years Mr Berlusconi served as prime minister in 2001-06 and 2008-11. The old vice of corruption revived, the justice system worsened and no significant reforms were even attempted by his governments.

Five Star is the party that should be offering a new future, and the nearly 30 per cent of the electorate backing it are surely hoping for one. The trouble is it needs 40 per cent to form a government. The reason it does not look like getting it is that although it is Italy's En Marche, it lacks a Macron.

It is not just a matter of a person, although Five Star's 31-year-old candidate for the prime ministership, Luigi Di Maio, plainly lacks Mr Macron's experience, expertise and savoir faire, and is being populist on the issue of trans-Mediterranean migration, putting off centrist voters. It is that the party lacks any cohesive team that looks like a credible government in waiting. This is the fault of Mr Grillo and his insistence on running the party through a fake online democracy, with candidates chosen by handfuls of voters.

With less than four weeks to go, there is scarcely time to make up for this. Announcing a potential cabinet, including a candidate for the crucial post of finance minister, could help. If the only viable government after March 4 proves to be a grand coalition for which Mr Berlusconi acts as kingmaker, Five Star will have just itself to blame. It will have failed its change-hungry voters and it will have failed Italy.

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Lex.

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SoftBank/Swiss Re: tome slip

Think of SoftBank boss Masayoshi Son as the owner of the Library of Babel envisaged by writer Jorge Luis Borges. Many of the infinitely expanding collection of tomes, and deals, make no sense. True to form, SoftBank plans to add to its shelves a slice of Swiss Re, the reinsurance group. As with SoftBank's other follies, this one does not offer good value for its shareholders.

Mr Son's plan with Swiss Re is to disrupt the insurance industry. This would add to a SoftBank bibliography of business already covering fields as diverse as energy, robotics and baseball. Organising these stacks takes something more than the Dewey Decimal System. Adding a minority stake in a big reinsurer would only add to the complexity. So far, SoftBank's foray into insurance is represented by a holding, alongside Alibaba, in Zhong-An, a Chinese purveyor of esoteric insurance. Flight-delay insurance anyone? How Swiss Re connects to this quirky business is obscure.

Shares in Swiss Re jumped reflexively 4 per cent, although what the reinsurer hopes to get from any transaction is as mysterious as the motives of Mr Son. We can assume that Swiss Re does not require more capital. A superfluity of that is depressing returns in global reinsurance. Net profits have fallen at a compounded rate of 12 per cent over the past three years. Perhaps SoftBank expects to suck data from Swiss Re's collected works, for use in digital disruption. If so, paying up to $10bn for less than a third of the group looks an expensive way of obtaining a reader's card.

Paying that much does buy yearly dividends of more than $500m. Yet SoftBank separately confirmed yesterday that it planned to list about 30 per cent of its Japanese mobile phone unit. Compare that affiliate income to the post tax stream to be sold — not less than $1.2bn. Even with a capital inflow, over time that hardly looks a good spread. SoftBank's market value lies below the net value of its businesses, especially its holding in Alibaba. Given that the domestic wireless initial public offering is meant to help unlock this conglomerate discount, another investment with unmeasurable contributions to SoftBank can only confuse matters further.

Expect dazed looks from researchers poring over SoftBank's books seeking answers. In black and white, buying a stake in Swiss Re does not read well.

Tesla: spirited guide

Earnings guidance is a dangerous drug. In 2007, a US bipartisan commission argued it should be scrapped: it creates "adverse incentives to forgo value-added investments in long-term projects". Executives become obsessed with hitting the next quarter's numbers. Often they issue soft targets for a sugar high. Even that gets harder as investors wise up.

Not Elon Musk. The Tesla chief, who blasted a car into space, cannot be accused of being distracted by his Wall Street promises. Nor has he been corrupted by conservatism. On Wednesday, the electric carmaker's earnings were unremarkable — little more than a pit-stop on the way to the glory of the chequered flag or a wipeout. Guidance, though, spewed out of Mr Musk. Nothing as pedestrian as earnings per share — perhaps because Tesla does not have any — but an array of other promises and bets.

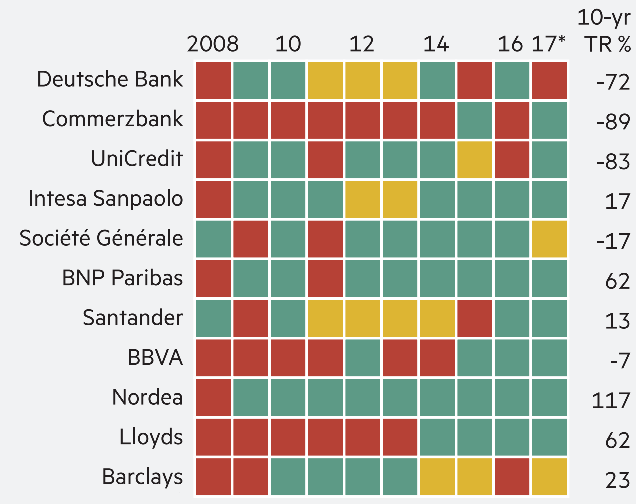
Among the goals for this year: sustained positive quarterly operating income, which Tesla has recorded for only one quarter in its history; 5,000-a-week production of the Model 3, which was originally due by the end of 2017; to be profitable according to generally accepted accounting principles, which Tesla has achieved in only two previous quarters in tiny amounts; to have a car drive autonomously from Los Angeles to New York, which was expected last year; an improved gross margin on Tesla's existing S and X models, which has fallen for the past two quarters.

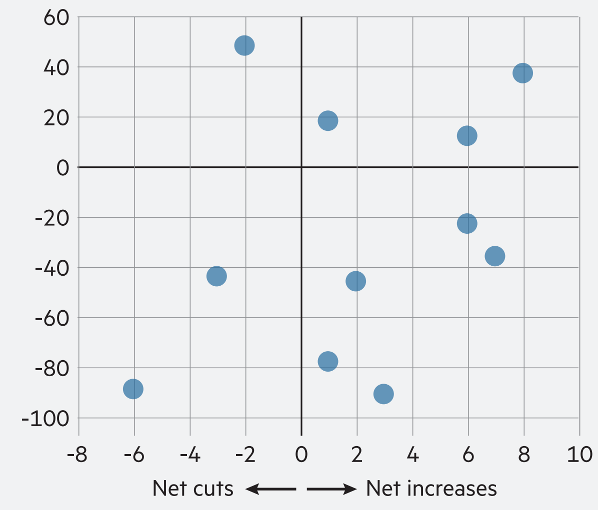
And proving that Mr Musk is not fixated on the short term, he offered guidance that four years from now Tesla would be producing 100,000 electric haulage trucks a year, a vehicle that was unveiled only in November.

Sifting through this guidance and sorting it into buckets of missed targets, achievements that have been realised and those that may still come to pass is exhausting and perhaps ultimately fruitless. The loyalty of Tesla shareholders is proven. Only evidence that long-term profits are not achievable will shake their faith.

European banks: the yield field

Banks are becoming more consistent dividend payers as capital issues are resolved, economies recover and costs are cut. Over the past 10 years, there has been surprisingly little correlation between maintaining payouts and share price performance. That may change as managers focus on profits, not growth





FT graphic Source: Bloomberg *2017 dividends for Santander, Barclays and Lloyds are forecasts

Dividends are back. Two of Europe's most popular banking recovery stocks are restarting payouts. So long as lenders focus on profits rather than growth, owning high dividend banks will be a more crowded trade.

Yesterday, Italy's UniCredit said it would pay a 32 cent dividend after beating forecasts. German lender Commerzbank pledged to pay an unspecified amount in respect of 2018. It could arguably have paid out this year given the progress made on its restructuring. Shares in both, already trending up, rose further.

Dividends serve two purposes. One, obviously, is to reward providers of capital. This is an emotive subject for shareholders of investment banks, given how well the men in red braces have been rewarded for destroying shareholder wealth. And dividends are generally responsible for the lion's share of long-term equity returns.

Payouts also have a valuable signalling effect. A steady or rising dividend suggests a business is managed and financed well. In cyclical industries, a consistent ratio of payouts to profits fulfils the same purpose. Here, banks have sent mixed messages, with dividends switched on and then off again, sometimes more than wiped out by huge capital increases.

So far, there has been less correlation between consistency and share prices than one might expect. Yes, Scandi paragons of virtue such as Nordea have the best dividend records and also turned in the best share price performances. But the UK's Lloyds, which paid nothing for six years, has done better than Intesa of Italy, which paid out 74 per cent of total net profit between 2014 and 2017.

This is partly down to company-specific issues such as worries over capital or non-performing loans; and partly to the 2010-12 eurozone crisis, which had less effect on UK, Swiss and Scandinavian banks.

With Europe's economy growing again, serious capital issues mostly resolved and Augean efforts under way to cut costs and resolve bad loans, expect banks to reward shareholders more often. Fairly or not, that may mean banks which have always done so will get rather less recognition for their generosity.

Ashmore: jubilation

Billions of dollars have flowed to countries with patchy reputations for solvency in the post-crisis years of cheap money. Yet there is no need to launch another Jubilee campaign of debt forgiveness just yet. A week or so of global market volatility has not undone the combination of a weak dollar, low global interest rates and GDP growth that keeps problems at bay for indebted emerging economies — and the funds that invest in them.

Yesterday, UK-listed specialist fund manager Ashmore said assets under management increased 18 per cent on the previous half year to $69.5bn. It should see demand for its products continue to rise in 2018.

After a brutal few years, Ashmore's recovery matches that of the bonds in which it invests. Its shares trade at about 19 times next year's earnings, higher than both its peer group and its historical average. The market environment warrants this, so long as the focus remains on cost control.

Ashmore has decided to absorb its research costs, rather than bill clients, following the introduction of Mifid II last month. Rivals half the size estimate their costs at about £1m. If Ashmore's were double that sum it would almost eliminate the reduction in operating costs earned by a headcount reduction.

Better client money inflows plus investment gains have not been enough to improve profits. Blame adverse currency moves and smaller gains from "seed capital" investments. More client money means higher management fee income. But landing some big new clients has lifted assets at the expense of fee margins, which are down to 50 basis points from 54 a year ago.

Offering more alternative products would bump up that margin. And higher-yielding EM debt should attract more client interest while rates remain low in the developed world, meaning higher overall fees. The capacity is there. Ashmore is back on an upswing, and it could add another $10bn to assets before it regains its 2013 high.

TDC/Macquarie: felicific calculus

Denmark is among the world's happiest countries. So what happens when its largest pension fund teams up with an Australian infrastructure investor deemed so aggressive it has been dubbed the "vampire kangaroo"?

Nothing as nasty as cost-cutting, if comments from Macquarie and three Danish pension funds can be believed. After approaching TDC, the country's biggest telecoms company, to discuss an all-cash deal of DKr38bn ($6.2bn) they stressed the positives. Their plans include investing to improve Danish networks. Job cuts are not envisaged.

The mooted offer is at a 25 per cent premium to the average three-month share price. At a mooted price of about DKr47 per share, the enterprise value of TDC would be about 7.5 times forecast earnings before usual deductions. Too low, said TDC. It argued investors would be better off with its current strategy, exemplified by its $2.5bn offer for entertainment assets of Sweden's Modern Times Group, the latest in a series of telecoms-media convergence deals.

But the approach should gladden TDC's long-suffering investors. They have watched the company's return on equity drop nearly two-thirds to 6.2 per cent over five years. Nor are they enthusiastic about the company's strategy — news of the MTG deal sent the shares down 8 per cent.

What about the pension funds, which invest for every worker in Denmark? They have good reason to like the low risks of infrastructure. TDC has been a reliable generator of cash flow, and there is scope to increase debt which is currently about 2.7 times forecast earnings before standard deductions.

Yet the investment would face uncertain returns. TDC is a dominant player in the most difficult telecoms market in Europe.

Competition is unlikely to diminish in a small, flat and densely populated state where it is cheap to build networks. A takeover would boost the happiness of TDC investors more than Danish pensioners.

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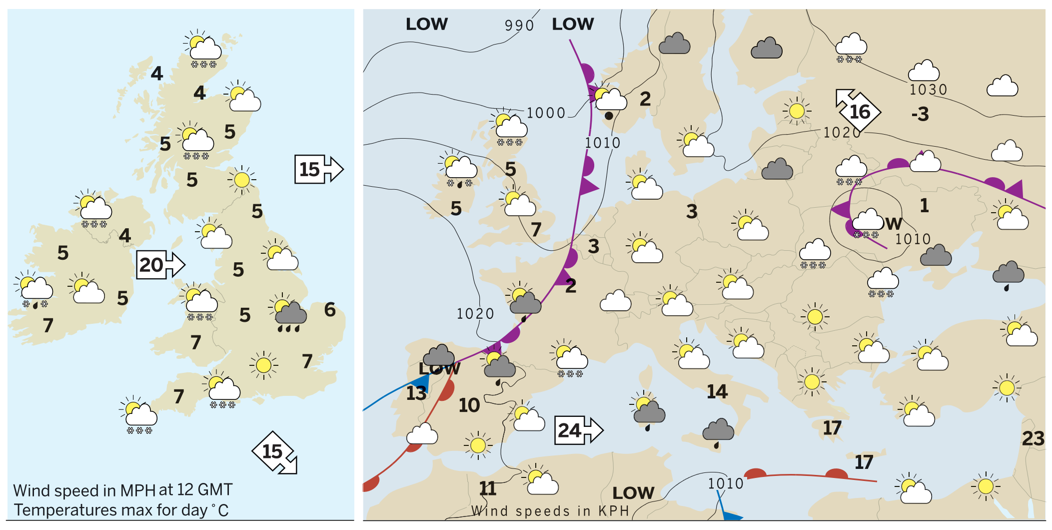
WEATHER

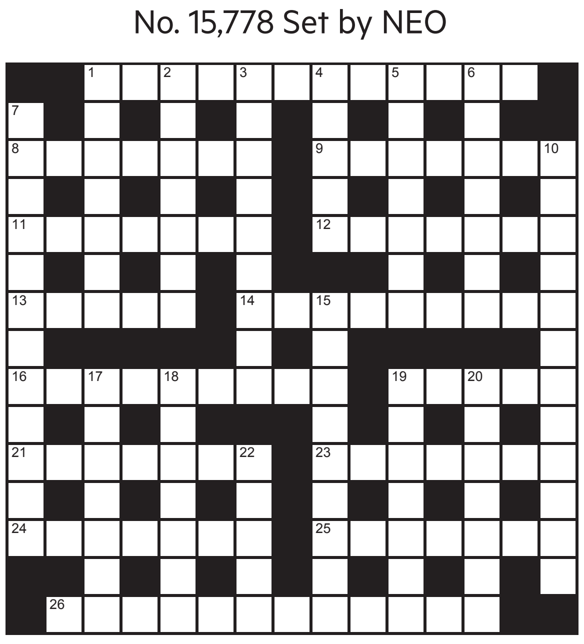


Forecasts by MeteoGroup

Today's temperatures Maximum for day °C & °F Warm front Cold front Occluded front

Amsterdam	Sleet	3	37
Athens	Cloudy	16	61
B'ham	Sleet	5	41
Bangkok	Fair	31	88
Barcelona	Sun	10	50
Beijing	Sun	5	41
Belfast	Fair	4	39
Belgrade	Cloudy	7	45
Berlin	Fair	3	37
Brussels	Snow	2	36
Budapest	Cloudy	5	41
Buenos Aires	Thunder	29	84
Cardiff	Sun	7	45
Chicago	Snow	-2	28
Cologne	Fair	5	41
Copenhagen	Fair	1	34
Delhi	Sun	23	73
Doha	Sun	26	79
Dubai	Sun	24	75
Dublin	Sun	5	41
Edinburgh	Sun	5	41
Frankfurt	Cloudy	5	41
Geneva	Cloudy	7	45
Glasgow	Snow	5	41
Hamburg	Sun	3	37
Helsinki	Cloudy	-4	25
Hong Kong	Fair	19	66
Istanbul	Fair	13	55
Jersey	Hail	7	45
Lisbon	Cloudy	12	54
London	Shower	7	45
Los Angeles	Sun	22	72
Luxembourg	Snow	1	34
Lyon	Cloudy	6	43
Madrid	Fair	10	50
Manchester	Sleet	5	41
Miami	Cloudy	27	81
Milan	Cloudy	9	48
Montreal	Cloudy	-8	18
Moscow	Cloudy	-3	27
Mumbai	Sun	30	86
Munich	Cloudy	2	36
New York	Cloudy	2	36
Nice	Sun	12	54
Paris	Snow	2	36
Prague	Cloudy	2	36
Reykjavik	Snow	-1	30
Rio	Sun	33	91
Rome	Shower	13	55
San Francisco	Sun	19	66
Stockholm	Fair	2	36
Strasbourg	Cloudy	5	41
Sydney	Thunder	28	82
Tokyo	Sun	10	50
Toronto	Snow	-5	23
Vancouver	Fair	8	46
Vienna	Fair	2	36
Warsaw	Cloudy	1	34
Washington	Fair	8	46
Zurich	Cloudy	4	39

CROSSWORD
No. 15,778 Set by NEO

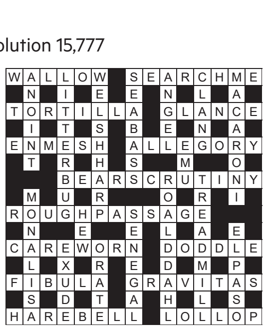


JOTTER PAD

ACROSS
1 Inflexible two days in with men squabbling over weapon (6-6)
8 Clocked high speed in reverse with surface frozen? (7)
9 Uncultured bachelor interrupts short argument (7)
11 While travelling north, hiding among Europeans (2,5)
12 Group in most natural surroundings (7)
13 Vote to exclude leader's share (5)
14 One joins Selecter playing for another 16 (9)
16 Adventurous writer – he's entitled to stay in with good wife (9)
19 Irishman seats daughter in large chair (5)
21 Flush with success? The opposite! (4,3)
23 Final word's mine in each pub (7)
24 12 of mystery finally revealed in full (7)
25 Around knight find evasive person so polite? (7)
26 End the term on being displaced? (12)

DOWN
1 Logical person sure to succeed (7)
2 Election event in detail (7)
3 Peculiar chap is secret fraternal member (9)
4 Driver abroad leaves vehicle for brawl (5)
5 Two presents unlikely to be found? (7)
6 Firm answer man accepts (7)
7 Wife left bed an aroused Athena, inspired by husband's technique (4,8)
10 Dog and Duck? That's where real animals drink! (8,4)
15 Roman historian discounting first class colleges (3,6)
17 Folk instrument's fixed in damper (7)
18 Ancient implement's one tossed on fire, getting hot (7)
19 Extremely sadistic niece perhaps requiring discipline (7)
20 Make connection with European Court in local language (7)
22 Work force in London seen over time (5)

Solution 15,777



Companies & Markets
FINANCIAL TIMES

Lure of LNG China to the fore as host of willing buyers emerge — DAVID SHEPPARD, PAGE 26

Seeking insurance SoftBank's puzzling bid for a chunk of Swiss Re — ANALYSIS, PAGE 15

TalkTalk profit fears hit dividend

- Broadband provider to raise £200m
- Balance sheet woe undercuts network plans

NIC FILDES
TELECOMS CORRESPONDENT

TalkTalk said its profits would be lower than forecast and cut its dividend for the second time in a year while revealing plans to provide new superfast fibre optic broadband to 3m UK homes and businesses.

Shares in the broadband provider fell 13 per cent in response to the news and the announcement that TalkTalk would shore up its balance sheet with a £200m share placing. This and the "temporary" cut to the dividend are designed to ease concerns that it might breach banking covenants.

TalkTalk said the dividend would be cut from 7.5p a year to 2.5p, to allow investment in fibre broadband, and that the final dividend for 2018 would be 1.5p. It said earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation this year would be between £230m and £245m, compared with previous guidance of between £270m and £300m.

Revenue rose 1 per cent in the third quarter, it said, and 37,000 new customers signed up, while its forecast for full-year customer growth has been raised to between 150,000 and 160,000.

The balance sheet concerns overshadowed TalkTalk's plans to battle BT's Openreach in the market for superfast broadband. TalkTalk said yesterday that it would form a new company with Infracapital, part of M&G Prudential, to lay full fibre networks to 3m homes.

The plan will cost £1.5bn, about £1bn of which will be debt. Infracapital will fund 80 per cent with TalkTalk supplying the remainder. TalkTalk will include its fibre network in York in the new vehicle. The network is expected to take five to six years to build.

Tristia Harrison, chief executive, said the company was aware of the scale of the job but that provision of full fibre was important because the current access rates of 3 per cent in the UK were "completely woeful".

> 'We see real opportunity to grow the business while investing in full fibre'

TalkTalk is confident it will continue to expand its customer base, which will enable it to reduce debt, fund fibre and restore its dividend, she said.

Charles Dunstone, executive chairman, said: "Looking ahead, we see real opportunity to keep growing the core business while investing in full fibre."

The fibre plan increases pressure on Openreach, which this month raised its target of providing 2m full fibre lines by 2020 to a 3m target. Vodafone is working with CityFibre to lay full fibre lines to 1m homes with the ultimate aim of 5m lines. A number of smaller companies have also been investing.

Lombard page 18

Payout restraint Rising yields spell pain

Rising bond yields as central banks slowly retreat from the era of easy money have already become a challenge for dividend-paying companies. So far this year, Wall Street dividend payers are lagging behind the broad market.

An interesting trend is also emerging in the UK, where some companies have issued profit warnings and cut their payouts.

Andrew Lapthorne at Société Générale says that its monthly dividend risk screen of high-dividend-yield stocks with poor-quality balance sheets is dominated by the UK. Of the 50 companies that make up the list, 21 are listed in the UK.

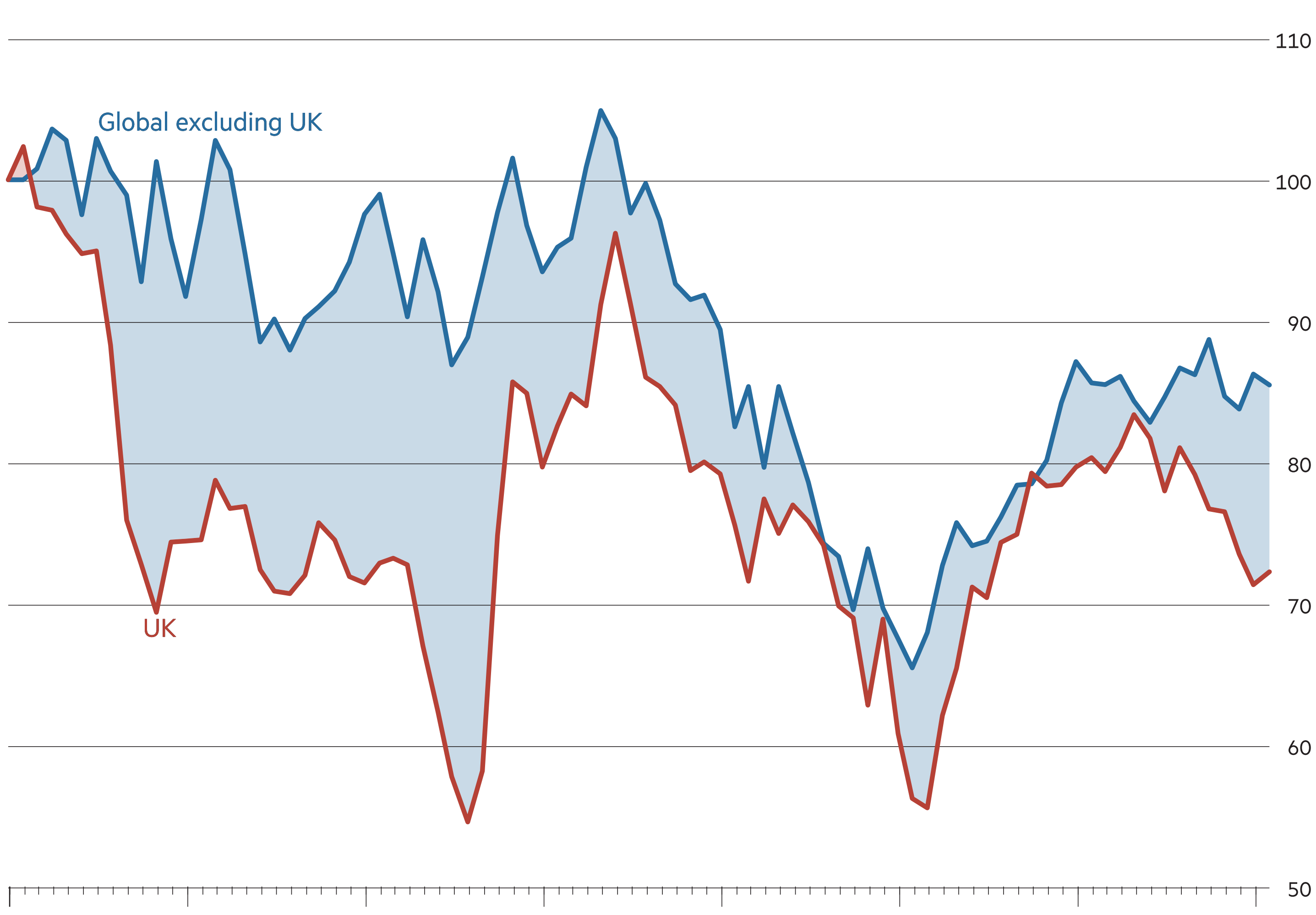
Is the UK the canary in the coal mine? Loading up balance sheets with debt and keeping dividends flowing has not just been a UK story during the easy money era.

Longview Economics estimates that some 12 per cent of US companies are zombies — defined as having earnings before interest and tax that do not cover their interest expense.

The big difference at the moment is that a weaker UK economy compared with the rest of the world is a catalyst for profit warnings from indebted companies that herald a dividend cut.

As global bond yields rise, Mr Lapthorne says that we are seeing a substantial move against low-quality credit. Any tempering of global growth will weigh against companies with weak balance sheets that pay chunky dividends. *Michael Mackenzie*

Expect more dividend cuts in the UK
Relative performance of high dividend risk stocks (Rebased, 100=31 December 2010)



Smart Money

John Authers

Everyone could see Monday's financial accident coming. Exchange-traded notes that bet on volatility to stay low tripled their investors' money last year — obviously unsustainable. The US stock market had never managed to go so long without even the mildest hiccup. A jolt was coming. The many who said they were not surprised by the market's brief freefall were telling the truth. But none could claim to have know just *when* it was going to happen.

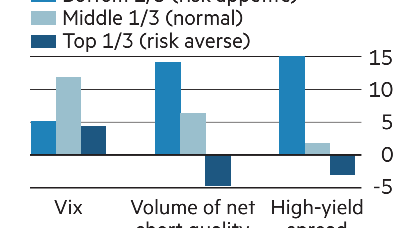
What signs might have given away that the end of the Big Calm was imminent? No timing model is perfect, which is why most of us should hedge our bets. But by coincidence, Andrew Lapthorne at SocGen published on Monday a model that would have worked. It involves looking at junk.

The nub of the argument is that the volatility of stocks and bonds backed by companies with poor balance sheets will indicate a coming drawdown better than a rise in the popular Vix index, which covers the volatility of the market as a whole. When investors get jumpy about the weakest companies, it is a sign of trouble. Since 2000, SocGen indeed found that when the volatility of the worst quality companies in both equities and bonds is highest, S&P 500 drawdowns follow (shown in the chart). By contrast, the Vix sent no such signal: subsequent returns were roughly equal no matter what the level of the Vix.

What happened this time? When bond yields began to rise, there was a straightforward rotation from defensive stocks that investors were holding for their dividend income — such as utilities, which have sold off most in the last two months — into more cyclical stocks. This said little about the overall market. But then the stocks with the weakest balance sheets began to wobble, shortly before that worry afflicted the entire market. Last week, the volatility of lowest-quality companies rose into the top 30 per cent of its range. Junk companies did function just like canaries in a coal mine.

Meanwhile Vix remained unnaturally calm ahead of its explosion, as did high-yield spreads. They may well be unnaturally depressed by the lingering effects of central bank intervention in bond markets. So those who really want to try timing this mess should watch the stock of over-levered companies. There are plenty to choose from.

S&P 500 after different risk regimes
Annualised total returns, 2000-15 (%)



Source: SocGen Research

When the volatility of the worst quality companies in both equities and bonds is highest, equity drawdowns follow. The Vix sent no such signal

john.authers@ft.com

Ricard chief shows naked ambition for vodka sales

The new ads for Pernod Ricard's Absolut, pictured, say it is 'the vodka with nothing to hide'. Alexandre Ricard, chief, borrowed the idea in a naked video for the campaign. 'I spend a lot of time saying we need creativity and audacity: someone said: Walk the walk.'

Analysis ▶PAGE 14

UniCredit leads way as robust economy sparks revival for eurozone lenders

MARTIN ARNOLD — LONDON
DAVID KEOHANE — PARIS

Europe's banking sector offered a rare glimmer of hope as leading Italian, French and German lenders reported better than expected results, boosted by the strengthening eurozone economy and their cost-cutting efforts.

Eurozone banks have been laggards for several years, weighed down by negative interest rates and high levels of bad loans. But analysts welcomed nascent signs of recovery in fourth-quarter figures published by UniCredit, Société Générale and Commerzbank.

"It's been a decent week for European banks," said Eoin Mullany, analyst at Berenberg. "Cost-cutting is starting to bear fruit for some, others have strong fee growth, but there is no one theme that unifies them."

Italy's UniCredit posted its best fourth-quarter profit for a decade, lifted by lower operating costs, a drop in provisions for bad loans, strong revenue growth, and a lower tax bill. Jean-Pierre Mustier, who has targeted costs and bad loans since becoming chief executive, hailed the "increasingly strong commercial dynamics across the group".

Italy's biggest bank by assets reported net profit of €801m, against a €13.6bn loss a year ago, and said it planned to restart its dividend at 32 cents a share after scrapping its payout last year. Its shares, which have gained 45 per cent in the past year, rose 3 per cent yesterday.

SocGen outstripped forecasts, helped by strong revenue growth in eastern Europe and Africa and resilience at its investment bank compared with rivals.

The French bank's net income fell to €69m in the fourth quarter, down 82 per cent over the previous year. However, analysts had expected a loss of €300m, due to restructuring costs and a hit from tax reform, according to Reuters data. Revenue was €6.32bn, beating expectations. The stock was up 2.2 per cent.

Germany's Commerzbank posted fourth-quarter net income of €90m, down from €182m a year ago but ahead of forecasts at €64m.

Additional reporting by Patrick McGee in Frankfurt

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Companies / Sectors / People

Companies

Sectors

People

COMPANIES

Oil & gas

Total boosts payouts as earnings soar

French producer promises 10 per cent dividend rise and $5bn shares buyback

ANDREW WARD — ENERGY EDITOR

Total says it will increase its dividend 10 per cent in the next three years and buy back up to $5bn worth of shares in a sign of oil investors beginning to reap the benefits of higher crude prices.

Shareholders spent much of the past three years worrying about the sustainability of oil companies' dividends as the industry experienced its deepest downturn for a generation. But those concerns have dissipated as higher oil prices help to repair producers' balance sheets and investors are refocusing on the prospect for improved returns.

Total announced yesterday a 1.2 per cent increase in its full-year dividend for 2017 to €2.48 and said there would be a further 3.2 per cent rise in 2018 with an aim to lift the payout by 10 per cent over the next three years. A further $5bn would be returned to shareholders through buybacks between 2018 and 2020, said the French oil and gas group.

"The board is confident today that we will deliver growing cash flow and we can increase returns to shareholders," said Patrick Pouyanne, chief executive.

Fourth-quarter net earnings jumped 19 per cent to $2.9bn, slightly ahead of analysts' expectations.

BP and Royal Dutch Shell have also reported sharply increased profitability in the past week as deep cost cuts made during the downturn have led to soaring cash flow now that oil prices are recovering. Oil prices averaged $54 per barrel in 2017, up a fifth from 2016, and the recovery has continued this year with Brent crude, the international benchmark, hitting three-year highs above $70 last month before falling back to about $67 in recent days.

$2.9bn
Fourth-quarter net earnings, an increase of 19 per cent

2.57m
Barrels per day produced in 2017, a rise of 4.6 per cent on 2016

BP announced on Tuesday that it had repurchased $343m of shares during the fourth quarter after becoming the first of the European oil majors to launch a buyback scheme since the downturn.

Royal Dutch Shell is yet to act on its promise, made at the time of its $50bn deal to purchase BG Group in 2015, to buy back $25bn of shares by 2020 but reiterated the pledge last week and said it would start "sooner rather than later".

The buybacks will end a period in which investors in European oil and gas companies have seen shares diluted. Most large European producers avoided cutting their dividends during the downturn by issuing some of their payout in shares, or scrip, rather than cash. Shell ended its scrip programme last November and BP and Total have vowed to counter the dilution by buying back shares equivalent to those issued as scrip. The latest $5bn of buybacks announced by Total would be in addition to the scrip offset already promised.

Shares in Total were up 2 per cent at €45.66 yesterday afternoon.

Over the full year, Total's adjusted net profits, excluding one-off items, were up 28 per cent at $10.6bn. Operating cash flow, excluding working capital changes, rose 25 per cent to $6bn during the quarter and $21.1bn for the full year.

Production averaged 2.57m barrels per day in 2017, 4.6 per cent higher than the year before. Annual cost savings since 2014 reached $3.7bn in 2017 and production costs fell to $5.40 per barrel from $9.90 three years ago.

INSIDE BUSINESS
TECHNOLOGY

Richard Waters

Time is a commodity Musk cannot control despite SpaceX success

Silicon Valley has always been driven by imitation and enhancement. There are few true breakout ideas: perfecting what someone else has already tried is usually the name of the game. With the right formula — like Google in search, or Facebook in social networking — the results can be spectacular, even if other companies have already tried to blaze the same trail. The obsessive pursuit of building a better mousetrap can leave entire fields unexplored.

This provides one more reason to ponder the meaning of Elon Musk. Rarely, in a potentially giant new tech market, does anyone gain a lead that can be measured in years. To do it in two new markets at the same time is unheard of. That kind of leadership, however, puts severe stress on the business and funding model of the pioneers.

This week, Musk-world provided a perfect demonstration of the ups and downs that come with his brand of expansive thinking.

First came the long-awaited blast-off of the Falcon Heavy, a giant rocket from Mr Musk's SpaceX. No matter that it is four years later than first promised: it still has a big lead over rival heavy-lift rockets.

SpaceX has followed a classic venture capital model. People who have worked close to Mr Musk say that, to protect his ultimate goal of putting humans on Mars, he is adamant about keeping the company private. Venture investors seem happy with the progress: SpaceX has raised $1.6bn and the most recent fundraising valued it at $21bn, double what it was deemed to be worth two years earlier.

The other part of SpaceX's funding has come from customers for the company's Falcon 9, which has gone rapidly from marvel — the first privately funded rocket to reach space at the start of the decade — to workhorse. The risks in rocket programmes are huge: a launch failure could put the company's entire business on hold. But SpaceX bounced back from an explosion less than a year and a half ago to pull off 18 successful launches in 2017.

Tesla's Model 3, the first attempt at a mass-market electric car by the other company Mr Musk runs, is also a vehicle ahead of its time. Like the Falcon Heavy, he used smaller-scale products to work his way up to this point. Mr Musk even managed to scrape, briefly, into profit on those earlier cars, before plunging back into the red for the new model.

> A mark of his achievement has been to keep stock market investors faithful

But he did not have the luxury of keeping Tesla private, and it has taken huge injections of cash from the public markets to get this far.

A mark of Mr Musk's achievement has been to keep stock market investors faithful through a succession of long product delays and manufacturing problems. He was at it again this week, seeking to buy time for the Model 3 after interim production targets slipped by six months. Once again, investors familiar with seeing his short-term promises and predictions come to nothing have been more than willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

The twin ventures produced a powerful halo effect. It was in full view this week, in the shape of a red Tesla Roadster, with dummy spaceman at the wheel, orbiting Earth.

Mr Musk did not miss the chance to draw on the SpaceX success to rally the faithful. "People think that if we can send a Roadster to the asteroid belt, we could probably solve Model 3 production," he told Wall Street analysts yesterday. "It's just a matter of time."

But it would be a mistake to count too much on this halo staying in place. This week's lurch in the stock markets was a reminder that the end of the era of cheap capital — a commodity that Mr Musk has freely tapped — is approaching. More important, every quarter that the Model 3 falls behind schedule is another when Tesla's lead is eroded.

Its technical achievements — whether in batteries and electric drivetrains, or progress towards autonomous driving — are rapidly being matched by an automobile industry now racing to go electric. This is in no small part because of Mr Musk's own successes. It is now nearly two years since he pulled off the unthinkable: persuading thousands of people to line up for the privilege of handing over $1,000 to join the Model 3 waiting list. Most of those people are still likely to be waiting a year from now.

He may have conquered space, but time is one commodity that even Mr Musk cannot control. The Tesla boss told Wall Street this week that there is no thought at the moment for him to hand over the CEO title — a possibility envisaged in his latest long-range remuneration plan. But if the delays stretch much longer, even Tesla shareholders may be content for him to join the one-way car ride to the asteroid belt.

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See Lex

Telecoms

TDC shares jump after spurning bid

RICHARD MILNE — OSLO

Shares in TDC surged after the Danish telecoms operator received an unsolicited bid from three pension funds and Macquarie.

TDC's board rejected the offer of DKr47 per share, a 25 per cent premium to Wednesday's closing price, but its shares rose 16 per cent yesterday morning to DKr43.60. The bid values it at about DKr38bn ($6.3bn).

The former Danish monopoly operator made a poorly received $2.5bn offer last week for the entertainment assets of Sweden's Modern Times Group, the latest in a series of proposed media-telecoms convergence deals.

The consortium of the PFA, ATP and PKA pension funds and Macquarie Infrastructure said it wanted to start a dialogue with TDC's board, as its offer represented "excellent value" for shareholders.

Rumours have swirled in recent months of broader interest in TDC. Telia, the former monopoly operator in Sweden, has expressed its interest, particularly in TDC's broadband assets in Denmark and Norway.

The consortium said it had prepared "detailed plans for TDC", including large investments in network infrastructure and no job losses. It said it would aim to offer Danish households broadband speeds of 1GB per second by the mid-2020s, pointing out that the government's target was 100MB per second.

TDC has been taken off the stock market before with five private equity firms buying it in 2005, before relisting it five years later. It now has a diverse shareholder base with only T Rowe Price, the US fund manager, owning more than 5 per cent of its shares.

Its board reiterated its support for its own bid for most of MTG, a deal it said would create Europe's first true integrated telecoms and media group offering everything from TV channels to broadband and mobile subscriptions.

But so-called convergence deals around the world have been punished by investors and this was no different, with TDC falling 8 per cent after announcing its bid.

The board said this week's bid was not "in the best interest" of shareholders. It added: "We are confident in the standalone prospects of TDC and convinced of the incremental value creation potential of the announced combination with MTG's Nordic Entertainment and Studio division."

Meanwhile, Swedish investment group Kinnevik wants to combine Tele2 and ComHem, two of its biggest shareholdings, in another convergence deal.

See Lex

Food & beverage. Alcohol

Alexandre Ricard has highlighted the need for creativity and audacity — Leo Novel

Ricard heir reveals modernising spirit

Owner of Absolut vodka and pastis brands is working to keep up with changing tastes

HARRIET AGNEW — PARIS

Alexandre Ricard likes to think of himself as "the chief executive who has nothing to hide". The Pernod Ricard chief executive took this idea literally this week when he appeared naked in an internal video to introduce a new advertising campaign for the group's Swedish vodka brand, Absolut.

Styled as "the vodka with nothing to hide", Absolut's employees took off their clothes in what the company said was an attempt to reflect how transparent the spirit's manufacturing process was — from the seed through to the bottle.

Explaining his decision to strip off, Mr Ricard said: "I spend a lot of my time as I travel saying that we need creativity and audacity. Somebody said: 'Walk the walk'. If you want to engage with consumers, you have to be creative and audacious."

Mr Ricard is one of 15 grandchildren of Paul Ricard, the pastis maker who formed Pernod Ricard 43 years ago. In 2015 he took over as chief executive of the world's second-largest distiller by revenues. Yesterday, Pernod Ricard reported organic sales up 5.1 per cent to €5.1bn during the first six months of its fiscal year, with growth across all geographical regions and categories. It also raised profit forecasts: it expects organic profit growth from recurring operations in 2018 of 4-6 per cent, up from guidance of 3-5 per cent at the end of August.

"A lot of the things that we started working on a few years back are starting to come to life," said Mr Ricard.

When he took over the reins following the sudden death of his uncle and then-chief executive Patrick Ricard, he embarked upon a sweeping transformation of the company triggered by consumers' changing habits.

"The most fundamental change over the last few years has been the consumer," he said. "Loyalty to one brand has moved to loyalty to a repertoire of four to six brands, depending on the environment, people or time of week or day." He also said that "people are tending to drink less but better quality".

Pernod Ricard has switched its focus away from brands or categories such as vodka, gin or whisky towards what it calls "consumption moments", based on the social contexts in which its drinks are drunk. It has pushed hard into premium spirits and travel retail, and ramped up innovation. The shift appears to be paying off. In its first half, 2 percentage points of the 5 per cent growth in the top line came from innovation, said Mr Ricard, who at age 45 is one of a new generation of chief executives in corporate France.

> 'Loyalty to one brand has moved to loyalty to a repertoire of four to six brands'
> Alexandre Ricard

He defines innovation as brands or special editions of brands that did not exist a few years ago, such as Jameson Caskmates, an Irish whiskey that has been aged in craft beer barrels, and Absolut Lime, a flavoured vodka.

Pernod Ricard has also improved its data analysis; it can now assess how its brands are doing on social media, a strategy it calls "social listening". By tracking the profiles of customers to see what they buy and when, it uses the data to target similar consumers.

Geographically, Pernod Ricard's growth in the first half was driven by its largest market of Asia, which grew 6 per cent. The acceleration was led by China, where high-end spirits had in the past suffered from a clampdown on luxury gifts. The negative impact of a later Chinese new year was offset by strong demand for the group's Martell cognac.

"There is a new normal in China where middle-class households are reaching levels where they can afford premium brands," Mr Ricard said. "We see significant growth potential there."

Industrials

ABB upbeat on prospects for global economy

RALPH ATKINS — ZURICH

Swiss engineering group ABB expects improving global economic conditions to power growth in profits and sales this year, despite reporting weaker than expected results for the final quarter of 2017.

After contracting in each of the three previous years, revenues at the Zurich-based company rose 1 per cent to $34.3bn in 2017, it said yesterday. But orders in the final three months of the year fell 3 per cent to $8.48bn compared with the same period a year earlier.

Full-year operating profits also fell, by 2 per cent to $4.13bn. ABB's share price closed at SFr23.05 in Switzerland.

Ulrich Spiesshofer, chief executive, has streamlined ABB to focus on higher growth markets and to cut costs, but has struggled to increase sales. Describing 2017 as a "transition year", he said the annual results showed "the dampening effect of our massive transformation".

Orders in the fourth quarter were also hit by fewer big orders in its power grids unit, after a deal from India in 2016.

ABB's products and services are based on automating industries and delivering electricity from power stations to final users, with much of its revenue depending on investment spending by governments and utilities.

It returned to the acquisition trail last year, buying Bernecker & Rainer, an Austrian specialist in factory computer operating systems, for a price estimated at up to $2bn, and General Electric's underperforming industrial solutions division for $2.6bn.

The fall in ABB's share price reflected disappointment about the results relative to analysts' forecasts, said Guillermo Peigneux, a UBS analyst. "Growth will re-emerge later in 2018 and ABB sits in very interesting markets long term, but short term we have our doubts."

Despite the weaker than expected figures, ABB highlighted strong growth in "base orders", worth less than $15m.

Pharmaceuticals

Teva warns on revenues amid tough US pricing

MEHUL SRIVASTAVA — JERUSALEM

Shares in Teva Pharmaceutical, the world's largest generic drugmaker, fell sharply after it forecast a drop in revenue in 2018 in spite of aggressive cost-cutting that will lose as many as 14,000 workers by the end of 2019.

The Israeli group said that revenue this year could fall to $18.3bn, from $22.4bn in 2017, with about half of the decline caused by competition to its largest branded drug, the multiple sclerosis drug Copaxone.

Copaxone sales fell nearly 20 per cent to $821m in the fourth quarter as generic alternatives, such as those made by rival Mylan, took nearly 15 per cent of the market according to IHS Markit.

In the second half of the year, the company will also face competition for its asthma inhaler, Pro Air, amid wider pressure on prices for drug manufacturers in key US and European markets.

Fourth-quarter profits fell to 93 cents per share excluding one-time items, from $1.38 a year earlier, while revenue fell to $5.5bn, 16 per cent lower than the year earlier.

Kare Schultz, who took over as chief executive in November, said the results for the fourth quarter "were as expected" but "reflect the pressure that the business has been under since 2015".

The company took a $17.1bn impairment on goodwill in 2017, mostly on its US generics business. Teva's shares fell more than 7 per cent.

The company has been hobbled by the $40.5bn purchase of Allergan's generics business in 2016, which was followed by the dip in US drug prices. Mr Schultz has pledged to cut debt aggressively. The company paid down $2.2bn in debt in the fourth quarter.

For Teva, managing the relationship with the government of Benjamin Netanyahu has been key. Mr Netanyahu has insisted Teva keeps its headquarters in Israel, and tries to keep as many factories open in Jerusalem as possible.

SoftBank seeks unlikely partner in Swiss Re

Move for stake in insurer comes as Japanese group unveils expansion plan, but benefits for its target look unclear

OLIVER RALPH AND ARASH MASSOUDI — LONDON
KANA INAGAKI — TOKYO
RALPH ATKINS — ZURICH

The culture clash could hardly be more stark. On one side, SoftBank, the expansionary Japanese conglomerate led by billionaire founder Masayoshi Son. On the other, Swiss Re, the buttoned down 154-year-old reinsurance company for which stability and solidity are a competitive advantage.

Mr Son's attempt to take a minority stake in Swiss Re, confirmed on Wednesday, potentially puts these two unlikely partners together. The move left analysts and bankers confounded. "I find it difficult to see the attraction," said Stefan Schürmann, who follows Swiss Re for Vontobel in Zurich.

One banker was more direct. "I don't understand the strategic logic," he said, "but I understand the megalomaniac logic."

Mr Son, who has often talked about turning his group into an Asian version of Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway, on Wednesday unveiled a grand vision to create a "strategic holding company" by acquiring a 20 to 30 per cent stake in each of the top operators across a wide array of sectors.

"It's easy to say let's create a coalition of number one companies across the world, but implementation is hard," Mr Son said.

He has already expanded from the core telecoms business into fields as diverse as energy, chip design and ecommerce via a series of prominent deals and canny investments.

Now financial services are starting to take centre stage. Last year Mr Son launched a $93bn Saudi-backed tech investment fund called the Vision Fund, in which SoftBank is an investor and a

> 'I don't understand the strategic logic, but I understand the megalomaniac logic'

fee-earning manager. He also bought Fortress, an alternative investment company.

Insurance acquisitions have so far been limited to stakes in start-ups Lemonade and Zhong-An. The Swiss Re investment — which would come from SoftBank itself rather than the Vision Fund — would be a much bigger piece in the jigsaw puzzle.

As well as broadening Softbank's portfolio, an investment in Swiss Re would also provide some welcome dividends. In the past, SoftBank has funded its expansion partly with the cash generated by its mobile operations. But it is planning to list its Japanese mobile unit in Tokyo within the next 12 months.

Cash could also be used to pay down debt. The group's interest-bearing debt stood at ¥15.8tn ($143bn) at the end of December even as Mr Son has promised investors to improve its debt-ridden balance sheet.

But people close to the situation say Mr Son is not seeking to replicate Mr Buffett's strategy of using the insurance balance sheet to fund acquisitions. A minority shareholder would not necessarily be able to influence Swiss Re's investment strategy. In any case, reinsurers are naturally cautious investors.

"If you are Swiss Re, your credit rating directly impacts your business, so you can't get too aggressive with your asset allocation," said Kamran Hossain, analyst at RBC Capital Markets.

Further down the line, there could be strategic benefits for SoftBank. People close to the Japanese company say that Swiss Re's data would be a significant attraction. Reinsurance companies are notorious collectors and hoarders of information, which they use to try to find an advantage when pricing policies.

"Chief executive Christian Mumenthaler has positioned Swiss Re as more of a knowledge company than a risk carrier. The idea is that you go to them as much for their knowledge as their capital," said Mr Hossain.

But it is not clear how SoftBank would gain access to Swiss Re's data if it is just a minority shareholder.

Other analysts say the deal could help SoftBank to hedge against the risks posed by its diverse operations. That includes Mr Son's ambitious plans for a north-east Asian energy "super grid" that would aim to connect the electricity networks of South Korea, China, Japan, Mongolia and Russia. The pan-Asian super grid "would certainly be a big customer for insurance and re-insurance", CLSA analyst Oliver Matthew said.

Elsewhere, SoftBank has stakes in sharing economy companies such as Uber and WeWork where Swiss Re's insurance could play a role.

For Swiss Re, the benefits of an investment from SoftBank are less clear.

> 'The idea is that you go to them [Swiss Re] as much for their knowledge as their capital'

"They definitely don't need any more capital," said Mr Hossain. The reinsurance industry is awash with too much capital chasing too little business. That has led to falling prices and profits.

Since 2015, Swiss Re has spent SFr3bn on share buybacks, on top of its regular dividend. Its shares rose 2 per cent yesterday in response to the news about SoftBank's interest.

Unlike its rivals such as Munich Re, Swiss Re has not used spare capital to invest in so-called insurtech start-ups. In an interview with the Financial Times last year, Mr Mumenthaler said: "If we see a start-up that can help us, either it's very strategic and then we would buy them 100 per cent or copy what they do, or if it's not that strategic then I think we can collaborate with them. But investing 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent in them, I can't make a case. We're not a VC fund."

That view suggests a potential clash with Mr Son, who is happy to take small stakes in a large number of tech companies. But Mr Hossain said Mr Mumenthaler would probably appreciate the investment. "Swiss Re feels under-appreciated by the market. And the Japanese usually think about the long term so I think Swiss Re's management would be quite happy."

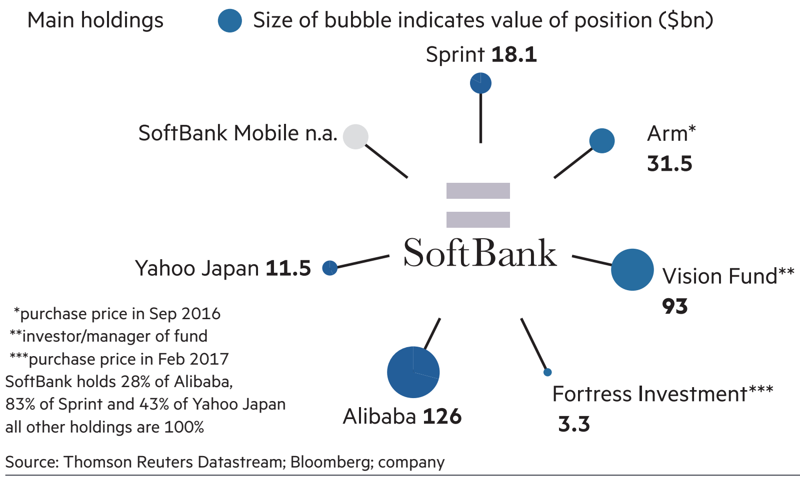
SoftBank's investors might not be quite so relaxed. "Unless it [SoftBank] discloses fee structure for Vision Fund or rewards its own shareholders [through dividends or buybacks] it is not clear if and when any of these investments will benefit SoftBank shareholders," said Jefferies analyst Atul Goyal.

See Lex

Hot property

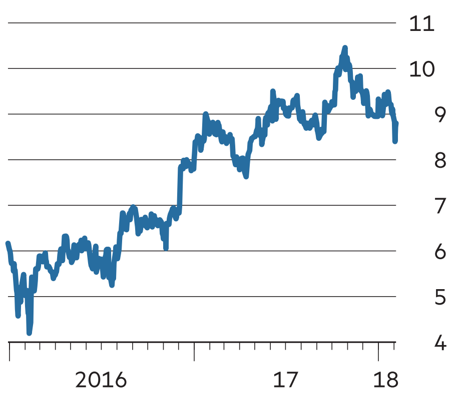
Galaxy of SoftBank's interests

Main holdings ● Size of bubble indicates value of position ($bn)



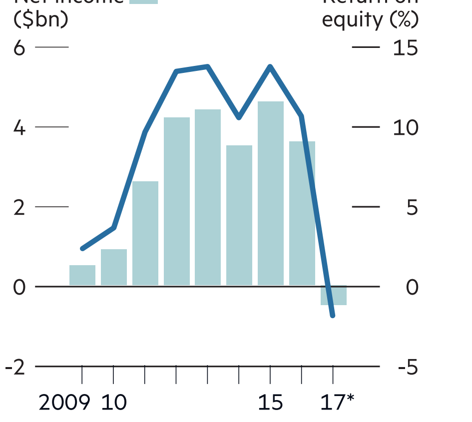
*purchase price in Sep 2016
**investor/manager of fund
***purchase price in Feb 2017
SoftBank holds 28% of Alibaba, 83% of Sprint and 43% of Yahoo Japan
all other holdings are 100%

Group share price (¥ '000)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream; Bloomberg; company

Swiss Re's performance



*2017 figures are for first nine months of the year

Vision Fund

Tycoon's joy in searching for disrupters of the future

Since the launch of his $93bn Saudi-backed investment fund last May, Masayoshi Son, SoftBank's chief executive and founder, has been tirelessly searching for start-ups that could disrupt every aspect of life from pets, real estate and cars to healthcare.

"I spend my time everyday analysing new deals and interviewing new companies for the Vision Fund. It's just simply too exciting and fun. This is not work but my joy," Mr Son told analysts this week.

His latest interest in Swiss Re, one of the world's biggest reinsurers, may not involve the Vision Fund, but it underscores his appetite for investing in any sector that could benefit from technology innovation.

In the nine months to December, the Vision Fund and its affiliate have invested $27.5bn in 26 companies including German online car dealer Auto1, chipmaker Nvidia, shared-office provider WeWork, and SoFi, the San Francisco-based online lender.

The two funds contributed ¥50bn to SoftBank's third-quarter operating profit of ¥274bn, which was down 2.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Mr Son's particular fascination has been service providers that may play a central role in the future of mobility and transportation.

SoftBank recently invested $7.7bn to buy a 15 per cent stake in Uber, adding to its portfolio of ride-sharing companies including China's Didi Chuxing, Grab, which operates across Southeast Asia, and India-based Ola.

"In the future, cars may become a commodity and the hardware may just become one component so a platform would have much higher value.

"That is why we want to be the 'platformer' for the broader transportation system," Mr Son said.

Kana Inagaki

Media

Publicis chief eyes pick-up in advertising agency M&A

HARRIET AGNEW — PARIS

Mergers and acquisitions involving advertising agencies and consulting or IT services companies are likely to pick up this year as the industries converge, according to the chief executive of Publicis, the world's third-largest advertising group by revenues.

"The future of our business lies in the convergence of marketing and business transformation," said Arthur Sadoun. "The big trend will be IT services companies who try to qualify themselves on the marketing side, and marketing groups who try to qualify themselves on the tech side . . . There will be deals."

Mr Sadoun was speaking yesterday as the French agency announced its 2017 results, his first full-year numbers since taking over from Maurice Lévy as chief executive in June.

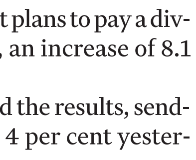
Publicis said organic revenues rose 2.2 per cent in the fourth quarter, to €2.6bn. This was its fastest quarter of revenue growth in 2017 and helped push revenues for the full year to €9.7bn, up 0.8 per cent on an organic basis. Fourth-quarter and full-year revenues were roughly in line with the consensus of analysts' expectations.

Growth accelerated each quarter during the year. North America was a standout performer with organic revenues up 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter, reflecting good momentum from client wins in 2016 including Hewlett-Packard, USAA and McDonald's.

Publicis swung to a profit of €862m in 2017, after posting a loss of €527m during the previous year related to an impairment charge. It plans to pay a dividend of €2 for 2017, an increase of 8.1 per cent on 2016.

Investors welcomed the results, sending shares up nearly 4 per cent yesterday to €57.94.

The world's largest advertising agencies, including Publicis and rivals WPP and Omnicom, are grappling with several challenges: their clients are cutting advertising budgets, they face the threat of disruption through disintermediation and new competitors are emerging. These include the likes of Facebook and Google in digital advertising and consulting and IT services companies that are competitors in the field of business transformation.



Publicis chief Arthur Sadoun expects more ad agencies and IT services companies to join forces

Analysts said last year that advertising agencies could be takeover targets and highlighted Accenture and Capgemini as potential buyers. Paul Hermelin, Capgemini chief executive, said in October that the group could be pushed towards a deal in the advertising sector if Accenture made a takeover in the industry.

Financial services

Alibaba and Tencent fined for overseas payment breaches

LOUISE LUCAS — HONG KONG
EMILY FENG — BEIJING
GABRIEL WILDAU — SHANGHAI

China tech groups Alibaba and Tencent have been caught up in Beijing's war on capital flight, with both being handed fines for breaches of cross-border foreign exchange payments at their financial services units.

The clampdown on overseas payments by affiliates of the two internet heavyweights follows similar tightening of controls at China UnionPay, the state-owned bank-card network that increasingly competes with Visa and MasterCard overseas. Since 2016, UnionPay has sought to limit the use of its cards to pay for investments in foreign property and insurance.

"In the long term, the government supports these payment groups to expand overseas, but at the operational level, they need to strengthen compliance and monitoring," said Wang Hanyang, fintech analyst at 86Research in Shanghai.

Ant Financial, the financial affiliate of Alibaba, and Tencent's WeChat Pay dominate China's $16tn third-party mobile payments market, and are increasingly moving overseas — enabling Chinese tourists to pay for everything from shopping to boat trips down the Seine with a swipe of their phones.

But that expansion has also piqued the attention of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, which manages foreign currency reserves and has been cracking down on capital flight and illicit transfers in the past two years. Safe has issued a steady stream of notices in recent months about its crackdown on illegal money changers, improper forex transactions by banks and fake trade invoices.

The breach by Alipay, run by Ant Financial, is understood to involve payments for Uber rides. While the transactions took place in China — before Didi Chuxing acquired Uber's operations in the country in 2016 — regulators fretted about money going overseas to the ride-hailing app's US headquarters.

According to China Forex, the official magazine of Safe, Alipay was fined Rmb600,000 ($95,000) for "foreign exchange payment business-scope problems [and] cross-border foreign exchange payment balance of payments statistical reporting problems".

Tencent's payments arm was fined the same amount for "failing to transmit unusual risk report materials to the related departments according to regulation" and "processing cross-border foreign exchange payments for non-residents without making a filing".

Ant Financial said the fine related to forex payments made in 2014 that were in breach of its payment services at the time. "Alipay corrected the irregularities as soon as they were identified," the company said. Tencent did not respond to a request for comment.

Additional reporting by Yizhen Jia

Personal & household goods

L'Oréal ready to buy back €23bn stake from Nestlé

HARRIET AGNEW — PARIS

The chief executive of L'Oréal has said it would be a buyer if Nestlé wanted to sell its 23 per cent stake in the French cosmetics company.

When asked if L'Oréal was ready to repurchase the €22.6bn holding, Jean-Paul Agon said in an interview: "Yes, of course."

He added: "We have all the resources for that. We are cash rich. We have our Sanofi stake, we are absolutely financially very solid and we have what it takes to do anything."

Mr Agon was referring to L'Oréal's 9 per cent stake in pharmaceuticals company Sanofi, which it could sell to help buy out Nestlé. That holding is valued at about €7.6bn. In addition, L'Oréal had €1.87bn in cash on its balance sheet at the end of last year.

His comments, which came as L'Oréal reported a 15.3 per cent rise in net profit during 2017 to €3.6bn, are the first by L'Oréal on the Nestlé stake since activist hedge fund Third Point bought a small position in the Swiss group last June.

Dan Loeb, Third Point's founder, has urged Nestlé to offload the stake, which it has held for more than four decades.

Nestlé's stake became the subject of further scrutiny following the death last year of Liliane Bettencourt, the matriarch of L'Oréal's founding family, which analysts said could be a catalyst for a shake-up of L'Oréal's share capital.

Nestlé declined to comment.

L'Oréal's profit growth was driven by strong performances from its luxury division — including the Lancôme, YSL and Giorgio Armani brands — and from Asia. Revenue growth accelerated to 5.5 per cent on a like-for-like basis in the fourth quarter, bringing full-year sales to €26bn, up 4.8 per cent year on year.

"Chinese consumers everywhere are a large part of the growth of the luxury market," Mr Agon said. "Chinese in China, Chinese in Hong Kong, Chinese in Japan, Chinese in travel retail, but also Chinese in Europe."

Growth was more muted in North America, up 1.7 per cent, and in western Europe, up 2.6 per cent. It was also slower in professional products, which includes brands like Kérastase and Redken, which was up 0.2 per cent in 2017. Consumer products grew 2.2 per cent.

Additional reporting by Ralph Atkins in Zurich

L'Oréal growth was driven by strong performances from its luxury unit

Technology

Samsung tycoon to be charged with tax evasion

Critics say move against ailing chairman Lee aims to allay 'chaebol' unrest

BRYAN HARRIS AND SONG JUNG-A
SEOUL

The 76-year-old chairman of Samsung, South Korea's largest conglomerate, is to be charged with tax evasion in the latest twist to the fortunes of the global technology-to-shipbuilding group.

Lee Kun-hee, who is incapacitated in a hospital in Seoul, is suspected of evading $7.5m in taxes and using bank accounts in other people's names that hold more than $350m, police said yesterday.

Police referred the case to prosecutors, who will indict the ailing tycoon for tax evasion. Mr Lee is also accused of embezzlement as police believe funds of Samsung C&T, the group's construction unit, were misappropriated for interior renovations of Mr Lee's residence in central Seoul.

But the Samsung patriarch will not face the embezzlement charge, as police cannot investigate him, as he reportedly remains unconscious after suffering a heart attack in 2014.

The move comes just days after his son and likely heir, Lee Jae-yong, was released from prison with a suspended sentence for bribing the country's previous president. His release was criticised by many in South Korea as another example of the judiciary showing leniency towards the country's most powerful businessmen.

Some critics said police unearthed the case and made it public to appease the public after the lenient verdict for the billionaire Samsung heir dashed hopes for reform at the country's big family-run conglomerates known as *chaebol*.

"Public sentiment on the Lee verdict is very bad so authorities had to show their determination for corporate reform somehow," said Park Ju-geun, head of research group CEO Score. "It is important for authorities to keep pressure on Samsung to improve its governance, ahead of local elections later this year."

In 2009, the elder Mr Lee was convicted for tax evasion, but pardoned by then president Lee Myung-bak. Following the decision, he played an instrumental role in lobbying for the Winter Olympics to take place in South Korea.

> 'It is important for authorities to keep pressure on Samsung to improve its governance'

The case, coupled with Lee Jae-yong's release from jail, is expected to intensify calls for chaebol reform in South Korea as the public remains unsatisfied with a lack of progress made since President Moon Jae-in took power last May, calling for better corporate governance.

Police said Mr Lee and one of his executives at Samsung dodged the taxes in 2007-10 by hiding his assets in 260 bank accounts under the names of 72 Samsung executives. They added that about Won3bn ($2.8m) of company funds were misappropriated in 2008-14 as Samsung C&T paid for refurbishment costs for the group's controlling family.

Lee Jae-yong is expected to resume his activities officially by attending the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games in Pyeongchang today. Samsung Electronics said it could not comment on the latest charges against its chairman.

Times they are a changing: the news institution has shifted its commercial strategy to focus on paying readers rather than advertisers — Emmanuel Dunand/AFP

Media

New York Times reports 49% surge in online subscribers

SHANNON BOND — NEW YORK

New York Times shares rose to their highest level in more than a decade, as the US newspaper reported a surge in digital subscribers at the end of last year.

The company signed up 157,000 paying online readers in the fourth quarter, a 49 per cent increase over the previous year, which included the US election and the so-called "Trump bump", a boom in readership among some of the US president's favourite media targets.

The New York Times now has more than 2.6m digital subscribers. Overall subscription revenue passed $1bn for the first time in 2017, accounting for 60 per cent of the company's sales.

Its shares jumped more than 16 per cent in afternoon trading in New York, their highest level since 2007.

At a time when publishers are juggling the decline of printed media and difficulties competing with Google and Facebook for digital advertising budgets, the newspaper has shifted its commercial strategy from marketers to readers.

"We still regard advertising as an important revenue stream, but believe that our focus on establishing close and enduring relationships with paying, deeply engaged users . . . is the best way of building a successful and sustainable news business," said Mark Thompson, chief executive.

To hang on to subscribers it gained during the frantic news cycle of the 2016 election and the first year of the Trump presidency, the company has emphasised the quality of its reporting. This has included a television ad that highlighted its coverage of sexual harassment that ran during the Golden Globes awards broadcast last month.

> 'We believe there remains a large opportunity to continue to extend our subscription reach'

Mr Thompson said the company was encouraged by "strong retention" of the readers it gained at the end of 2016. "We believe there remains a large opportunity to continue to extend our subscription reach and will continue to invest in areas of the business that will allow us to achieve that growth," he said.

The company had set a five-year goal of doubling digital sales to $800m by 2020 and yesterday announced it was more than halfway there. "Pure-play" digital revenue, from online subscriptions and advertising as well as affiliate sales revenue from its product review site Wirecutter, reached $607m at the end of 2017. Total revenue rose 8 per cent to $1.68bn.

In the fourth quarter, revenue rose 10 per cent to $484.1m, well above the $467.3m analysts had forecast, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Digital advertising sales gained 8.5 per cent, accounting for 46 per cent of overall ad revenues. Print advertising slipped 8.4 per cent, however, and total ad sales were down 1.3 per cent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SECURITIES 04-2 PLC

Notice to the holders of all outstanding

€100,000,000 Class A1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 019660982; Common Code 144A: 019695204; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196609829; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAA08) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
U.S.$100,000,000 Class A1b Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 019661083; Common Code 144A: 019695298; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196610835; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAB80) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£180,900,000 Class A1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 019661156; Common Code 144A: 019695344; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196611569; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAC63) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
€100,000,000 Class A2a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661202; Common Code 144A: 019695484; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196612021; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAD47) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£235,200,000 Class A2c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661296; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196612963)
(with Class A2c Detachable Coupons) (Common Code: 019741273; ISIN: XS0197412736) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
U.S.$22,500,000 Class B1b Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661342; Common Code 144A: 019695891; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196613425; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAH50) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£31,600,000 Class B1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661482; Common Code 144A: 019695964; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196614829; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAJ17) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
€5,000,000 Class C1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661539; Common Code 144A: 019696197; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196615396; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAK89) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£19,400,000 Class C1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661636; Common Code 144A: 019696278; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196616360; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAM46) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
€5,000,000 Class D1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661652; Common Code 144A: 019696332; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196616527; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAN29) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£19,400,000 Class D1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661806; Common Code 144A: 019696383; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196618069; ISIN – 144A: US84359VAQ59) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£7,000,000 Class E Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 019661849; ISIN – Reg S: XS0196618499) Issue Price: 100 per cent.

(together the "Notes")

issued by Southern Pacific Securities 04-2 plc (the "Issuer")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Noteholders that the Mortgage Administrator has delivered a notice to the Issuer in accordance with the provisions of Clause 30 (*Option*) of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, confirming that it is exercising its option to purchase all (but not some only) of the Loans and the Collateral Security from the Issuer on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018.

Accordingly, the Issuer is hereby providing notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*) that it will, on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018, redeem the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*).

Noteholders who have queries in relation to the above matters should contact the Issuer - email: spvservices@linkgroup.co.uk; attn.: The Directors for further information.

Defined terms used in this notice will have the meaning given to them in the prospectus of the Issuer dated 29 July 2004.

9 February 2018

for and on behalf of
Southern Pacific Securities 04-2 plc

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FINANCING 04-A PLC

Notice to the holders of all outstanding

£305,200,000 Class A Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code: 019020312; ISIN: XS0190203124)
(with Detachable A Coupons) (Common Code: 019020410; ISIN: XS0190204106)
£21,000,000 Class B Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code: 019020444; ISIN: XS0190204445)
£11,550,000 Class C Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code: 019020517; ISIN: XS0190205178)
£8,750,000 Class D Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code: 019020568; ISIN: XS0190205681)
£3,500,000 Class E Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code: 019020614; ISIN: XS0190206143)
(together the "Notes")

issued by Southern Pacific Financing 04-A Plc
(the "Issuer")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Noteholders that the Mortgage Administrator has delivered a notice to the Issuer in accordance with the provisions of Clause 30 (*Option*) of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, confirming that it is exercising its option to purchase all (but not some only) of the Loans and the Collateral Security from the Issuer on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018.

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Defined terms used in this notice will have the meaning given to them in the prospectus of the Issuer dated 26 April 2004.

9 February 2018

for and on behalf of
Southern Pacific Financing 04-A Plc

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SECURITIES 05-1 PLC

Notice to the holders of all outstanding

€153,000,000 Class A1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 021269069; Common Code 144A: 021300527; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212690696; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAA80)
£160,850,000 Class A1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 021269085; Common Code 144A: 021300535; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212690852; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAB63)
€153,000,000 Class A2a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269115; Common Code 144A: 021300543; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212691157; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAC47)
£230,850,000 Class A2c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269131; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212691314)
(with Class A2c Detachable Coupons) (Common Code: 021269140; ISIN: XS0212691405)
£45,500,000 Class B1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269166; Common Code 144A: 021300560; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212691660; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAE03)
£26,250,000 Class C1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269174; Common Code 144A: 021300578; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212691744; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAF77)
£22,750,000 Class D1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269212; Common Code 144A: 021300586; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212692122; ISIN – 144A: US84359WAG50)
£3,500,000 Class E Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 021269247; ISIN – Reg S: XS0212692478)

(together the "Notes")

issued by Southern Pacific Securities 05-1 plc
(the "Issuer")

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Accordingly, the Issuer is hereby providing notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*) that it will, on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018, redeem the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*).

Noteholders who have queries in relation to the above matters should contact the Issuer - email: spvservices@linkgroup.co.uk; attn.: The Directors for further information.

Defined terms used in this notice will have the meaning given to them in the prospectus of the Issuer dated 15 February 2005.

9 February 2018

for and on behalf of
Southern Pacific Securities 05-1 Plc

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SECURITIES 05-2 PLC

Notice to the holders of all outstanding
€72,000,000 Class A1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 022584235; Common Code 144A: 022634089; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225842359; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAA63) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
$205,000,000 Class A1b Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 022584367; Common Code 144A: 022634275; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225843670; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAB47) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£15,000,000 Class A1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2025
(Common Code Reg S: 022585118; Common Code 144A: 022634356; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225851186; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAC20) Issue Price: 100 per cent.
£244,800,000 Class A2c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043 (Common Code Reg S: 022585851; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225858512)
(with Detachable A2c Coupons) (Common Code: 022604660; ISIN: XS0226046604) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
€26,000,000 Class B1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022586149; Common Code 144A: 022634631; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225861490; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAG34) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
£17,700,000 Class B1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022586289; Common Code 144A: 022634682; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225862894; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAJ72) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
€22,000,000 Class C1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022586548; Common Code 144A: 022634712; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225865483; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAK46) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
£7,750,000 Class C1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022587668; Common Code 144A: 022634917; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225876688; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAM02) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
€25,800,000 Class D1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022587765; Common Code 144A: 022635026; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225877652; ISIN – 144A: US84359XAN84) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
£6,375,000 Class E1c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022587927; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225879278) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium
£19,125,000 Class E2c Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2043
(Common Code Reg S: 022587951; ISIN – Reg S: XS0225879518) Issue Price: 100 per cent. plus premium

(together the "Notes")

issued by Southern Pacific Securities 05-2 plc
(the "Issuer")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Noteholders that the Mortgage Administrator has delivered a notice to the Issuer in accordance with the provisions of Clause 33 (*Option*) of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, confirming that it is exercising its option to purchase all (but not some only) of the Loans and the Collateral Security from the Issuer on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018.

Accordingly, the Issuer is hereby providing notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*) that it will, on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018, redeem the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Early Redemption*).

Noteholders who have queries in relation to the above matters should contact the Issuer - email: spvservices@linkgroup.co.uk; attn.: The Directors for further information.

Defined terms used in this notice will have the meaning given to them in the prospectus of the Issuer dated 8 August 2005.

9 February 2018

for and on behalf of
Southern Pacific Securities 05-2 plc

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SECURITIES 04-1 PLC

Notice to the holders of all outstanding

€325,700,000 Class A1a Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2029
(Common Code Reg S: 018671158; ISIN – Reg S: XS0186711585)
U.S.$310,000,000 Class A1b Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2029
(Common Code Reg S: 018671310; Common Code 144A: 018730723; ISIN – Reg S: XS0186713102; ISIN – 144A: US84359TAA51)
£177,700,000 Class A2 Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 018671379; ISIN – Reg S: XS0186713797)
(with Class A2 Detachable Coupons) (Common Code: 018671409; ISIN: XS0186714092)
£31,500,000 Class M Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 018671450; Common Code 144A: 018738678; ISIN – Reg S: XS0186714506; ISIN – 144A: US84359TAB35)
£6,000,000 Class B Mortgage Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2042
(Common Code Reg S: 018671522; ISIN – Reg S: XS0186715222)

(together the "Notes")

issued by Southern Pacific Securities 04-1 Plc
(the "Issuer")

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Accordingly, the Issuer is hereby providing notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Optional Redemption*) that it will, on the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2018, redeem the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(d) (*Optional Redemption*).

Noteholders who have queries in relation to the above matters should contact the Issuer - email: spvservices@linkgroup.co.uk; attn.: The Directors for further information.

Defined terms used in this notice will have the meaning given to them in the prospectus of the Issuer dated 23 February 2004.

9 February 2018

for and on behalf of
Southern Pacific Securities 04-1 Plc

Lawyers frozen out of Chinese deals where price triumphs over advice

M&A boom provides slim pickings for global firms as Beijing gives preference to local competition

BARNEY THOMPSON — LONDON
EMILY FENG — BEIJING

For the world's top law firms, winning advisory work on cross-border mergers and acquisitions usually comes down to a combination of reputation, track record and client relationships.

But when it comes to the tens of billions of dollars worth of Chinese outbound M&A advisory work at stake for global firms and their Chinese partners, one factor counts above all: cost.

With a boardroom emphasis on price over advice, lawyers working for top firms tell tales of game show-style bidding sessions where they need to pitch for work before a prospective client — what one lawyer familiar with such contests calls "a bizarre kind of open outcry".

This means that while lawyers should be making healthy profits from China outbound advisory work, the reality is often very different.

Several top mergers and acquisitions lawyers have told the Financial Times that Chinese businesses, particularly state-owned enterprises, are unwilling to pay the kinds of fees for which western companies routinely budget. In a country where the legal system is relatively new, state-to-state negotiations and personal relationships are regarded as far more valuable than legal advice.

> 'Lots of people chasing a relatively small number of clients . . . has resulted in fierce competition'

"Some Chinese parties will still say 'we've worked at the deal, now we just want the attorneys to draw up the documents'," says a US lawyer whose firm has worked on some of the biggest China outbound deals of recent years. "Attorneys can just look like a cost centre," he says, without a belief in the "financial and strategic value" that lawyers can add.

The problem is particularly acute for firms seeking work from China's state-owned enterprises. Another M&A lawyer says the "vast majority" of the work done by his US firm was with private companies, where there had been a more "significant change in the sophistication of many clients in China over the past 10-15 years".

With SOE clients, he adds, "it's much more of a crapshoot" as to whether a company will recognise the need for legal services and pay accordingly — or, some lawyers warn, pay at all.

"Lots of people chasing a relatively small number of clients and mandates has resulted in fierce competition, driving prices low," says a Hong Kong-based M&A lawyer. "Added to that, the idea in China of needing a lawyer for transactions [as opposed to disputes] is new."

Consequently, fees are "on the low end of what you would expect from a European or US deal".

Some firms have decided to withdraw.

Chinese businesses are unwilling to pay the kinds of fees for which western companies routinely budget, say M&A lawyers — Qilai Shen/Bloomberg

In September 2016, Cadwalader, one of the oldest US law firms, announced it was closing its offices in Hong Kong and Beijing to focus on its "core client base"; the year before, New York-based Fried Frank departed Hong Kong and Shanghai, telling American Lawyer magazine that "the prospects for growth did not justify the cost".

Yet for others the market is impossible to ignore. Data from Dealogic, the market data company, show there was nearly $150bn of Chinese outbound M&A in 2017, down from the 2016 record of $217bn but still comfortably the country's second-biggest year.

Among those on the bigger deals include the Wall Street law firm Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, which advised ChemChina on its $44bn acquisition of the Swiss seeds company Syngenta in February 2016. The top UK firm Clifford Chance acted for China Investment Corporation in its $13.7bn purchase last July of the European warehouse company Logicor.

"We wouldn't be out here if we didn't think it was worth it," says one of the M&A lawyers. "There's just too much growth."

Good local knowledge, alongside an international reputation, is important. "China is not somewhere you can just plant your flag and away you go," says Paul Rawlinson, global chair of Baker McKenzie, which opened its first Beijing office in 1993. "You need to understand the market and what sort of business you want to do. A number of global firms are in the queue but we're not seeing a flood."

Even so, without partnering with a Chinese firm, legal work would be all but impossible. Non-Chinese lawyers are not allowed to practise Chinese mainland law, although they can provide informal advice. Recruiting Chinese lawyers into global firms does not solve the problem as they have to give up their local licences.

Preferential access to SOE-related legal work, furthermore, often goes to a Chinese firm in good standing with the government, according to a lawyer who now works in the diplomatic arena.

Following Beijing's recent clampdown on outbound deals by some of the most active private Chinese companies, such as HNA and Dalian Wanda, these connections have become even more vital.

To get to the front of the queue, foreign firms have adopted various forms of partnership with Chinese counterparts. One is the full-on merger: in 2012, King & Wood Mallesons was created by an Australian-Chinese alliance, while in 2015 Dentons joined with the Chinese entity Dacheng to create a legal giant that now has about 7,800 lawyers.

A few others have taken advantage of the Shanghai Free Trade Zone, opened in 2013, to launch "joint operations" with Chinese firms. In 2015, Baker McKenzie was the first to announce such an arrangement with FenXun Partners, while Linklaters is establishing a joint venture with a new firm formed by its former employees, Zhao Sheng.

Formal tie-ups are still rare. Most common are co-operation agreements, where firms agree to refer work to each other as needed.

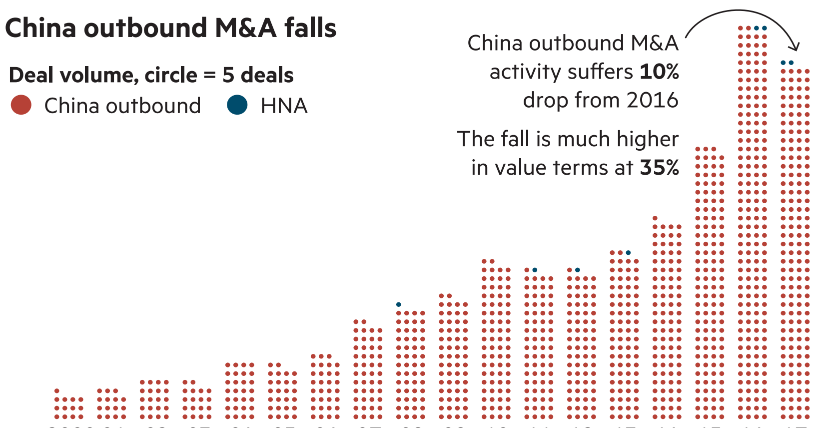
But ambitious domestic lawyers are looking to do more than play second fiddle to an outside firm. Over the past five years both the UK "magic circle" firms and their US counterparts have had partners poached by Chinese rivals — most recently last month when Fangda Partners, one of China's largest firms, hired the former head of the UK firm Linklaters' Chinese practice.

Chinese firms' ambitions are being boosted because Beijing has become wary of letting international firms too close to domestic businesses.

"About two years ago, the state started to strongly encourage companies . . . to use domestic law firms only," said a former lawyer at a Chinese firm who now works in diplomacy.

"Even SOEs who are permitted to 'go out' [and invest abroad] are still encouraged more and more to use domestic firms. They are not objectively the best but it's what the state wants them to do."

China outbound M&A falls



	2000	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	64	73	97	88	139	129	153	226	262	287	369	349	348	391	463	635	917	827

Source: Thomson Reuters

Mining

Sibanye chief confident of support for Lonmin bid

NEIL HUME — CAPE TOWN

The chief executive of Sibanye-Still water is confident shareholders and regulators will back his $285m offer for Lonmin, the platinum producer on the brink of collapse.

Neal Froneman said initial engagements with the Public Investment Corporation, Lonmin's biggest shareholder, had been very constructive. "If I am able to judge by the body language . . . they are supportive," Mr Froneman said.

PIC, South Africa's powerful state-owned pension fund manager, has yet to make a statement on the deal, which will see Sibanye become the second biggest platinum producer in the world. But with a 30 per cent stake, it has the ability to scupper the transaction.

"The fact they haven't said anything is actually a positive sign," Mr Froneman added. "If they were unhappy I'm sure they would have said so."

He said he also expected South Africa's Competition Commission to back the takeover because in the long-run it would safeguard thousands of jobs in a country where unemployment is running at almost 30 per cent.

> 'Would we have preferred to wait a year? Yes but the company [Lonmin] was about to implode'

"Again, I think if there was any unhappiness we would have heard about it," said Mr Froneman, who has turned Sibanye into a leading player in precious metals through a series of takeovers.

When the dealmaker launched his offer for Lonmin in December, he said Sibanye would stick with the miner's plans to close older shafts and to cut more than 12,600 jobs, of a total workforce of 32,500, over the next three years even if that was unpopular.

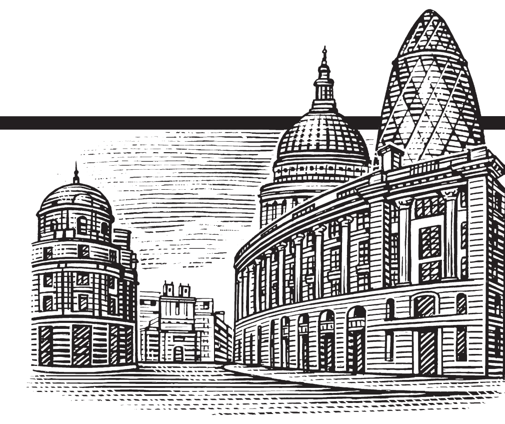
With his latest deal, Mr Froneman is betting he can restructure Lonmin and use its smelters and refineries to process the ore Sibanye digs out of the ground. This he says will help the company gain better prices for its metals and move closer to its customers.

The timing of the deal surprised many analysts and investors because Sibanye is still digesting the acquisition of Stillwater in 2016, which left the South Africa-listed company with a large debt pile it is still trying to reduce. "Would we have preferred to wait a year? Yes but the company [Lonmin] was about to implode," said Mr Froneman.

As vice-president of the Chamber of Mines, which represents the mining industry in South African, Mr Froneman has been a fierce critic of new mining laws the government wants to introduce. Under a revised mining charter — suspended pending a judicial review — miners will be forced to give more ownership to black shareholders in an effort to redress sharp economic inequality.

UK COMPANIES

Lombard



TalkTalk's £1.5bn broadband plan seeks to change the mood music

Matthew Vincent

"What did I tell you before when I was up? Anxiety was bringing me down. I'm tired of listening to you, talking in rhymes, Twisting round to make me think you're straight down the line. All you do to me is TalkTalk . . . "

Is TalkTalk executive chairman Charles Dunstone a fan of '80s pop songs? Hard to imagine, but he does seem to have named his telecoms business after one. And its lyrics would certainly explain the motivation for Thursday's profit warning, dividend cut, fundraising and fibre broadband investment: he has finally grown tired of listening to analysts talk down his company's weak finances and strategy.

Now, with TalkTalk shares hitting a record low on the news, investors must decide whether the only way is up — or money's too tight to mention.

Profit guidance has been cut to £230m-£245m, from £270m-£300m, to reflect the cost of acquiring 70,000-80,000 more customers than planned, to reverse declining revenues. Last week, analysts at Exane BNP Paribas warned that TalkTalk might struggle to compete for broadband customers at the "value" end of the market. So yesterday's other news, of a 1 per cent rise in third-quarter revenue, against a 4 per cent fall a year ago, at least suggests customers can be won over. However, a roughly £40m hit to profit, to add the 70,000 or so, implies a less than "value" acquisition cost of about £500. Churn will need to be kept low so they don't say hello, wave goodbye.

A dividend cut to 2.5p, from 7.5p and 2017's 10.3p, seems a long-overdue admission that TalkTalk's payouts were just an illusion. Dividends have not been covered by free cash flow for some years and, as one analyst noted, were, in effect, funded from debt between 2014 and 2016. Even last year, £150m was paid out despite free cash flow being £110m. Yesterday's cut, begs the question: why might 31 per cent shareholder Sir Charles have let this go on so long? And why has he not cut the payout to zero now?

A share placement to raise £200m, ostensibly to be split between debt reduction and fibre investment, has been supported by investors, with directors contributing £40m. Still, that means Sir Charles put in less than 20 per cent, ie less than his stake, despite the funds being needed to make up for his debt-funded brass in pocket.

Investing £100m into a 20/80 company with M&G Prudential, to lay fibre connections to 3m premises, does at least address the problem with TalkTalk's strategy, though: reliance on wholesale providers such as BT Openreach. If it can convert enough of its customers to its own higher speed, higher price product, its 3 times leveraged investment should quickly pay for itself.

But paying for it in the first place is what some now question. If TalkTalk's warning on earnings and debt means its FY18 cash flow is £100m worse than expected, that may not leave so much for fibre investment — making some of the fundraising look a bit like money for nothing.

Logic? Or Sophos-try?

As a specialist in detecting computer viruses and other types of malware, Sophos is used to looking for nasty bits of code in data that appear quite harmless. But, the trouble is, all the analysts that now cover its shares think it's their job to do the same.

This is one explanation for why a quarterly trading update largely in line with expectations — and expressing confidence in the full-year outlook — caused the Sophos share price to crash like a PC running Windows XP riddled with WannaCry ransomware. Although Sophos made no changes to its full-year guidance, many saw a malicious coded message in the 14 per cent rise in third-quarter revenues it reported — because they had previously been 20 per cent.

Numis's diagnostics program detected a logic error in these slowing sales and generated a query to the Sophos database about "why billings have slowed so much in the third quarter, when there is a benefit of circa 400 to 500 basis points from a bigger renewals book". But an answer including the string "tough comparatives" resulted in Sophos being autodeleted from the Numis buy list.

A web forum for those of a geekier persuasion, known as "ft://alphaville", also hosted posts doubting that strong sales last year — after the WannaCry outbreak — could explain such a slowdown. A mysterious user known only as "BE" wrote: "That's not entirely convincing . . . because Sophos is a repeat business. Once you get into the blood of your customer's IT system, you're there for good."

A full system check later suggested the source of the problem may have been user-generated content. Sophos raised its own full-year growth forecasts to between 20 per cent and 22 per cent in November, making 14 per cent look suspicious. Its timing of investment in product releases also meant unlevered free cash flow came in 20 per cent below estimates. And it gave no update on renewal rates, which it calculates in such a complex way that they last came out as 139 per cent. Little wonder, then, that so many analysts found their computers said no.

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Airlines

Vote secures easyJet's right to fly after Brexit

Carrier will be able to force sales of shares to meet EU ownership rules

TANYA POWLEY
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

EasyJet has pushed ahead with plans to protect its flying rights after Brexit following a shareholder vote in favour of legal changes to help ensure the low-cost airline meets EU ownership rules.

The move makes it the latest carrier to make changes in preparation for Britain's departure from the EU as fears grow that a turbulent exit could cause disruption across the aviation market.

> 'Brexit is one of the biggest issues facing the European airline industry'
>
> John Barton, easyJet chairman

Airlines are grappling with a range of regulatory puzzles in the wake of Britain's decision to leave the EU.

These include agreeing a new legal basis for British airlines to operate flights between EU countries and ownership rules requiring carriers operating in the region to be majority controlled by entities within the bloc.

Yesterday, shareholders at easyJet's annual meeting approved changes to its articles of association that will ensure it is EU-owned and controlled after Brexit.

The move means it has the power to force UK shareholders to divest their shares if the airline needs them to.

John Barton, chairman, said: "Brexit is one of the biggest issues facing the European airline industry." He said that while the airline had no "immediate intention" of using these powers, they were an "important element in ensuring that easyJet plc has the ability to maintain EU ownership and control at all times should we need to do so".

EasyJet said close to 50 per cent of its shares were already held by European Economic Area nationals. It also said it expected the Civil Aviation Authority, Britain's aviation regulator, to grant it an air operator's certificate in the coming weeks to cover its UK-based aircraft.

It added that the government had confirmed that easyJet UK would be treated as a British carrier after Brexit even though its parent was EU-owned.

The airline was one of the first to make moves to protect flying rights following Britain's decision to quit the EU.

Last year, it set up an EU-based airline to ensure that it could continue intra-European flights regardless of Brexit talks.

In recent months, other European carriers have taken similar steps. In October, Wizz Air, central and eastern Europe's largest low-cost carrier, announced it was accelerating contingency planning for Brexit.

Low-cost airline Ryanair confirmed last month that it had applied for a British air operator's certificate to ensure it could continue flights in the country after Brexit.

Britain's £60bn aviation industry has made clear its preference for maintaining access to the EU's Open Skies regime, which gives all EU airlines the right to fly between member states and domestically within member states.

Leon Neal/Getty Images

Cost cutting
Debenhams to shed 25% of store managers

Struggling department store group Debenhams will cut a quarter of its in-store managers in the latest example of a retailer battling challenging conditions on the high street by shaking up staff and axing jobs.

Debenhams, which warned on profits after Christmas and has pledged to cut tens of millions of pounds in costs in a reorganisation led by chief executive Sergio Bucher, is scrapping 320 shop manager roles.

"We are reviewing our retail structure," Debenhams said yesterday. "The review looks to identify how we can reduce cost and complexity in store processes so that we can focus our resources on serving customers better."

The affected staff will be redeployed if possible, the company said.

Debenhams has been tackling weak consumer spending and a shift towards online shopping, and in response Mr Bucher launched a turnround focused on revamping stores and expanding digital revenues. But the strategy has shown little success so far. UK sales fell 2.6 per cent in the 17 weeks to December 30 on a same-store basis, as Christmas ranges failed to lure shoppers. *Naomi Rovnick*

Technology

Sophos slides after slowdown in orders

NIC FILDES
TELECOMS CORRESPONDENT

UK cyber security company Sophos lost almost a fifth of its value after a slowdown in orders raised fears that it would miss its full-year forecasts.

The Oxfordshire-based business has been popular with investors, more than doubling in value over the past year as demand for cyber security products has continued to grow, against a backdrop of increasing threats.

Performance in the quarter ending December continued to be strong, with revenue rising 18 per cent to $166m.

Kris Hagerman, chief executive, said: "As our business continues to post strong growth, the board is confident both in the outlook for the full year and the longer-term prospects of the group."

Yet the stock slumped 19 per cent to 506p as some investors grew concerned about slowing growth in new orders, which rose 14 per cent in the third quarter, compared to more than 20 per cent in previous quarters.

That reflected the strong performance of its Intercept X product launched a year ago which, according to the company, was a "home run" in terms of sales. Intercept X sits on a user's desktop and uses artificial intelligence to spot malicious programmes. The WannaCry attack increased sales of the software earlier in the year and the third quarter was the first time the figures went head-to-head with a quarter boosted by Intercept X sales.

Michael Briest, an analyst at UBS, said that the slowdown in end-user software orders was in line with his expectations, despite the reaction of the market, but that sales of network-level cyber security products at 10 per cent missed his expectations.

Sophos reported an operating loss of $2.8m in the third quarter compared to a profit of $1.7m in the third quarter of the previous year. The loss deepened to $26.6m, from $22.9m in the first nine months of the year.

Angela Eager, an analyst from TechMarketView, said the lower margins reflected the investment in new products to tackle cyber security threats.

Since its IPO in 2015, Sophos has steadily added customers and gained market share in a sector estimated to be worth $35bn. It supplies companies including Ford, Toshiba and Xerox, as well as the National Health Service.

See Lombard

Mining

Petropavlovsk picks new chief

HENRY SANDERSON

The Russian gold miner Petropavlovsk has appointed Roman Deniskin, a former consultant and deputy chairman of Eurasian Resources Group, as its new chief executive.

The appointment caps an almost six months search by the board of the London-listed company following the loss of Petropavlovsk's two co-founders including its former chief executive in July after a shareholder revolt.

The move is a setback to the company's newest shareholder, the Kazakh entrepreneur Kenges Rakishev, who flew to London last month to try to convince the board to bring back the company's former CEO Pavel Maslovskiy.

Mr Rakishev, 38, bought 22 per cent of Petropavlovsk in December from Russia's Renova Group. He has said he wants Petropavlovsk to expand into a larger gold mining company through acquisitions.

"The appointment of Roman Deniskin . . . is the board's decision and the culmination of a recruitment process, which had begun before I invested in the company," he said. "In my capacity as a shareholder I am not in a position, legally, to interfere in the process."

Petropavlovsk also appointed Bektas Mukazhanov, a Kazakhstan national, as a non-executive director. He will represent Mr Rakishev on the board.

Mr Deniskin started his career with the global consulting firm McKinsey before becoming chief executive of Severstal Resource Company, which supplies the iron ore and coking coal to its parent's steel business.

City Insider

Edited by Patrick Jenkins
patrick.jenkins@ft.com

Brunswick
US pivot

PR outfit Brunswick is 30. To celebrate, it hosted top bankers and lawyers this week at the super-fancy Ned restaurant in the City.

Morgan Stanley's Colm Kelleher and star boutique adviser Simon Warshaw were among the bigwigs. Waving a copy of the FT from 30 years ago, founder/chairman Sir Alan Parker gave a rousing speech about not looking backwards. It was all about the future of the City post-Brexit (without explicit mention of the B-word).

Brunswick itself is clearly looking further afield. It has set up a new geopolitical arm, led by former World Bank chief Bob Zoellick. And yesterday it revealed a new chief: former Obama adviser Neal Wolin, pictured, replaces Susan Gilchrist.

Wolin, who was number two to former Treasury secretary Tim Geithner, will be based in Washington, suggesting a US pivot for Brunswick. In Trump's US there is always room for another force in the news vs fake news war.

Tim Steiner
Little red number

Tim Steiner insisted this week that Ocado, the online grocer he runs, was in "good shape financially". Really? The shares fell 7 per cent after it announced a capital raising to fund a cash-hungry expansion plan, even as it fell to a £0.5m loss for 2017. Not the time to shed customers.

And yet, Steiner has chosen to ignore a Twitter protest about his attendance at last month's Presidents Club dinner, exposed by the FT over incidents of sexual harassment. Angry customers cancelled accounts after Steiner ignored requests he apologise for attending the event, serviced by 130 female hostesses, some in short black dresses, others in red.

As he announced his own little red number, Steiner said the bad behaviour which he "did not see" was "unacceptable". He did not apologise and said he was there "in a personal capacity". But customers quitting over the issue is corporate, not personal — and a pricey error for a lossmaking company.

Totally Gaming
Big gamble

Talking of dinosaurs, this week's ICE Totally Gaming event at Excel London, with speakers from big names including Google Cloud, kicked off with a caution from the gambling regulator that the sector needs to stamp out sexism.

Sarah Harrison warned exhibitors against staffing stands with women who "wear nothing more than swimsuits". Some heeded the call.

As the Guardian revealed on Wednesday, though, others took no notice. Some gambling execs at the event were visibly exasperated.

As one senior woman — Laila Mintas of Sportradar — was giving a talk, there were pole dancers in fishnet tights, high heels and black leotards performing in the next room. City Insider's spies spotted middle-aged men kissing mini-skirted hostesses as they purported to discuss the products the women were promoting.

One industry veteran said: "I thought with the current mood, people would respond. Some of it was worse than ever."

Helena Morrissey
Winning ways

To the swanky new Bloomberg HQ for the launch of *A Good Time to be a Girl*, the new book on pragmatic feminism by City fund manager and 30% Club founder Helena Morrissey. Fellow founders of the pro-women club, Sir Roger Carr and Sir Win Bischoff, were name-checked in both speech and book. Carr bought four copies for friends. Sir Win joked that he was buying the same number as the mentions he got in the book (five at City Insider's count). Sir Win wins.

MARKET DATA

WORLD MARKETS AT A GLANCE

FT.COM/MARKETSDATA

Change during previous day's trading (%)

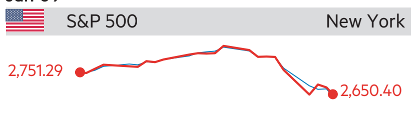
S&P 500	Nasdaq Composite	Dow Jones Ind	FTSE 100	FTSE Eurofirst 300	Nikkei	Hang Seng	FTSE All World $	$ per €	$ per £	¥ per $	£ per €	Oil Brent $ Sep	Gold $
-1.17%	-1.24%	-1.49%	-1.49%	-1.74%	1.13%	0.42%	-1.35%	-0.244%	0.865%	-0.027%	-1.129%	-0.42%	-0.69%

Stock Market movements over last 30 days, with the FTSE All-World in the same currency as a comparison

AMERICAS

Jan 09 - - Index All World

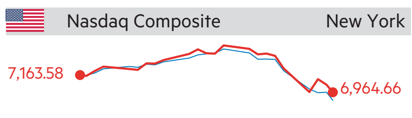
S&P 500 New York



2,751.29 2,650.40

Day -1.17% Month -3.27% Year 15.71%

Nasdaq Composite New York



7,163.58 6,964.66

Day -1.24% Month -2.36% Year 22.80%

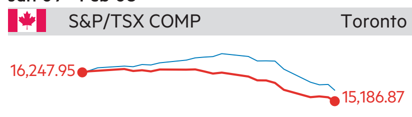
Dow Jones Industrial New York

25,385.80 24,521.29

Day -1.49% Month -2.91% Year 22.24%

Jan 09 - Feb 08 Index All World

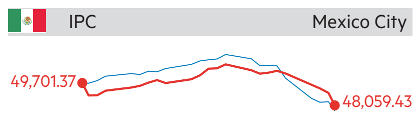
S&P/TSX COMP Toronto



16,247.95 15,186.87

Day -0.94% Month -6.92% Year -2.35%

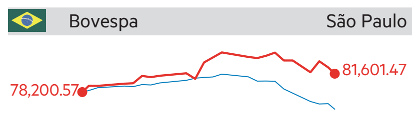
IPC Mexico City



49,701.37 48,059.43

Day -1.87% Month -3.91% Year 2.38%

Bovespa São Paulo



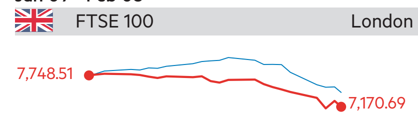
78,200.57 81,601.47

Day -1.41% Month 2.77% Year 25.82%

EUROPE

Jan 09 - Feb 08 Index All World

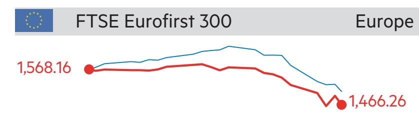
FTSE 100 London



7,748.51 7,170.69

Day -1.49% Month -6.94% Year -0.37%

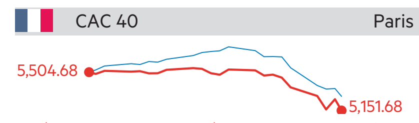
FTSE Eurofirst 300 Europe



1,568.16 1,466.26

Day -1.74% Month -6.50% Year 2.08%

CAC 40 Paris

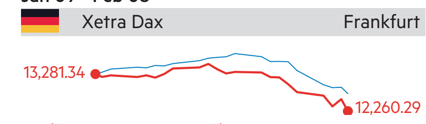


5,504.68 5,151.68

Day -1.98% Month -5.83% Year 8.35%

Jan 09 - Feb 08 Index All World

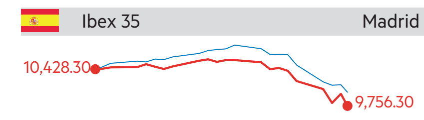
Xetra Dax Frankfurt



13,281.34 12,260.29

Day -2.62% Month -5.72% Year NaN%

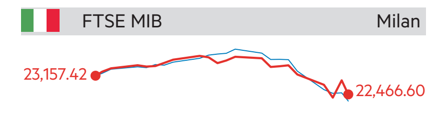
Ibex 35 Madrid



10,428.30 9,756.30

Day -2.21% Month -6.29% Year 4.55%

FTSE MIB Milan



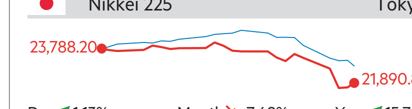
23,157.42 22,466.60

Day -2.26% Month -1.66% Year 19.68%

ASIA

Jan 09 - Feb 08 Index All World

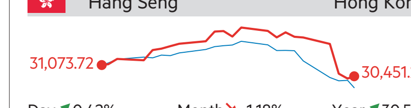
Nikkei 225 Tokyo



23,788.20 21,890.86

Day 1.13% Month -7.69% Year 15.76%

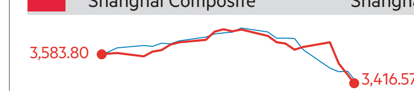
Hang Seng Hong Kong



31,073.72 30,451.27

Day 0.42% Month -1.18% Year 30.52%

Shanghai Composite Shanghai

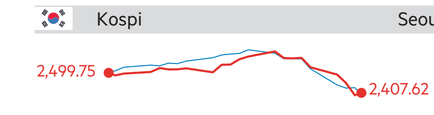


3,583.80 3,416.57

Day -1.43% Month -3.82% Year 3.46%

Jan 09 - Feb 08 Index All World

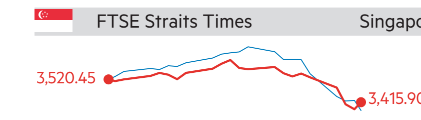
Kospi Seoul



2,499.75 2,407.62

Day 0.46% Month -3.60% Year 16.02%

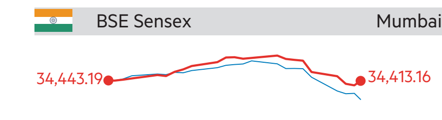
FTSE Straits Times Singapore



3,520.45 3,415.90

Day 0.95% Month -2.11% Year 11.21%

BSE Sensex Mumbai



34,443.19 34,413.16

Day 0.97% Month 0.76% Year 21.45%

Country	Index	Latest	Previous
Argentina	Merval	31033.71	31626.73
Australia	All Ordinaries	5995.20	5981.50
	S&P/ASX 200	5890.70	5876.80
	S&P/ASX 200 Res	4002.20	4051.10
Austria	ATX	3398.48	3508.42
Belgium	BEL 20	3911.96	3991.89
	BEL Mid	7191.35	7289.46
Brazil	Bovespa	81601.47	82766.73
Canada	S&P/TSX 60	896.93	906.87
	S&P/TSX Comp	15186.87	15330.58
	S&P/TSX Div Met & Min	995.44	1031.63
Chile	IGPA Gen	28630.24	28953.99
China	FTSE A200	10631.22	10763.90
	FTSE B35	9000.71	8988.96
	Shanghai A	3416.57	3466.11
	Shanghai B	325.86	326.67
	Shanghai Comp	3262.05	3309.25
	Shenzhen A	1813.61	1792.47
	Shenzhen B	1147.95	1142.95
Colombia	COLCAP	1526.87	1526.83
Croatia	CROBEX	1872.34	1876.67
Cyprus	CSE M&P Gen	70.24	69.71
Czech Republic	PX	1117.32	1116.66
Denmark	OMXC Copenhagen 20	961.24	968.98
Egypt	EGX 30	14921.29	15037.05
Estonia	OMX Tallinn	1284.37	1271.02
Finland	OMX Helsinki General	9554.57	9763.03
France	CAC 40	5151.68	5255.89
	SBF 120	4126.77	4210.22
Germany	M-DAX	25234.46	25884.29
	TecDAX	2455.76	2558.92
	XETRA Dax	12260.29	12590.43
Greece	Athens Gen	841.38	849.94
	FTSE/ASE 20	2133.00	2157.50
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	30451.27	30323.20
	HS China Enterprise	12380.38	12433.29
	HSCC Red Chip	4459.94	4465.75
Hungary	Bux	38875.93	39698.10
India	BSE Sensex	34413.16	34082.71
	Nifty 500	9322.60	9206.35
Indonesia	Jakarta Comp	6544.63	6534.87
Ireland	ISEQ Overall	6650.86	6753.19
Israel	Tel Aviv 125	1358.24	1343.63
Italy	FTSE Italia All-Share	24717.55	25296.46
	FTSE Italia Mid Cap	41725.85	42812.60
	FTSE MIB	22466.60	22986.18
Japan	2nd Section	7296.58	7210.56
	Nikkei 225	21890.86	21645.37
	S&P Topix 150	1432.64	1419.56
	Topix	1765.69	1749.91
Jordan	Amman SE	2184.28	2186.96
Kenya	NSE 20	3729.34	3759.95
Kuwait	KSX Market Index	6624.13	6712.21
Latvia	OMX Riga	1013.51	1015.97
Lithuania	OMX Vilnius	673.34	667.48
Luxembourg	LuxX	1620.92	1646.66
Malaysia	FTSE Bursa KLCI	1839.44	1836.68
Mexico	IPC	48059.43	48976.45
Morocco	MASI	12997.44	13104.61
Netherlands	AEX	526.12	536.35
	AEX All Share	784.87	800.04
New Zealand	NZX 50	8177.14	8194.73
Nigeria	SE All Share	43538.16	43877.30
Norway	Oslo All Share	891.67	897.38
Pakistan	KSE 100	43679.87	44096.49
Philippines	Manila Comp	8645.08	8667.56
Poland	Wig	62782.42	63262.13
Portugal	PSI 20	5377.99	5441.07
	PSI General	2942.94	2967.44
Romania	BET Index	8051.28	8014.29
Russia	Micex Index	2227.24	2254.64
	RTX	1210.69	1242.53
Saudi-Arabia	TADAWUL All Share Index	7403.15	7417.17
Singapore	FTSE Straits Times	3415.90	3383.77
Slovakia	SAX	346.79	350.37
Slovenia	SBI TOP	817.49	807.93
South Africa	FTSE/JSE All Share	56635.69	56886.45
	FTSE/JSE Res 20	35334.69	35833.84
	FTSE/JSE Top 40	49934.79	50182.35
South Korea	Kospi	2407.62	2396.56
	Kospi 200	311.62	310.48
Spain	IBEX 35	9756.30	9976.90
Sri Lanka	CSE All Share	6542.90	6507.25
Sweden	OMX Stockholm 30	1519.77	1551.15
	OMX Stockholm AS	552.63	563.95
Switzerland	SMI Index	8763.11	8975.01
Taiwan	Weighted Pr	10528.52	10551.54
Thailand	Bangkok SET	1786.66	1785.44
Turkey	BIST 100	115570.19	115457.30
UAE	Abu Dhabi General Index	4599.47	4595.69
UK	FT 30	3112.30	3158.00
	FTSE 100	7170.69	7279.42
	FTSE 4Good UK	6408.55	6496.67
	FTSE All Share	3941.25	4002.51
	FTSE techMARK 100	4279.40	4344.77
USA	DJ Composite	8123.54	8222.43
	DJ Industrial	24521.29	24893.35
	DJ Transport	10418.48	10560.59
	DJ Utilities	660.16	657.76
	Nasdaq 100	6498.03	6582.02
	Nasdaq Cmp	6964.66	7051.98
	NYSE Comp	12544.19	12687.18
	S&P 500	2650.40	2681.66
	Wilshire 5000	27513.63	27824.86
Venezuela	IBC	3200.14	3082.30
Vietnam	VNI	1023.25	1040.55
Cross-Border	DJ Global Titans ($)	296.54	299.91
	Euro Stoxx 50 (Eur)	3361.34	3454.52
	Euronext 100 ID	1001.17	1021.67
	FTSE 4Good Global ($)	6521.47	6626.65
	FTSE All World ($)	334.91	339.49
	FTSE E300	1466.26	1492.15
	FTSE Eurotop 100	2841.17	2887.51
	FTSE Global 100 ($)	1640.94	1667.54
	FTSE Gold Min ($)	1444.61	1468.57
	FTSE Latibex Top (Eur)	4271.50	4371.60
	FTSE Multinationals ($)	1948.12	1949.36
	FTSE World ($)	590.51	598.96
	FTSEurofirst 100 (Eur)	4130.65	4195.08
	FTSEurofirst 80 (Eur)	4749.86	4856.32
	MSCI ACWI Fr ($)	513.30	512.97
	MSCI All World ($)	2101.07	2098.85
	MSCI Europe (Eur)	1574.48	1544.83
	MSCI Pacific ($)	2830.43	2822.43
	S&P Euro (Eur)	1584.59	1620.43
	S&P Europe 350 (Eur)	1508.42	1534.01
	S&P Global 1200 ($)	2323.69	2347.99
	Stoxx 50 (Eur)	3018.25	3070.30

(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	47.9	1395.17	-21.61
Apple	31.8	160.41	0.87
Facebook	31.3	177.23	-2.95
Nvidia	22.5	225.73	-3.07
Microsoft	13.5	88.37	-1.24
Alphabet	13.4	1036.68	-18.73
Alphabet	12.6	1031.07	-17.51
Bank Of America	12.0	30.72	-0.53
Boeing (the)	11.9	337.25	-9.16
Micron Technology	9.7	41.19	-0.83

BIGGEST MOVERS	Close price	Day's change	Day's chng%
Ups			
Coty	19.60	2.12	12.10
Viacom	33.66	3.15	10.32
Fiserv	137.65	8.48	6.56
Cardinal Health	68.17	3.03	4.65
Omnicom	77.63	2.25	2.98
Downs			
Hanesbrands	19.95	-2.02	-9.18
Michael Kors Holdings	61.48	-4.63	-7.00
Nielsen N.v.	35.19	-2.37	-6.31
Mattel	16.00	-1.00	-5.88
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber	31.62	-1.85	-5.53

Based on the constituents of the S&P500

LONDON

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Royal Dutch Shell	856.5	2279.50	-52.00
British American Tobacco	290.0	4497.50	-147.50
Glaxosmithkline	267.9	1303.80	18.40
Rio Tinto	258.9	3757.00	-123.50
Glencore	247.1	365.60	-12.50
Bp	236.7	481.10	-3.90
Hsbc Holdings	225.7	733.60	-5.70
Diageo	170.7	2445.50	-21.00
Royal Dutch Shell	169.2	2296.00	-49.50

BIGGEST MOVERS	Close price	Day's change	Day's chng%
Ups			
Beazley	560.50	29.00	5.46
Compass	1513.50	76.50	5.32
Dignity	785.50	37.00	4.94
Stobart Ltd	251.50	10.50	4.36
Wpp	1301.00	39.50	3.13
Downs			
Sophos	513.00	-108.50	-17.46
Talktalk Telecom	108.00	-11.70	-9.77
Petrofac	416.80	-39.10	-8.58
Tate & Lyle	602.20	-51.20	-7.84
Aa	125.10	-8.25	-6.19

Based on the constituents of the FTSE 350 index

EURO MARKETS

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Unicredit	823.0	17.84	0.37
Santander	699.7	5.58	-0.15
Total	581.4	45.07	0.32
Intesa Sanpaolo	476.3	3.15	-0.06
Siemens Ag Na	452.4	109.50	-2.80
Allianz Se Na O.n.	432.7	188.58	-6.48
Sanofi	429.4	79.94	1.63
Nestle N	419.0	66.08	-1.67
Novartis N	387.6	67.85	-1.79
Daimler Ag Na O.n.	385.8	70.33	-0.32

BIGGEST MOVERS	Close price	Day's change	Day's chng%
Ups			
Orkla	8.59	0.42	5.09
Publicise Sa	57.94	2.20	3.95
Ses	12.69	0.41	3.34
Akzo Nobel	76.58	2.12	2.85
Pernod Ricard	127.30	2.65	2.13
Downs			
Abb Ltd N	20.03	-1.44	-6.71
Stmicroelectronics	17.30	-1.05	-5.70
Infineon Tech.ag Na O.n.	21.26	-1.21	-5.39
Lufthansa Ag Vna O.n.	26.46	-1.46	-5.23
Asml Holding	148.00	-7.70	-4.95

Based on the constituents of the FTSEurofirst 300 Eurozone index

TOKYO

ACTIVE STOCKS	stock traded m's	close price	Day's change
Softbank .	931.1	8773.00	85.00
Sony	703.1	5320.00	-97.00
Toyota Motor	625.9	7551.00	179.00
Mitsubishi Ufj Fin,.	593.3	800.60	8.60
Fanuc	531.8	28120.00	970.00
Fast Retailing Co.,	517.9	43070.00	310.00
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.,	398.0	4857.00	55.00
Japan Tobacco	373.4	3243.00	-58.00
Sumco	352.2	2800.00	-38.00
Kddi	329.2	2637.00	-33.50

BIGGEST MOVERS	Close price	Day's change	Day's chng%
Ups			
Asahi Glass ,	4635.00	260.00	5.94
Jgc	2270.00	106.00	4.90
Minebea Co.,	2390.00	100.00	4.37
Chugai Pharmaceutical Co.,	5480.00	220.00	4.18
Furukawa Co.,	2364.00	94.00	4.14
Downs			
Toho Z Co.,	5780.00	-350.00	-5.71
Meiji Holdings Co.,	8140.00	-440.00	-5.13
Sky Perfect Jsat Holdings .	484.00	-18.00	-3.59
Daiwa Securities .	728.30	-13.40	-1.81
Sony	5320.00	-97.00	-1.79

Based on the constituents of the Nikkei 225 index

UK MARKET WINNERS AND LOSERS

FTSE 100	Feb 08 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Compass	1513.50	2.3	-4.2
Wpp	1301.00	-0.2	-2.7
Admiral	1819.50	-0.3	-6.6
Bunzl	2058.00	-0.4	0.7
Glaxosmithkline	1303.80	-0.4	-1.4
Kingfisher	350.50	-0.7	2.1
Direct Line Insurance	368.50	-0.8	-0.9
Astrazeneca	4845.00	-0.8	-5.1
Royal Bank Of Scotland	283.60	-1.2	2.3
Sky	1048.00	-1.3	3.1
Tui Ag	1583.00	-1.4	2.3
Paddy Power Betfair	8025.00	-1.4	-9.8
Losers			
Randgold Resources Ld	6068.00	-14.0	-18.5
Evraz	336.80	-11.2	-5.0
Sage	682.00	-9.4	-13.4
G4s	259.10	-9.0	-1.4
Fresnillo	1232.00	-8.7	-14.1
Dcc	6740.00	-8.7	-10.0
Glencore	365.60	-8.6	-7.3
Hargreaves Lansdown	1716.50	-8.3	-5.8
Bt	235.50	-8.0	-14.4
Standard Life Aberdeen	391.40	-7.8	-8.0
Schroders	3423.00	-7.8	-2.6
Int Consolidated Airlines S.a.	596.60	-7.8	-10.8

FTSE 250	Feb 08 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Investec	614.00	9.5	14.4
Convatec	197.95	1.3	-2.8
John Laing Infrastructure Fund	119.00	0.2	-3.6
F&c Commercial Property Trust	141.00	-1.7	4.0
3i Infrastructure	199.00	-0.7	-5.0
Nb Global Floating Rate Income Fund	93.20	-1.2	-1.6
Rank	224.00	-1.8	-9.9
Hicl Infrastructure Co	145.00	-1.4	-8.7
Sequoia Economic Infrastructure Income Fund	108.00	-1.4	-4.4
Euromoney Institutional Investor	1142.00	-1.6	-9.9
Caledonia Investments	2720.00	-1.6	-0.9
[illegible]	1174.00	-3.0	-8.0
Losers			
Sophos	513.00	-20.6	-11.8
Petrofac	416.80	-22.6	-18.6
Sanne	621.00	-16.5	-23.8
Vedanta Resources	727.60	-12.6	-12.3
Talktalk Telecom	108.00	-11.4	-28.0
Bca Marketplace	167.80	-11.3	-18.3
Go-ahead	1425.00	-11.5	-6.7
Man	189.80	-12.0	-8.3
Alfa Fin Software Holdings	445.00	-10.0	-17.9
Intermediate Capital	1039.00	-11.6	-8.9
Tullow Oil	181.05	-10.0	-11.7
Weir	1996.50	-9.0	-6.9

FTSE SmallCap	Feb 08 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Moss Bros	66.60	6.2	-23.9
Anglo-eastern Plantations	800.00	5.8	9.6
Kainos	348.00	3.6	4.8
U And I	205.00	3.0	6.1
Hg Capital Trust	1795.00	2.7	1.1
Restaurant	259.20	2.7	-12.3
Ranger Direct Lending Fund	744.00	-0.8	5.7
Bh Global	1415.00	1.3	4.0
Macau Property Opportunities Fund	189.50	1.2	-12.3
Vp	876.00	0.1	-0.1
Norcros	179.50	-1.9	0.3
City Merchants High Yield Trust	188.25	1.2	-5.3
Losers			
Enquest	32.35	-18.4	9.3
Nostrum Oil & Gas	260.00	-14.8	-19.3
Helical	317.00	-10.1	-5.8
Ophir Energy	54.00	-8.3	-19.9
Gocompare.com	106.60	-8.3	-0.4
Lonmin	69.00	-6.3	-17.4
Phoenix Spree Deutschland	348.00	-7.4	-10.1
Ncc	187.10	-8.0	-17.9
Capital & Regional	52.50	-7.4	-9.6
Premier Oil	77.95	-8.5	2.0
Allied Minds	149.60	-7.7	-9.3
Oxford Instruments	871.00	-6.9	5.4

Industry Sectors	Feb 08 price(p)	%Chg week	%Chg ytd
Winners			
Industrial Transportation	3455.37	0.6	4.1
Nonlife Insurance	3068.99	-1.2	-4.7
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech.	11906.31	-2.2	-7.3
Banks	4481.35	-2.4	-3.0
Media	7186.60	-2.4	-4.9
Health Care Equip & Services	7244.71	-2.5	-4.5
Travel & Leisure	9617.38	-2.7	-5.8
Food & Drug Retailers	3215.55	-2.9	-1.7
General Retailers	2446.48	-3.1	-4.9
Beverages	19512.06	-3.3	-
Chemicals	14043.04	-3.7	-0.7
Automobiles & Parts	9330.28	-3.8	25.7
Losers			
Industrial Metals	3718.41	-10.6	-3.6
Oil Equipment & Services	11813.60	-9.9	-8.3
Fixed Line Telecommunication	2710.11	-8.0	-13.7
Software & Computer Services	2064.59	-7.1	-
Tobacco	48290.55	-6.9	-
Mining	17701.49	-6.7	-5.6
Construction & Materials	5994.15	-6.2	-8.3
Industrial Engineering	12108.99	-6.0	-3.0
Electricity	7030.31	-5.9	-9.3
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	6278.28	-5.4	-4.5
Oil & Gas Producers	8281.06	-5.3	-8.5
Life Insurance	8497.34	-5.3	-5.4

Based on last week's performance. †Price at suspension.

CURRENCIES

Feb 8	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	19.9075	0.2800	24.4015	0.2725	27.8664	0.6185
Australia	Australian Dollar	1.2826	0.0090	1.5722	0.0064	1.7954	0.0273
Bahrain	Bahrainin Dinar	0.3770	-	0.4621	-0.0014	0.5277	0.0044
Bolivia	Bolivian Boliviano	6.9100	-	8.4699	-0.0249	9.6726	0.0798
Brazil	Brazilian Real	3.2791	0.0217	4.0193	0.0149	4.5901	0.0680
Canada	Canadian Dollar	1.2599	0.0059	1.5443	0.0027	1.7635	0.0227
Chile	Chilean Peso	601.7100	7.1900	737.5434	6.6720	842.2711	16.9271
China	Chinese Yuan	6.3260	0.0665	7.7541	0.0590	8.8551	0.1653
Colombia	Colombian Peso	2866.1750	32.2000	3513.2023	29.2629	4012.0603	77.7862
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Colon	573.8000	0.6450	703.3328	-1.2736	803.2028	7.5188
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	20.5980	0.0750	25.2479	0.0180	28.8330	0.3419
Denmark	Danish Krone	6.0719	0.0175	7.4425	-0.0004	8.4993	0.0943
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	17.6848	0.0463	21.6771	-0.0068	24.7551	0.2684
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	7.8201	0.0007	9.5855	-0.0273	10.9465	0.0912
Hungary	Hungarian Forint	253.9956	1.7036	311.3339	1.1796	355.5419	5.2970
India	Indian Rupee	64.2650	-0.0175	78.7725	-0.2530	89.9579	0.7175
Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	13608.5000	56.0000	16680.5671	19.8150	19049.1430	234.8215
Israel	Israeli Shekel	3.5000	0.0076	4.2901	-0.0033	4.8993	0.0510
Japan	Japanese Yen	109.2400	-0.0300	133.9004	-0.4303	152.9137	1.2193
..One Month		109.2398	-0.0303	133.9005	-0.4302	152.9136	1.2192
..Three Month		109.2394	-0.0312	133.9005	-0.4301	152.9134	1.2188
..One Year		109.2372	-0.0356	133.9007	-0.4298	152.9136	1.2177
Kenya	Kenyan Shilling	100.7000	-0.3000	123.4326	-0.7315	140.9594	0.7459
Kuwait	Kuwaiti Dinar	0.3001	-	0.3678	-0.0011	0.4200	0.0035
Malaysia	Malaysian Ringgit	3.9260	0.0175	4.8123	0.0074	5.4956	0.0696
Mexico	Mexican Peson	18.8732	0.1954	23.1337	0.1722	26.4186	0.4891
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	1.3863	0.0130	1.6992	0.0109	1.9405	0.0340
Nigeria	Nigerian Naira	360.5000	-0.5000	441.8813	-1.9130	504.6263	3.4671
Norway	Norwegian Krone	7.9172	0.0539	9.7045	0.0377	11.0825	0.1661
Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee	110.5150	-	135.4633	-0.3980	154.6984	1.2757
Peru	Peruvian Nuevo Sol	3.2530	0.0062	3.9874	-0.0040	4.5535	0.0462
Philippines	Philippine Peso	51.3250	0.1750	62.9114	0.0303	71.8445	0.8354
Poland	Polish Zloty	3.4100	0.0247	4.1798	0.0180	4.7733	0.0736
Romania	Romanian Leu	3.7971	0.0097	4.6542	-0.0018	5.3151	0.0573
Russia	Russian Ruble	57.9763	0.7750	71.0641	0.7439	81.1549	1.7451
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	3.7504	0.0001	4.5970	-0.0134	5.2498	0.0434
Singapore	Singapore Dollar	1.3304	0.0086	1.6307	0.0057	1.8622	0.0272
South Africa	South African Rand	12.0900	0.1288	14.8193	0.1147	16.9235	0.3183
South Korea	South Korean Won	1087.9000	1.3000	1333.4887	-2.3198	1522.8377	14.3623
Sweden	Swedish Krona	8.1083	0.0782	9.9387	0.0670	11.3500	0.2022
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	0.9395	-0.0052	1.1516	-0.0098	1.3152	0.0036
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar	29.3970	0.1560	36.0332	0.0859	41.1498	0.5559
Thailand	Thai Baht	31.8600	0.2975	39.0523	0.2510	44.5975	0.7808
Tunisia	Tunisian Dinar	2.4012	0.0028	2.9432	-0.0052	3.3611	0.0316
Turkey	Turkish Lira	3.8252	0.0427	4.6887	0.0387	5.3544	0.1034
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham	3.6731	0.0002	4.5023	-0.0130	5.1416	0.0427
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.7144	-0.0059	0.8757	-0.0099	-	-
..One Month		0.7145	-0.0059	0.8756	-0.0099	-	-
..Three Month		0.7149	-0.0059	0.8754	-0.0099	-	-
..One Year		0.7165	-0.0060	0.8746	-0.0099	-	-
United States	United States Dollar	-	-	1.2257	-0.0036	1.3998	0.0115
..One Month		-	-	1.2255	-0.1625	1.3999	0.0115
..Three Month		-	-	1.2250	-0.1625	1.4003	0.0116
..One Year		-	-	1.2223	-0.1625	1.4020	0.0115
Venezuela	Venezuelan Bolivar Fuerte	24985.0000	15.0000	30625.2528	-71.5410	34973.8938	309.2262
Vietnam	Vietnamese Dong	22699.0000	-2.0000	27823.2224	-84.2476	31773.9727	259.2490
European Union	Euro	0.8158	0.0024	-	-	1.1420	0.0127
..One Month		0.8156	0.0024	-	-	1.1419	0.0127
..Three Month		0.8151	0.0024	-	-	1.1418	0.0127
..One Year		0.8124	0.0024	-	-	1.1409	0.0127

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 Feb 08	Day's chge%	Euro Index	£ Strlg Feb 07	£ Strlg Feb 06	Year ago	Div yield%	Cover	P/E ratio	X/D adj	Total Return
FTSE 100 (100)	7170.69	-1.49	6355.25	7279.42	7141.40	7229.50	4.10	1.23	19.89	4.11	6084.58
FTSE 250 (250)	19327.69	-1.85	17129.79	19691.65	19262.56	18627.59	2.82	2.06	17.24	25.81	14229.16
FTSE 250 ex Inv Co (203)	20696.96	-1.84	18343.35	21085.89	20616.93	19974.99	2.90	1.75	19.65	23.38	15545.77
FTSE 350 (350)	3989.21	-1.55	3535.56	4052.19	3973.40	3991.30	3.88	1.33	19.38	2.80	6795.44
FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts (302)	3952.94	-1.54	3503.42	4014.75	3937.16	3961.44	3.93	1.27	20.04	2.60	3469.27
FTSE 350 Higher Yield (111)	3656.79	-1.57	3240.95	3715.30	3640.55	3780.04	5.40	1.00	18.53	1.99	6565.66
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FT 30 INDEX

	Feb 08	Feb 07	Feb 06	Feb 05	Feb 02	Yr Ago	High	Low
FT 30	3112.30	3158.00	3091.40	3169.00	3222.60	0.00	3377.70	3065.40
FT 30 Div Yield	1.93	1.90	1.94	1.89	1.86	0.00	3.93	2.74
P/E Ratio net	23.15	23.51	22.98	23.56	24.03	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
3158	3148.1	3143.7	3138.5	3139.2	3141.6	3143.7	3133.5	3124.3	3158	3110.3

FT30 constituents and recent additions/deletions can be found at www.ft.com/ft30

FX: EFFECTIVE INDICES

[illegible]

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	28.36	Forestry & Paper	-1.81	Travel & Leisure	-4.26
Industrial Transport	4.04	Industrials	-1.87	Oil & Gas Producers	-4.35
Industrial Metals &	3.10	General Retailers	-2.40	Real Est Invest & Tr	-4.60
Industrial Eng	1.98	Nonlife Insurance	-3.00	Electricity	-4.81
Financial Services	1.19	Media	-3.05	Consumer Goods	-5.36
Chemicals	1.15	Consumer Services	-3.13	Food Producers	-5.45
Aerospace & Defense	0.93	Health Care Eq & Srv	-3.16	Tech Hardware & Eq	-5.75
Oil Equipment & Serv	0.86	FTSE 100 Index	-3.18	Household Goods & Ho	-5.81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FTSE GLOBAL EQUITY INDEX SERIES

[illegible]

FTSE 100 SUMMARY

FTSE 100	Closing Price	Day's Change	FTSE 100	Closing Price	Day's Change
3I Group PLC	913.00	-22.60	Legal & General Group PLC	254.70	-3.70
Admiral Group PLC	1819.5	-24.50	Lloyds Banking Group PLC	67.60	0.24
Anglo American PLC	1594	-47.20	London Stock Exchange Group PLC	3918	-125.00
Antofagasta PLC	876.80	-22.60	Marks And Spencer Group PLC	289.70	1.10
Ashtead Group PLC	1955	-101.00	Mediclinic International PLC	570.60	-0.80
Associated British Foods PLC	2598	-69.00	Micro Focus International PLC	2049	-6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UK STOCK MARKET TRADING DATA

[illegible]

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

MORNINGSTAR®

UK RIGHTS OFFERS

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	
Ashmore Group	Int	140.300	140.600	99.000	121.500	11.960	14.720	4.55000	4.55000	Apr 4	16.650	16.584
Beazley $	Pre	1967.100	1803.100	168.000	293.200	0.250	0.460	10.00000	8.63700	Mar 29	14.800	13.540
Millennium & Copthorne Hotels	Pre	1008.000	926.000	147.000	108.000	38.100	24.000	4.42000	5.66000	May 11	6.500	7.740
Polar Capital Global Financials Trust	Pre			38.010	41.443	20.430	23.620	1.80000	1.60000	Feb 28	3.900	3.550
Smith & Nephew $	Pre	4765.000	4669.000	879.000	1062.000	0.878	0.881	30.67700	17.79100	May 9	42.800	31.200

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	Cap (£m)
01/24	10.00	AIM	CZA	Cradle Arc PLC	8.25	0.00	8.25	7.00	1687.9
01/16	55.00		WPY	Worldpay Inc	5408.00	-142.00	5950.00	262.00	1688331.3
01/09	125.00		AIQ	AIQ Ltd	125.00	88.50	60.90	6250.0	

§Placing price. *Introduction. ‡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

	Price	Day Chg	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Yld	P/E	MCap m
PingAnIns	83.40	0.30	98.85	40.90	1.53	16.81	79427.14
PngAnBnk RMB	12.54	-0.38	15.24	8.54	1.25	9.78	33536.53
Pwr Cons Corp RMB	7.26	-0.07	9.00	6.96	1.17	15.46	11017.34
SaicMtr RMB	32.83	-1.20	35.88	24.04	4.99	11.27	59699.25
ShenwanHong	0.20	-	0.35	0.20	-	-2.32	227.84
ShgPdgBk RMB	13.10	-0.35	14.02	11.16	1.17	7.09	58197.84
Sinopec Corp	6.25	-0.14	7.16	5.40	5.27	11.09	20390.85
Sinopec Oil RMB	2.27	0.08	4.09	2.14	-	-3.06	4321.39
Denmark (kr)							
DanskeBk	241.00	-0.90	259.50	223.00	3.76	10.70	37183.97
MollerMrsk	10360	-105.00	14260	10060	1.32	-17.21	17165.54
NovoB	300.70	-3.35	354.80	230.20	2.54	19.29	97193.27
Indonesia (Rp)							
Bk Cent Asia	23700	200.00	24700	15000	0.89	24.84	42508.8
Israel (ILS)							
TevaPha	72.00	2.50	140.20	38.20	5.55	-3.34	20929.79
Italy (€)							
Enel	4.72	-0.15	5.59	3.89	3.84	19.55	58844.44
ENI	13.67	-0.31	15.45	12.94	5.89	28.91	60903.1
Generali	15.51	-0.19	16.48	13.21	5.17	11.54	29692.02
IntSPaolo	3.15	-0.06	3.23	2.06	5.69	8.94	61187.53
Luxottica	48.31	-0.98	55.60	45.32	1.91	24.71	28722.08
Unicred	17.84	0.37	18.38	11.93	-	-1.72	48658.99
HyundMobis	245000	2000	289500	212000	1.42	9.68	21922.28
KoreaElePwr	34800	-750.00	49000	34500	5.64	7.61	20535.29
SK Hynix	73900	2800	90300	45650	0.80	5.82	49452.5
SmsungEl	2300000	10000	2876000	1854000	2.09	8.89	272935.5
Spain (€)							
BBVA	7.13	-0.10	7.93	5.92	4.25	12.01	58282.6
BcoSantdr	5.58	-0.15	6.25	4.85	3.83	12.90	110365.8
CaixaBnk	4.07	-0.11	4.51	3.17	2.47	15.33	29854.79
Iberdrola	6.09	-0.11	7.30	5.88	5.16	12.49	47158.92
Inditex	26.16	-0.59	36.90	26.04	1.91	24.84	99937
Repsol	14.18	-0.49	16.30	13.28	5.40	11.24	27053.03
Telefonica	7.66	-0.23	10.63	7.62	7.10	16.54	48724.57

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 %
Bk Cent Asia	23700.00	23500.00	200.00	0.85	975.00	4.3	6.04
AstellasPh	1495.50	1465.00	30.50	2.08	55.50	3.9	3.02
Fuji Hvy Ind	3720.00	3615.00	105.00	2.90	102.00	2.8	0.98
Nokia	4.43	4.53	-0.10	-2.10	0.10	2.4	8.89
Compass	1513.50	1437.00	76.50	5.32	33.50	2.3	-99.02
Sony	5320.00	5417.00	-97.00	-1.79	111.00	2.1	-2.48
Viacom	33.66	30.51	3.15	10.32	0.45	1.4	15.56
BrisMySq	63.64	62.63	1.01	1.61	0.84	1.3	3.09
HondaMtr	3873.00	3840.00	33.00	0.86	47.00	1.2	-3.52
DBS	26.71	25.36	1.35	5.32	0.31	1.2	1.48
ITC	274.10	275.15	-1.05	-0.38	2.70	1.0	4.26
Toyota	7551.00	7372.00	179.00	2.43	71.00	0.9	0.15
SunPhrmInds	584.10	549.50	34.60	6.30	4.20	0.7	0.92
SK Hynix	73900.00	71100.00	2800.00	3.94	400.00	0.5	-6.81
H & M	140.18	139.90	0.28	0.20	0.66	0.5	-14.03
Novatek	731.00	736.40	-5.40	-0.73	3.30	0.5	4.28
Surgutneftegas	28.87	29.42	-0.55	-1.85	0.13	0.5	2.30
Swiss Re	92.06	90.18	1.88	2.08	0.36	0.4	0.83
Amazon	1395.17	1416.78	-21.61	-1.53	5.17	0.4	12.13
Unicred	17.84	17.47	0.37	2.10	0.07	0.4	8.98

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 %
Sinopec Oil	2.27	2.19	0.08	3.65	-0.38	-14.3	-22.53
Devon Energy	36.47	36.76	-0.29	-0.80	-5.75	-13.6	-15.47
ExxonMb	77.02	76.94	0.08	0.10	-12.05	-13.5	-11.71
WellsFargo	56.70	57.54	-0.85	-1.47	-8.82	-13.5	-8.49
Deut Bank	12.80	13.11	-0.31	-2.36	-1.97	-13.4	-13.36
Alphabet	1036.68	1055.41	-18.73	-1.77	-144.91	-12.3	-6.86
Prudntl	106.55	111.17	-4.62	-4.16	-13.97	-11.6	-9.09
FastRetail	43070.00	43380.00	-310.00	-0.71	-5620.00	-11.5	-7.90
Hew-Pack	20.63	21.21	-0.59	-2.76	-2.68	-11.5	-5.36
Citic Secs	18.42	18.32	0.10	0.55	-2.38	-11.4	8.87
ABB	23.07	24.73	-1.66	-6.71	-2.96	-11.4	-14.33
ChinaMBank	34.00	34.15	-0.15	-0.44	-4.35	-11.3	4.29
Halliburton	48.52	49.69	-1.17	-2.35	-5.99	-11.0	-6.94
PngAnBnk	12.54	12.92	-0.38	-2.94	-1.51	-10.7	-5.71
EOG Res	104.02	105.78	-1.76	-1.66	-12.50	-10.7	-7.59
Ch OSLnd&Inv	27.10	27.05	0.05	0.18	-3.20	-10.6	-3.04
ChConstBk	8.08	8.10	-0.02	-0.25	-0.94	-10.4	6.18
CanNatRs	38.09	38.57	-0.48	-1.24	-4.40	-10.4	-16.51
JapanTob	3243.00	3301.00	-58.00	-1.76	-369.00	-10.2	-10.88
HaitongSecs	11.48	11.64	-0.16	-1.37	-1.30	-10.2	-3.69

Based on the FT Global 500 companies in local currency

BONDS: HIGH YIELD & EMERGING MARKET

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

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

Feb 08	Rate	Current	Since	Last	Mnth Ago	Year Ago
US	Fed Funds	1.25-1.50	15-06-2017	1.00	1.25-1.50	0.50-0.75
US	Prime	4.50	15-06-2017	3.75	4.25	3.50
US	Discount	0.75	15-06-2017	0.75	1.75	1.00
Euro	Repo	0.00	16-03-2016	0.05	0.00	0.00
UK	Repo	0.50	04-08-2016	0.25	0.25	0.25
Japan	O'night Call	0.00-0.00	01-02-2016	0.00	0.00--0.10	0.00--0.10
Switzerland	Libor Target	0.00-0.25	15-01-2015	0.00-0.75	-1.25--0.25	-1.25--0.25

INTEREST RATES: MARKET

Feb 08 (Libor: Feb 07)	Over night	Change Day	Change Week	Change Month	One month	Three month	Six month	One year
US$ Libor	1.43875	0.000	-0.001	0.000	1.57932	1.79989	2.00438	2.28588
Euro Libor	-0.44286	-0.004	-0.003	0.001	-0.40471	-0.38214	-0.33429	-0.25686
£ Libor	0.47246	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.49363	0.52865	0.60550	0.80950
Swiss Fr Libor				0.000	-0.79755	-0.74540	-0.66080	-0.53200
Yen Libor				-0.002	-0.05350	-0.05850	0.00317	0.10350
Euro Euribor				0.000	-0.36900	-0.32900	-0.27800	-0.19100
Sterling CDs				0.000	0.47000	0.52000	0.62500	
US$ CDs				0.370	1.58000	1.78000	1.95000	

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	193.20	0.40	-0.36	1.46	0.64	8.90
Corporates(£)	341.70	-0.11	-0.76	-1.44	-1.62	3.86
Corporates($)	275.47	-0.09	-0.56	-1.50	-0.56	-1.50
Corporates(€)	225.71	-0.09	-0.09	-0.37	-0.55	2.25
Eurozone Sov(€)	232.28	-0.01	0.12	-0.26	-0.32	2.29
Gilts(£)	315.73	-0.23	-0.30	-2.36	-2.02	0.53
Global Inflation-Lkd	268.91	-0.30	-0.96	0.04	-0.06	7.78
Markit iBoxx £ Non-Gilts	335.51	-0.12	-0.59	-1.46	-1.51	3.13
Overall ($)	236.15	0.01	-0.38	-1.55	-0.38	-1.55
Overall(£)	318.53	-0.19	-0.39	-2.10	-1.87	1.29
Overall(€)	228.38	-0.04	0.03	-0.42	-0.49	1.83
Treasuries ($)	220.87	0.09	-0.28	-1.69	-0.28	-1.69
FTSE						
Sterling Corporate (£)	113.86	-0.59	-	-	-2.34	-2.50
Euro Corporate (€)	106.02	-0.30	-	-	-1.10	-1.23
Euro Emerging Mkts (€)	631.12	-15.07	-	-	-10.69	-21.24

CREDIT INDICES	Index	Day's change	Week's change	Month's change	Series high	Series low
Markit iTraxx						
Crossover 5Y	256.12	6.11	16.68	34.55	263.18	221.09
Europe 5Y	49.61	2.96	5.27	6.05	59.12	42.77
Japan 5Y	46.63	2.85	3.53	2.70	50.80	42.43
Senior Financials 5Y	58.29	2.80	2.98	5.62	60.79	40.86
Markit CDX						
Emerging Markets 5Y	120.35	0.70	6.17	7.39	126.19	109.50
Nth Amer High Yld 5Y	333.97	8.70	32.93	33.39	337.70	291.49
Nth Amer Inv Grade 5Y	54.77	1.27	7.63	7.90	60.00	45.28

Websites: markit.com, ftse.com. All indices shown are unhedged. Currencies are shown in brackets after the index names.

VOLATILITY INDICES

† 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

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC, an ICE Data Services company.

COMMODITIES

www.ft.com/commodities

Sources: † NYMEX, ‡ ECX/ICE, ♦ CBOT, ♣ ICE Liffe, ♥ ICE Futures, ♠ CME, ♣ LME/London Metal Exchange.* Latest prices, $ unless otherwise stated.

BONDS: INDEX-LINKED

	Price Feb 07	Yield Feb 07	Yield Prev	Month return	Value stock	Market	No of stocks
Can 4.25%' 21	114.42	0.428	0.399	-0.31	5.18	71999.06	7
Fr 2.25%' 20	110.04	-1.712	-1.738	0.13	20.31	232510.74	15
Swe 0.25%' 22	113.66	-1.781	-1.790	-0.03	31.83	240614.62	8
UK 2.5%' 20	363.29	-1.983	-1.984	0.25	6.58	640433.12	28
UK 2.5%' 24	360.45	-1.681	-1.691	0.21	6.82	640433.12	28
UK 2%' 35	264.66	-1.500	-1.502	-0.37	9.08	640433.12	28
US 0.625%' 21	101.19	0.277	0.245	-0.11	35.84	1273649.44	38
US 3.625%' 28	128.05	0.757	0.245	-0.98	16.78	1273649.44	38

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	2.87	2.19	0.03	Italy	1.94	1.25	-0.91
Austria	0.83	0.15	-2.01	Japan	0.06	-0.62	-2.78
Belgium	0.86	0.18	-1.98	Netherlands	0.76	0.08	-2.08
Canada	2.39	1.71	-0.45	Norway	1.84	1.16	-1.00
Denmark	0.78	0.10	-2.06	Portugal	1.81	1.13	-1.03
Finland	0.83	0.15	-2.01	Spain	1.41	0.73	-1.43
France	0.98	0.30	-1.86	Switzerland	0.11	-0.57	-2.73
Germany	0.68	0.00	-2.16	United Kingdom	1.56	0.88	-1.28
Greece	3.67	2.99	0.83	United States	2.84	2.16	0.00
Ireland	1.22	0.54	-1.62				

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data LLC, an ICE Data Services company.

GILTS: UK CASH MARKET

Gilts benchmarks & non-rump undated stocks. Closing mid-price in pounds per £100 nominal of stock.

GILTS: UK FTSE ACTUARIES INDICES

See FTSE website for more details www.ftse.com/products/indices/gilts
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FINANCIAL TIMES SHARE SERVICE

Main Market

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
IndiaCap	105.00	-2.75	120.00	80.25	-	3.96	389.0
Aerospace & Defence							
Avon Rubber	1230	-	1320	885.00	0.85	17.52	41.1
BAE Sys	568.00	-7.00	682.34	534.00	3.75	17.06	11775.0
Chemring	187.00	-2.60	208.00	162.00	0.70	28.77	3423.4
Meggitt	454.60	-4.80	530.00	407.40	3.32	12.12	3284.0
RollsRoyce✠♦	825.00	-3.40	994.50	664.00	0.56	-22.12	4459.6
Senior	260.20	-3.00	303.20	173.00	2.52	28.16	1500.8
UltraElc	1349	-24.00	2245	1138	3.54	16.45	245.8
Automobiles & Parts							
FordMtr $✠♦■	10.56	-0.20	13.48	10.19	-	-	36657.5
GKN	405.50	-6.20	449.40	280.00	2.18	13.93	11702.1
Banks							
ANZ A$✠	27.99	0.22	32.95	27.19	8.57	12.65	5108.0
BcoSant	490.75	-16.15	568.99	361.23	3.78	12.95	81217.5
BnkGeorgia	3500	-22.00	3884	2789	2.27	11.41	72.7
BankIre Grp €	7.65	0.07	8.25	6.18	-	12.20	400.1
BkNvaS C$✠	76.79	-0.82	85.50	73.31	4.09	11.49	1076.4
Barclays✠	194.10	0.90	244.40	177.30	1.55	16.31	64720.1
CanImp C$✠	114.16	-2.39	124.37	103.84	4.58	9.86	791.1
HSBC✠	733.60	-5.70	798.60	518.17	5.15	35.15	30767.8
LlydsBkg✠	67.60	0.24	73.58	61.81	3.99	15.72	225748.9
PermTSB €	2.16	-	2.96	1.64	-	-3.06	87.4
RylBkC C$✠	99.86	-1.21	108.52	90.13	3.59	12.82	1485.9
RBS✠	283.60	2.90	304.20	221.80	-	-10.58	21803.2
STB	1690	-30.00	2500	1575	4.26	16.60	0.0
StandCh✠	797.50	-6.10	860.00	678.80	-	1726.19	9942.9
..7.375%Pf	138.10	-3.65	143.25	116.00	5.34	-	10.1
..8.25%Pf	152.00	-3.60	156.00	129.00	5.43	-	17.7
TntoDom C$✠	70.91	-0.80	75.21	61.50	3.41	12.51	1911.9
VirginMoney	278.50	-1.80	353.30	256.20	1.83	8.54	1105.0
Westpc A$✠	30.40	0.10	35.39	29.40	9.28	12.63	5131.4
Basic Resource (Ex Mining)							
Ferrexpo	269.20	-8.30	326.60	136.80	0.99	6.32	2907.3
Mondi	1809	-50.00	2145	1684	2.78	15.97	1805.9
Chemicals							
Carclo	80.40	0.40	180.25	62.40	-	7.73	53.6
Croda	4323	-51.00	4645	3300.3	1.71	26.69	736.7
Elemntis	275.60	-5.00	320.68	258.10	2.40	22.66	1063.9
Johnsn Mthey	3251	-59.00	3511	2677.68	2.31	16.59	814.6
Victrex♦■	2412	-26.00	2772	1826	1.96	20.76	331.0
Construction & Materials							
Alumasc	163.00	-2.00	205.00	156.00	4.39	9.76	19.8
Boot(H)	301.00	-15.50	350.00	215.30	2.33	13.38	15.1
ClarkeT	74.10	-2.50	93.67	68.20	4.32	10.48	78.2
CRH	2396	-95.00	2955	2297.7	2.36	17.18	2683.8
GalfrdT	998.00	-17.00	1592	960.50	8.82	17.00	510.8
KierGp	1035	-7.00	1505	942.00	6.33	68.09	329.6
Kingsp €	35.14	-1.60	39.74	26.76	0.96	24.09	64.9
LowBonr	60.20	-1.40	90.06	52.00	4.98	9.35	44.4
Marshlls	391.80	-8.20	486.60	284.25	2.22	19.27	217.1
MorgSdl	1216	20.00	1520	817.20	2.88	12.88	31.6
Norcros	179.50	1.25	199.00	123.13	4.01	14.48	13.5
Tyman	334.50	-2.00	387.00	272.25	2.72	28.04	215.9
Electronic & Electrical Equip							
Dialight	602.00	-26.00	1115	530.00	-	43.31	8.3
Discoverie PLC	362.00	-5.00	401.00	210.00	2.35	36.94	13.8
Halma	1175	-30.00	1341	947.50	1.17	31.99	1276.0
Morgan Ad	332.60	-1.60	366.80	277.20	3.31	9.48	416.5
OxfordIn	871.00	-24.00	1174	722.25	1.49	-33.89	14.3
Renishaw	4722	-140.00	5820	2913	1.10	25.00	108.7
Spectris	2517	-65.00	2869	2220.5	2.07	270.65	317.0
TT Elect	209.00	-2.50	245.00	150.00	2.68	17.27	26.7
XP Power	3190	-20.00	3750	1881	2.16	28.69	1.7
Financial General							
3i	913.00	-22.60	975.00	684.00	2.90	7.29	3321.9
BrewDlph	357.00	-7.40	399.40	297.50	3.75	22.31	465.2
CtyLonInv	425.00	-4.00	448.00	358.25	5.65	11.58	6.3
CloseBrs	1514	-51.00	1715	1315	3.83	11.87	476.4
DBAG €	45.80	-2.90	52.30	31.14	2.64	7.57	41.5

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
Hargr Lans	1716.5	-66.00	1935	1251.36	1.69	36.37	1845.4
Indvardn SKr	194.30	-7.00	220.80	173.10	2.80	3.11	751.7
ICG	1039	-66.00	1204	694.50	2.43	13.95	1232.0
Investec	614.00	-13.00	630.50	451.20	3.75	12.71	4098.8
Jupiter	540.00	-24.00	638.80	402.60	2.72	17.42	2284.9
Liontrust	570.00	6.00	620.00	375.25	2.63	35.27	13.1
LSE Gp	3918	-125.00	4076	2964.44	1.10	46.20	949.7
Man	189.80	-11.20	219.20	131.70	3.72	16.55	10886.7
NB GFRIF♦	93.20	-0.70	100.65	92.70	4.12	25.38	1705.6
NEX Group	635.00	8.00	690.15	537.91	6.07	34.51	4079.3
Paragon♦	471.40	-8.60	520.00	400.09	2.95	11.25	843.5
Providnt	692.40	-39.60	3284	426.60	19.44	4.91	725.4
RathbnBr	2628	-64.00	2842	2144	2.17	31.25	219.9
Record	47.50	-1.30	53.42	37.00	4.21	15.37	186.5
S & U	2200	60.00	2444	1863.9	3.64	13.01	4.3
Schroder	3423	-132.00	3784	2980	2.72	17.92	632.4
..N/V	2425	-100.00	2720	2170	3.84	12.70	18.3
Strd Life Aber	391.40	-12.50	448.60	391.40	5.06	17.84	7363.8
TP ICAP	539.00	0.40	560.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WlkrCrip	37.50	-	50.00	36.90	4.99	15.18	4.3
Food & Beverages							
AngloEst	800.00	26.00	888.00	655.50	0.38	9.18	9.2
AscBrFd✠	2598	-69.00	3387	2430	1.45	17.14	854.7
Barr(AG)	652.00	-4.00	685.00	509.50	2.21	21.95	83.1
Britvic	675.00	-29.50	825.00	619.50	3.66	16.00	1027.3
CarrsGroup	138.50	-	156.00	106.50	2.74	18.22	0.8
Coca-Cola HBC	2232	-59.00	2682	1784	1.69	23.54	724.7
Cranswk	3030	-30.00	3361	2285	1.46	23.08	94.7
Dairy Cr	559.00	4.50	653.75	539.50	4.03	5.53	64.2
Devro	202.00	-3.00	247.00	169.73	4.36	155.38	250.9
Diageo✠	2445.5	-21.00	2735.5	2186.5	2.54	19.21	6978.1
Grncore♦	188.70	-4.10	265.30	180.40	2.90	99.32	9080.2
HiltonFd	820.00	-16.00	900.00	613.00	2.09	23.03	13.6
Kerry €	83.85	-1.75	94.92	65.99	0.67	27.57	59.9
Nestle SFr✠	76.10	-1.92	86.40	71.45	3.20	24.07	6341.5
PremFds	40.35	0.20	46.25	36.50	-	5.45	268.1
PureCircle	404.50	-1.50	517.00	276.00	-	98.01	84.6
REA	310.00	4.00	385.00	295.00	-	-6.57	20.0
StckSpirit	284.50	-5.50	320.00	155.50	2.41	20.69	88.2
Tate&Lyl	602.20	-51.20	796.50	599.00	4.65	11.30	21622.1
TongtHu R	109.95	3.08	135.19	103.00	2.55	12.68	115.5
Unilever	3820.5	-71.50	4557.5	3273	3.04	21.43	3484.8
..NV €	44.30	-1.00	52.29	38.53	2.17	21.76	5.7
Health Care Equip & Services							
Bioquell	290.00	-12.50	379.00	127.12	-	53.70	29.9
ConstMed♦	1208	26.00	1224	976.09	1.68	30.28	18.0
ConvaTec	197.95	-4.05	349.10	181.98	-	16.64	7438.5
GNStre kr	198.20	-3.90	229.70	153.70	0.58	23.79	879.8
Mediclinic	570.60	-9.80	890.18	495.40	1.38	61.35	1947.1
NMC Health	3210	-16.00	3540	1710	0.33	52.19	423.9
Smith & Nephew	1228	-18.50	1442	1143	1.95	16.29	5903.1
UDGHlthC	767.50	-18.50	963.00	646.50	1.25	35.72	996.6
House, Leisure & Pers Goods							
BarrttDev	548.20	-24.00	705.50	496.66	3.58	9.03	6159.3
Bellway	3110	-203.00	3805	2542	3.59	8.43	976.1
Berkeley	3725	-175.00	4270	2852	3.68	6.77	932.5
BovisHme	1024	-40.50	1222	740.50	4.39	12.91	748.7
Burberry Gp	1543.5	-26.50	2024	1481.5	2.52	22.02	2468.9
Cairn Homes €	1.89	0.03	2.00	0.02	-	-793.53	1646.2
CtrySide♦	304.00	-4.20	372.80	219.92	2.24	11.78	1059.9
CrestNic	484.20	-14.00	648.50	469.15	5.70	7.81	1125.4
GamesWk	2125	-100.00	2870	2120	5.18	15.50	19.4
Gleeson	696.00	-12.00	810.00	545.00	2.37	14.41	23.4
Headlam	562.00	-11.00	654.50	501.38	4.01	14.64	215.6
McBride	170.60	-1.40	235.00	164.80	2.23	34.82	72.2
McCarthy&S	146.50	-1.20	199.60	140.00	3.62	10.62	2893.1
Persimn	2394	-106.00	2901	1962	5.64	10.73	1610.6
Philips €	30.25	-0.56	36.12	27.02	2.66	23.12	6175.1
PZCusns	289.60	-5.40	367.80	289.60	2.86	18.34	464.0
ReckittB✠	6400	-140.00	8110.43	6299	2.39	21.45	1924.1
Redrow	588.50	-37.00	673.50	461.15	1.70	9.31	2400.3
Superdry Plc	1740	-1.00	2102	1435	1.61	22.08	248.8
TaylorWm	181.95	-7.95	211.90	172.30	1.55	11.09	22949.1

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
TedBaker	3054	54.00	3120	2286	1.76	27.51	114.1
Industrial Engineering							
Bodycote	909.50	-27.00	1043	673.00	1.74	22.38	796.8
Castings	442.50	-0.50	490.00	421.00	3.16	15.92	12.1
Fenner♦	437.00	-16.60	509.50	273.75	0.78	24.97	639.0
Goodwin	1835	-45.00	2128	1510	2.31	16.47	0.1
Hill&Sm	1166	-19.00	1480	1081	2.26	20.17	425.9
IMI	1240	-48.00	1453	1110.74	3.12	22.30	817.5
MelroseInd	212.60	-8.10	261.70	194.70	1.02	-	8691.2
Renold	47.95	-1.30	65.00	41.00	-	10.68	5.5
Rotork	284.70	-8.20	306.80	221.30	1.79	32.72	3043.2
Severfd	77.40	-1.00	88.00	58.23	2.97	12.56	163.8
Tex	115.50	3.00	148.80	111.00	7.36	8.68	10.9
Trifast	240.00	-	256.00	190.00	1.46	20.64	81.5
Vitec	1087.5	-2.50	1210	675.00	2.50	33.98	3.3
Weir	1996.5	-70.50	2326	1697	2.20	67.00	1277.2
Industrial General							
Coats Group	76.30	-1.20	90.00	50.00	0.89	18.88	3498.6
JardnM $	61.91	-0.10	68.11	59.73	2.61	6.00	133.7
Jard Str $	38.12	0.07	46.48	36.55	0.83	5.31	184.8
Macfrlne	82.00	-	85.60	57.03	2.38	17.01	196.8
RPC	790.20	-5.40	1091	714.82	3.03	15.49	2675.9
Smith DS	475.60	-8.50	565.00	415.70	3.20	23.43	6231.0
Smiths	1506	-48.00	1692.5	1442	2.81	10.58	1744.7
SmurfKap	2440	-4.00	2848.52	1691.61	2.96	16.50	1098.0
Vesuvius	565.00	-10.50	633.00	443.80	2.93	24.35	532.7
Industrial Transportation							
BBA Aviat	333.80	-9.80	370.40	283.90	2.92	22.94	3416.4
Braemar	241.00	-8.00	329.75	240.00	5.81	-129.57	6.3
Clarkson	3045	15.00	3215	2404.85	2.04	25.67	17.8
Eurotunnl €	10.56	-0.18	11.35	8.57	2.47	42.11	1080.7
Fisher J	1406	6.00	1775	1400	1.86	18.07	58.5
Flybe Grp	35.40	-1.30	51.17	30.25	-	-3.08	199.8
OceanWil	1110	-	1220	975.20	4.34	7.66	4.9
RoyalMail	522.60	-9.40	534.40	367.80	4.40	14.64	7791.8
Insurance							
Admiral	1819.5	-24.50	2184	1698	2.85	22.77	793.2
Aviva✠	493.40	-6.00	570.50	482.20	4.35	12.60	15010.5
Beazley	560.50	29.00	568.50	418.20	1.83	15.30	3543.7
Chesnar	385.00	3.00	419.75	326.40	5.06	6.61	86.7
Direct Line	368.50	-3.10	411.30	316.30	3.96	15.88	7653.7
Ecclesprf	147.50	-	158.25	138.00	5.85	-	38.6
Hansard	82.00	-1.10	112.00	71.42	10.85	14.64	14.0
Hiscox	1372	29.00	1478	1059	2.00	16.79	901.0
JardineL	1300	-4.00	1468	1009.3	2.48	24.07	95.4
Lancashire	658.00	8.50	773.50	608.00	1.76	10.68	2876.0
Leg&Gen	254.70	-3.70	279.00	237.07	5.63	9.88	23846.9
Old Mut	229.70	-5.10	242.00	184.20	2.64	14.54	13135.4
PhoenixGrp	725.50	-14.50	817.48	719.24	6.42	-12.32	858.6
Prudentl✠	1791	-45.50	1992.5	1557	2.43	16.77	6913.4
RSA Ins	601.00	-2.20	672.50	568.50	2.86	53.86	4914.6
SagicFin	85.00	-10.00	110.00	77.80	4.29	6.16	1.3
StJmsPl	1128	-37.00	1279.5	1008	2.93	47.59	1547.9
Media							
4imprint	1935	-5.00	2080	1537	2.10	25.66	30.9
Centaur	49.00	-0.50	57.31	35.50	6.12	-10.21	2168.3
DlyMailA	636.50	-3.50	769.00	500.00	3.49	-12.91	659.5
HaynesPb	207.00	3.00	230.00	148.00	3.62	18.32	2.0
Informa	666.20	-13.60	773.00	480.00	2.90	26.65	5474.3
ITE Grp	171.40	2.80	197.00	148.00	2.63	-55.29	119.0
ITV	165.00	-2.45	221.76	142.80	3.94	14.87	15195.7
Pearson	681.00	-5.40	773.00	563.00	7.64	-2.60	6428.8
Quarto	158.50	-	300.00	118.00	7.49	-3.68	4.0
RELX NV €	16.63	-0.26	19.65	16.08	2.45	23.11	4603.1
RELX PLC✠	1474	-26.00	1784	1445	2.44	23.40	5554.9
Sky✠■	1048	-1.00	1066	893.42	-	22.16	6283.0
STV Grp	317.50	7.50	392.00	303.38	4.72	11.76	0.0
ThmReut C$✠	49.86	-1.20	62.83	49.81	3.62	25.63	613.6
WPP✠	1301	39.50	1928.07	1218.5	4.35	9.59	9506.0
Mining							
AngloAmer	1594	-47.20	1795.4	950.10	-	16.01	7288.0

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
AngloPacif	148.00	1.00	165.00	101.00	4.05	8.55	179.8
AntGold A R	121.75	-3.40	187.11	116.03	1.04	-22.68	1331.1
Antofagasta	876.80	-22.60	1071.5	744.40	1.60	34.83	4154.0
Barrick C$	16.83	-0.17	27.19	16.66	0.86	6.88	1402.1
BHP Billiton	1475	-37.20	1662.4	1103	2.87	17.35	12321.5
BisichMg♦	74.50	-	83.00	68.00	5.37	14.47	10.0
EVRAZ	336.80	-18.10	401.30	169.80	-	-40.82	3384.6
Fresnillo	1232	-17.50	1746	1213	1.89	20.76	1513.2
GemDmnd	89.80	-0.80	123.00	66.00	-	-1.19	5.3
Glencore✠	365.60	-12.50	416.90	270.00	0.77	31.65	67596.3
Harmony R	20.04	0.29	39.06	19.00	4.75	38.46	1964.0
Hochschild	208.30	-8.50	337.60	204.30	1.02	33.82	1596.2
Kenmare	262.50	-3.00	351.75	236.75	-	1.07	55.7
Lonmin	69.00	-1.30	141.50	55.75	-	-0.26	410.7
Petra	63.05	1.05	156.80	58.50	-	23.87	3946.1
Petropvlsk	7.53	0.02	9.00	5.74	-	5.65	2890.8
PolymtIntl	754.20	-3.60	1367.91	729.60	2.74	11.95	1624.0
RndgldRs	6068	-146.00	8255	5976	1.19	27.50	1485.1
Rio Tinto✠	3757	-123.50	4226.56	2882.5	3.47	14.22	6891.0
Sirius Min	22.38	-0.76	35.50	16.75	-	-24.87	10609.3
Troy Res A$	0.10	-	0.119	0.07	-	-0.27	294.0
VedantaRs	727.60	-32.40	1115.2	558.50	5.68	-112.20	935.6
Oil & Gas							
BP✠	481.10	-3.90	536.20	[illegible]	6.17	32.85	49210.0
CairnEng	191.00	-2.80	237.80	164.28	-	5.68	1693.4
ExxonMb $✠	76.98	0.04	89.30	76.05	-	-	13327.6
GeoPark $	9.60	-0.31	11.14	4.77	-	-	64.9
GulfKeyst	113.60	-4.80	135.20	86.25	-	0.15	230.2
HellenPet €	8.08	-0.08	8.88	4.19	2.49	5.86	64.2
Hunting	579.00	-20.50	670.00	376.50	-	-14.44	532.6
ImpOil C$✠	35.30	-0.20	43.22	35.15	1.85	13.76	532.7
Nostrum	260.00	-12.00	535.00	256.00	-	-26.83	498.1
OphirEgy	54.00	-0.60	97.25	51.00	-	-4.36	2493.5
PremOil	77.95	-5.05	104.00	42.75	-	92.03	6615.0
RylDShlA✠	2279.5	-52.00	2579.5	1982.5	6.18	23.53	37574.1
..B	2296	-49.50	2617	2037	6.13	23.70	7368.2
Schlmbrg $✠	68.47	-1.28	82.71	61.02	-	-	5047.5
SEPLAT	126.50	-1.50	131.00	67.00	-	-13.05	27.0
Soco Intl	99.00	-4.20	150.00	97.08	7.01	-32.98	403.9
TrnCan C$✠	54.02	-0.64	65.18	52.87	4.75	26.36	629.6
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech							
AstraZeneca✠	4845	55.50	5520	4260	4.24	23.30	3407.2
BTG	666.00	-23.00	784.00	545.23	-	35.05	574.4
Cathayln	7.13	-	17.00	6.58	-	-8.27	3.5
Dechra	2246	-88.00	2458	1530	0.85	80.42	279.4
Genus	2286	-16.00	2597	1652	0.97	43.13	79.8
GlaxoSmh✠	1303.8	18.40	1724.5	1236.4	6.14	27.56	20549.2
HikmaPhm	891.40	-29.20	2346	875.00	2.50	16.68	516.8
Oxfd Bio	10.20	-0.16	11.98	3.77	-	-28.33	20999.6
RichterG $	25.20	-0.80	27.00	21.75	1.68	17.29	0.0
Shire✠	3093.5	-74.00	5067	3081	0.74	22.43	2677.9
VecturGp	80.70	-	166.97	77.30	-	-62.08	3922.1
Real Estate							
Assura	58.70	-0.10	64.20	45.99	4.09	7.83	2696.8
BigYellw	832.00	-2.50	893.50	674.50	3.32	10.93	372.8
BritLand	632.20	-12.20	695.00	587.00	4.65	10.86	5556.4
Cap&Reg	52.50	-0.10	62.75	50.00	6.46	525.00	1359.4
Civitas SH	106.50	-	113.50	42.38	-	-	438.6
Countrywd	83.00	-5.60	199.50	80.90	6.02	-44.62	470.6
DrwntLdn	2814	-47.00	3133	2510	1.86	29.44	322.4
Gt Portld	624.50	-11.50	738.95	582.00	1.65	-36.00	1064.8
Green Reit €	1.54	0.01	1.64	1.30	-	8.21	322.8
Hammerson	463.00	-4.70	614.50	456.00	5.18	8.26	6710.9
Hansteen	134.50	0.60	147.90	111.90	4.39	11.02	2159.0
HIBERNIA €	1.47	-0.03	1.57	1.20	1.50	6.45	10271.5
INTU	207.60	-4.40	298.30	188.90	6.74	12.36	4025.1
LandSecs	936.50	-14.80	1217.07	912.00	4.49	40.62	2771.1
LondonMtrc	169.40	-2.70	189.10	148.30	4.46	7.15	1156.4
McKaySec	238.00	-6.00	248.00	192.25	3.78	5.93	4.1
MucklGp	505.50	-4.50	525.00	465.25	4.25	16.03	8.9
PrimyHth♦	113.00	0.20	123.50	105.50	4.59	11.89	655.0
RDI REIT	34.60	-0.65	45.00	33.25	8.31	9.61	2124.7

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
SEGRO	555.40	-8.40	590.80	446.60	2.95	7.93	2807.8
Shaftsby	946.00	-5.50	1055	863.50	1.63	8.77	875.4
Town Ctr	279.00	1.00	318.75	267.68	4.00	21.97	7.6
TritaxBBOX	141.70	-2.00	151.40	104.70	5.53	13.29	3548.8
Wkspace	941.50	-21.00	1040	748.00	2.24	7.57	165.5
Real Estate Inv & Services							
Cap&Count	269.70	-9.70	326.10	251.90	0.56	93.00	2599.9
CLS	238.00	1.00	255.00	157.00	1.68	5.80	57.4
Daejan	5650	-20.00	7005	5620	1.65	6.31	4.0
Grainger	273.00	-3.80	301.60	243.05	1.70	15.51	1386.8
Harworth Grp	105.50	-1.50	115.00	89.85	0.76	12.27	67.3
Helical	317.00	-6.00	386.50	285.00	2.71	48.77	83.6
HK Land $	7.10	0.03	7.89	6.70	2.83	2.98	1189.0
Lon&Assc	24.00	-	26.50	16.71	0.67	-8.66	2.7
MacauPrp	189.50	-0.50	206.00	140.00	-	8.14	131.5
Mntview	10550	-100.00	12500	10300	2.84	12.22	0.0
RavenRuss	48.00	0.25	55.00	44.50	-	53.75	249.8
RavenR CNV	123.50	0.50	125.01	114.00	-	-	35.0
RavenR Pf	150.00	-	156.00	136.00	-	167.97	12.3
RavenR Wrt	24.50	-0.50	29.85	20.00	-	-	7.5
Safestre	485.00	-3.00	510.00	360.00	2.40	10.13	756.2
Savills	956.00	-12.50	1046	802.90	1.52	18.38	197.8
SchroderRE	62.00	0.10	66.00	56.75	4.00	8.73	733.1
SirusRE	56.00	0.80	67.50	0.57	4.49	6.71	860.8
Smart(J)	108.00	-	115.00	105.00	2.87	13.08	6.2
StModwen	400.00	-0.20	429.40	304.80	1.50	17.62	281.9
U+I	210.00	-	210.00	161.65	2.88	47.67	39.4
UNITE Gp	757.00	-7.50	833.00	602.50	2.38	8.80	587.3
Urban&C	300.00	-3.00	315.00	228.00	1.00	9.77	316.7
Retailers							
AA	125.10	-8.25	274.20	116.50	7.43	7.58	9129.3
AO World	136.00	1.00	167.10	98.00	-	-38.18	316.3
AshleyL	6.24	0.16	19.25	5.80	16.03	11.35	247.7
Caffyns	395.00	-	529.00	375.00	5.70	9.95	0.5
Dairy Frm $	8.31	0.02	9.25	7.35	2.72	22.03	665.5
Debenhams	29.46	0.14	56.06	26.06	8.15	7.37	3338.0
Dignity	785.50	37.00	2791	735.50	3.00	6.48	2070.9
DixonsCar	191.60	-3.70	349.60	145.72	-	9.04	2648.7
Dunelm	625.00	-6.50	760.00	541.50	4.10	17.31	214.8
Findel	222.50	-4.50	235.00	150.00	-	-3.78	0.1
Halfords	333.40	-3.00	380.50	305.40	5.25	12.21	467.5
Inchcape	696.50	-5.00	885.50	688.00	3.42	14.51	1768.7
JDSportsF	358.90	-6.70	462.00	300.08	0.43	17.51	1332.9
Kingfisher	350.50	-	369.80	285.30	2.97	13.38	10756.8
Lookers	85.50	1.50	136.68	78.50	4.26	4.57	992.5
Marks&Sp	289.70	-1.10	397.80	282.60	6.45	25.41	11269.3
Morrison (Wm)	216.90	-0.90	254.41	205.00	2.50	14.38	9411.4
MossBros	66.60	-0.20	120.00	59.00	8.50	12.36	23.6
Next	4842	-74.00	5355	3565	3.26	11.33	995.1
Ocado	474.90	-0.10	551.40	233.10	-	2968.13	2400.4
Photo-Me	169.80	-3.20	194.00	155.00	4.14	17.27	227.9
Saga	115.60	-0.90	216.13	108.00	7.35	8.50	5061.2
Sainsbury (J)	246.20	-4.00	283.60	223.60	4.14	25.65	13159.9
Tesco✠	202.40	-0.10	217.10	165.35	-	36.14	28395.7
Support Services							
Aggreko	759.80	-20.60	1069	751.60	3.57	16.14	876.1
AshtdGp	1955	-101.00	2185	1476	1.41	17.76	2867.2
Babcock	644.00	-11.00	1030	604.00	4.37	10.08	3033.0
Bunzl	2058	12.00	2472	1930	2.04	23.99	1354.0
Capita	188.40	-9.90	720.50	151.60	16.83	241.54	11041.0
[illegible]	63.00	-4.00	73.00	46.00	3.84	14.08	261.4
DCC	6740	-335.00	7760	6650	1.66	29.77	427.4
DeLaRue	627.00	7.00	711.50	585.00	3.99	12.95	99.1
Diploma	1099	-23.00	1270	1003.2	1.89	26.27	136.8
Electrcmp	621.00	-14.40	713.32	464.18	1.98	25.88	1900.1
Essentra	487.20	9.40	588.50	394.90	4.25	-19.72	544.0
Experian	1534	-34.50	1708	1428	2.02	24.89	2187.7
Ferguson	5168	-106.00	5722	4427	2.00	14.73	714.0
G4S	259.10	-7.00	342.60	247.80	3.63	14.08	7336.1
Hays	195.60	-3.30	206.20	146.50	1.51	20.50	4263.7
Homesve	733.00	-21.50	872.00	504.50	2.09	31.46	429.6
HowdenJny	442.30	-11.70	479.50	391.30	2.42	15.47	3759.3
Intertek	4795	-100.00	5470	3414	1.30	28.32	501.9
MngCnslt	6.00	-	8.99	5.57	-	-0.75	1279.6

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
MearsGp	405.00	5.00	535.00	368.25	2.89	19.47	29.9
MenziesJ	644.00	-12.00	750.00	570.00	2.78	66.39	17.9
MITIE	158.40	-1.70	313.30	152.60	2.53	-9.43	1483.0
PageGroup	516.00	-9.50	566.00	407.30	2.32	20.31	1105.1
Renewi	96.00	-1.10	109.00	78.25	3.18	-11.15	577.1
Rentokil	280.00	-6.60	338.80	232.70	1.20	7.56	6706.0
Ricardo	930.00	-	1025	576.50	1.98	20.04	40.3
RbrtWlts	610.00	-	684.00	360.75	1.39	20.07	11.3
RPS	250.00	-	307.50	240.00	3.90	18.01	193.2
SIG	148.80	-5.20	184.90	100.40	3.19	-7.40	2832.5
St Ives	71.10	0.50	83.00	37.50	8.58	-2.34	197.5
Vp	876.00	1.00	940.00	784.59	2.51	13.44	0.5
Tech - Hardware							
Laird	117.30	-1.20	165.00	111.78	2.97	-4.03	1516.3
SpirentCM	100.00	-	130.25	89.50	3.01	-24.74	360.0
Tech - Software & Services							
Computcnt	1152	18.00	1206	708.73	1.93	17.09	102.4
MicroFoc	2049	-6.00	2749	1993	3.51	39.83	1817.8
NCC Grp	187.10	-0.50	239.25	87.80	2.49	-8.95	431.9
RM	184.50	-	205.00	153.50	3.25	13.77	214.8
Sage	682.00	-32.00	825.00	613.00	2.14	28.68	6266.3
SDL	440.00	-8.00	674.50	333.00	1.41	48.30	5.5
TriadGp	53.00	1.00	87.00	51.88	0.94	5.39	0.3
Telecommunications							
BT✠	235.50	-5.80	349.20	235.15	6.14	14.63	36012.4
Inmarsat	449.50	-3.40	865.00	434.20	9.52	12.83	2050.7
KCOM Gp	93.70	0.70	111.25	85.30	6.40	20.15	206.9
TalkTalk	108.00	-11.70	220.00	98.65	9.53	29.19	24488.6
TelePlus	1132	-8.00	1342	1014.03	4.24	29.25	50.1
Vodafone Gp✠	203.65	-6.35	239.65	191.25	6.46	-74.08	82292.9
Tobacco							
BrAmTob✠	4497.5	-147.50	17365.43	2879.89	3.47	18.05	6448.3
Imperial Brd	2684	-76.00	3956.5	2669	5.96	18.23	3766.8
Travel & Leisure							
888 Hldg	273.20	-7.80	301.75	227.00	2.50	114.45	1065.8
AirPrtnr	135.75	-2.25	153.00	97.75	3.84	20.88	62.1
Carnival	4832	-100.00	5435	4241	1.76	18.22	606.6
Cineworld	223.60	0.40	246.80	96.27	3.76	14.01	7108.9
Compass✠	1513.5	26.50	1765.92	1396.5	2.22	21.23	10889.1
Dalata Hotel	495.00	-14.00	560.00	360.00	-	21.76	54.9
easyJet	1608	-58.50	1695.5	906.39	3.35	20.94	3421.8
El Group	134.80	3.00	153.00	122.25	-	12.14	1452.2
FirstGrp	97.20	-3.30	154.50	96.95	-	11.17	4198.0
Fuller A	930.00	-10.00	1124	896.00	2.02	15.07	15.7
Go-Ahead	1475	-3.00	2344	1419	6.86	6.88	888.6
GreeneKg	508.80	6.60	768.00	490.20	6.53	9.04	1384.6
InterCon Hotels Gp	4535	-88.00	4944	3656	1.72	26.13	630.0
Intl Cons Air	596.60	-24.60	773.19	472.54	3.38	7.16	9049.3
IrishCnt €	5.77	0.01	6.00	4.73	2.01	13.23	6.2
Jackpotjoy	791.00	3.00	885.00	528.50	-	-3.81	35.0
Ladbrokes Coral	159.85	-1.15	190.15	110.30	1.88	-8.64	11518.9
Mandarin O $	2.13	-	2.86	1.25	1.99	52.71	492.7
Marstons	106.20	-0.90	147.70	99.85	6.97	7.53	2395.5
Merlin Ents	320.30	0.80	537.50	317.60	2.06	15.47	3301.2
Natl Exp	349.20	-7.60	391.00	332.40	3.52	15.18	515.6
Paddy Pwr Btfr	8025	-80.00	8965	6572.5	1.91	49.38	206.0
PPHE Htl	1105	5.00	1180	733.50	1.90	18.11	14.9
Restaurant	259.20	3.60	386.92	240.00	6.71	-31.42	631.8
Stagech	137.00	1.00	221.40	125.00	8.69	20.77	1596.3
ThomasCook	120.40	-4.90	132.20	82.59	0.42	150.50	12225.8
TUI	1583	-9.50	1652.5	913.76	3.57	13.21	2129.6
Whitbrd	3766	29.00	4333	3499.9	2.54	14.65	710.0
William H	310.00	0.30	345.00	239.10	4.03	16.58	5107.9
Utilities							
Centrica	127.25	-0.55	236.50	119.71	9.43	12.73	26231.3
Drax	229.40	-9.80	388.60	227.20	1.09	-37.61	1085.2
Natl Grid✠	760.60	-8.60	1174.36	748.70	6.00	15.32	9217.5
Pennon♦	655.00	-2.00	947.23	644.00	5.49	14.99	1836.3
Severn Trent	1848	-22.50	2575	1811.5	4.41	14.95	1330.1
SSE♦	1205.5	-13.50	1554	1191.5	7.57	8.98	4945.8
UtdUtils	711.40	-1.00	1078	690.40	5.46	11.35	4067.2

AIM

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	P/E	Vol 000s
Aerospace & Defence							
Cohort♦	345.00	-	468.00	310.00	2.06	23.19	10.3
Banks							
Caribbean Inv	19.50	-0.50	30.00	10.00	-	2.38	12.0
Basic Resource (Ex Mining)							
CropperJ	1775	-15.00	1975	1255.19	0.66	31.87	6.7
Chemicals							
Scapa	469.60	-	522.39	345.00	0.43	33.30	132.5
Construction & Materials							
Abbey	1275	-	1360	1150	1.10	5.83	0.1
AccsysTch	77.30	-1.00	82.25	57.00	-	-12.53	50.4
Aukett	2.35	-	3.75	1.65	-	-11.75	33.3
Electronic & Electrical Equip							
CeresPow	14.65	-	16.00	8.14	-	-14.65	195.6
ElektronT	23.30	0.90	24.90	6.98	-	199.15	336.1
LPA	163.50	-4.00	184.00	123.00	1.53	12.75	41.6
ThorpeFW	328.00	-1.00	412.50	300.00	1.28	26.30	10.3
Zytronic	487.50	10.00	635.00	366.50	3.03	16.93	9.3
Financial General							
Arbuthnot	1285	-	1600	1225	2.41	39.54	0.8
BP Marsh	257.00	1.00	277.00	183.00	1.33	7.67	285.1
Gresham House	402.00	-	428.75	300.00	-	-13.27	0.2
Leeds	35.00	-	41.70	32.00	-	14.00	1.0
MattioliWds	757.50	-	872.00	701.21	1.86	25.17	2.2
Miton	41.00	-0.25	46.25	34.00	2.44	25.31	141.6
Numis♦	335.00	0.50	345.00	230.25	3.58	12.93	144.1
Park Grp	81.75	-0.75	90.00	74.25	3.55	16.58	1319.6
PolarCap	482.00	15.00	564.00	329.00	5.19	23.81	17.2
Share	24.75	-	29.00	22.00	2.99	49.50	5.2
ShoreCap	244.00	-	270.00	165.01	-	42.07	1.4
STM Group	52.00	-	63.20	31.00	2.69	13.44	6.8
Food & Beverages							
Camellia	12300	75.00	13700	10000	1.06	47.85	0.4
FinsbryFd	114.00	1.50	121.00	98.75	2.46	18.27	159.9
Nichols	1585	7.50	1961	1386	1.85	23.10	4.1
Health Care Equip & Services							
Advnc Med	317.50	-2.00	351.00	208.00	0.29	38.81	155.5
AVO	54.00	-3.00	71.00	9.53	-	-3.17	62.5
CareTech	394.00	2.00	461.00	339.00	2.35	15.46	10.3
Tristel	257.50	-2.50	355.80	145.20	1.29	34.33	10.3
House, Leisure & Pers Goods							
Airea	30.00	-	40.00	29.00	5.00	8.72	20.0
Churchll	1082.5	10.00	1270	821.00	1.95	20.62	3.2
Mulberry	980.00	10.00	1149	892.00	0.51	102.08	1.2
Portmern	980.00	3.00	1000.00	815.00	3.15	16.58	1.5
TelfordHms	393.50	-1.50	447.50	338.50	3.99	10.90	215.9
WalkerGb	141.00	-	245.39	115.00	2.56	22.96	59.8
Industrial Engineering							
600 Grp	16.50	-	17.44	10.93	-	6.23	3.1
MS Intl	176.50	-	225.00	153.00	4.53	12.98	1.1
Pres Tech	153.00	-1.00	213.60	106.08	-	-19.37	2.4
Industrial General							
RM2	1.05	-	31.50	1.00	-	-0.11	171.0
Media							
Cello Gp	118.50	-	140.00	110.84	2.87	493.75	40.3
M&Csaatc	388.00	18.00	409.00	290.00	2.14	-170.93	24.4
MissionMk	44.70	0.20	52.00	37.00	1.12	8.92	14.7
YouGov	330.00	-5.00	360.00	230.00	0.42	78.57	6.8
Mining							
AMC	6.95	-0.11	18.00	5.55	-	-18.05	734.3
BotswanaD	1.10	-	2.65	0.90	-	-12.22	20.8
CentAsiaM	300.00	-7.50	333.00	203.00	5.13	14.49	2777.4
Connema	4.15	-	5.60	1.29	-	-16.73	1.3
GrekaDrill	2.00	-0.23	4.75	1.41	-	-2.99	369.7
HighldGld	140.50	-2.60	195.50	130.36	7.40	16.44	2952.5
Stratex	0.75	-0.10	2.13	0.62	-	-1.67	811.9
Oil & Gas							
AmeriRes	17.38	-0.62	27.00	14.50	-	-11.88	1399.1
BorSthnPet	3.80	-0.07	5.00	1.49	-	-6.34	445.9
ClontarfEn	0.33	-	0.90	0.30	-	-8.25	40.0
Egdon Res	6.80	-0.05	12.50	6.27	-	-10.00	24.8
PetrelRes	2.75	-	5.53	1.50	-	-12.39	13.7
Phoenix Global	31.25	-0.75	71.75	25.00	-	-16.04	21.3
Rockhop	23.35	-0.80	28.00	17.75	-	-11.23	634.9
Sound Energy	47.68	-0.04	98.75	38.44	-	-8.95	1021.0
UnJackOil	0.11	-0.01	0.19	0.09	-	-3.50	4286.1
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech							
Abcam	1228	-32.00	1289	797.38	0.76	59.21	511.7
AllcePharm	65.40	-1.60	71.00	44.75	1.85	14.16	518.5
e-Thera	8.75	-	13.25	6.00	-	-2.88	1.4
HtchChMd	4690	-15.00	5920	2069.61	-	276.91	5.9
Mereo Bio	323.00	-	359.96	265.00	-	-5.13	1.0
Reneuron	109.00	-	275.00	106.00	-	-1.82	39.7
Sareum	0.85	-0.03	1.27	0.70	-	56.67	8820.6
Vernalis	6.48	-0.92	33.50	6.46	-	-1.58	249.4
Real Estate							
InlandHms	62.10	-	70.40	51.00	2.25	8.32	232.8
Lok'nStor	370.00	-	489.00	345.00	2.52	34.77	18.9
LXB Retail	23.00	-0.10	43.50	18.00	-	-2.51	84.9
Palace Cap	324.00	-1.00	380.40	315.00	5.71	8.02	6.1
PnthrSec	307.00	-	363.00	295.00	1.95	-55.82	5.0
SIR	351.00	1.00	381.02	317.49	3.55	4.95	400.0
SumGermny €	1.20	-0.01	1.29	0.92	2.55	4.15	16.3
TaliesinPr	4420	-30.00	4520	3350	-	8.21	5.7
Retailers							
ASOS	6780	-380.00	7524	5125	-	88.51	504.3
Support Services							
Alpha FX	510.00	-5.00	582.33	220.00	-	56.86	1.5
Begbies	72.90	-1.50	77.00	47.00	3.02	-	23.1
Christie	104.50	-	138.98	72.00	2.39	8.95	0.0
Empres	101.00	-1.50	169.95	87.00	1.14	10.20	66.2
Gattaca	206.00	-7.00	339.00	195.00	11.17	9.30	1028.7
HarvyNah	87.20	0.80	103.75	59.75	4.69	9.09	11.2
Impellam	565.00	-	812.00	490.00	3.01	6.56	6.6
JhnsnSrv	130.40	-1.80	151.75	107.00	1.92	20.38	599.6
LonSec	2100	-	2300	1550	3.81	18.37	0.0
NewmkSec	0.95	-	1.58	0.65	-	-0.91	107.0
NWF	167.50	0.50	179.38	129.00	3.58	13.62	6.9
Petards	19.00	-	38.89	17.20	-	10.05	12.3
RedhallGp	8.00	-	12.14	6.50	-	-16.81	150.1
Renew♦	406.00	12.00	490.00	355.00	2.06	20.56	183.5
Restore	534.00	-3.00	601.00	350.00	0.75	89.00	118.3
SafeCharge	302.50	-	318.70	212.75	4.26	25.35	9.7
Servoca♦	20.50	-0.60	56193.2	20.08	1.71	11.99	20.0
Tribal Grp	79.50	0.50	94.50	67.00	-	41.84	102.4
Tech - Hardware							
AminoTech	198.00	2.00	222.00	175.00	3.06	18.17	320.1
IQE	100.70	-11.90	181.50	41.33	-	44.17	40133.9
Tech - Software & Services							
Eckoh	41.75	-	55.00	36.75	1.15	34.79	68.4
Ingenta	122.50	-1.00	225.03	113.00	0.82	26.98	20.0
Iomart	361.50	-7.50	420.00	280.00	1.66	31.19	65.8
Oxford Metrics♦	61.00	-0.50	68.70	44.54	1.64	24.50	11.4
RhythmOne	260.00	-12.00	500.00	206.00	-	-14.91	386.9
SciSys	129.50	-0.50	140.34	91.06	1.51	-1295.00	41.9
WANdisco	705.00	-17.00	890.00	340.00	-	-33.92	29.3
Travel & Leisure							
Celtic	131.00	-	134.00	80.00	-	23.99	1.5
..6%CvPf	124.50	-	142.00	58.35	-	-	1.0
..Cv Pf	252.00	-	275.00	137.35	-	-	0.8
Dart	641.50	-24.50	724.50	484.75	0.82	8.21	118.0
gamingrealms	10.50	-0.10	16.88	5.50	-	-6.18	296.3
GoalsSocc	70.50	-	115.00	68.00	-	30.65	29.9
IDE Group Holdings	23.50	-	37.00	23.00	-	-34.92	224.4
MinoanGp	5.60	-	12.75	5.28	-	-4.71	50.0
PeelHtls	94.00	-	149.00	65.00	-	62.67	4.1

Investment Companies

Conventional (Ex Private Equity)	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	NAV	Dis(-) or Pm
3i Infra	199.00	-0.80	215.00	186.30	3.79	173.2	14.9
AbnAsianIn♦	208.00	-3.00	225.00	202.50	4.33	223.6	-7.0
AbnAsian	996.50	-18.50	1094.9	978.50	1.05	1175.4	-15.2
Abrdn Div I&G	119.75	1.25	125.00	109.00	5.19	123.8	-3.3
AbnEmgMkts	624.00	-10.00	658.00	524.00	-	697.1	-10.5
AbnJapInv	625.00	2.50	680.50	515.00	0.96	682.9	-8.5
AbnLatAmIn	71.60	-1.00	79.92	68.00	4.89	82.2	-12.9
AbnNewDn	229.00	-8.50	248.00	202.25	1.75	262.0	-12.6
AbnNewIndia	440.00	-8.00	547.00	388.03	-	509.5	-13.6
AbnNewThai	570.00	-8.00	585.88	495.25	1.81	666.1	-14.4
AbnSmlInCo	273.00	7.50	300.00	200.00	2.55	322.1	-15.2
Abf Sml♦	1262	-16.00	1388	1150	2.20	1417.8	-11.0
Abf Spl Inc♦	92.00	-3.00	109.38	89.00	-	95.0	-3.2
Alliance	713.00	-20.00	774.00	654.50	1.86	756.3	-5.7
AllianzTech	1160	-20.00	1250	865.00	-	1178.7	-1.6
Art Alpha	314.00	-1.00	323.00	264.24	1.37	364.9	-13.9
..Sub#	0.10	-	3.50	0.05	-	-	-
Aurora Inv	202.00	-1.00	212.00	178.63	0.50	195.3	3.4
Axiom♦	108.50	-	109.00	92.81	-	106.6	1.8
BG Japan	792.00	-20.00	886.00	560.00	-	758.6	4.4
BG Shin	886.00	-25.00	954.00	614.75	-	807.8	9.7
Bankers♦	831.00	-26.00	926.00	713.28	2.21	844.8	-1.6
BH Global	1415	10.00	1420	1247	-	1511.0	-6.4
..USD $	14.10	0.25	14.10	12.45	-	15.1	-6.6
BH Macro	2070	-5.00	2160	1876	-	2211.0	-6.4
..EUR €	18.57	-0.10	20.85	18.10	-	-	-
..USD $	20.90	-	21.00	18.90	-	22.3	-6.3
BiotechGth	739.00	-1.00	883.50	670.00	-	773.0	-4.4
BlckRCom	74.00	-0.70	90.50	66.25	6.08	76.7	-3.5
BlckREmEur	372.00	-	396.53	217.25	1.54	386.3	-3.7
BlckRFrnt♦	162.25	-0.50	169.50	140.00	3.11	154.5	5.0
BlckRGtEur	322.00	-4.50	346.00	282.00	1.68	336.3	-4.3
BlckR I&G♦	194.00	-7.00	214.00	191.50	3.30	195.7	-0.9
BlckRckLat	470.50	-15.00	501.50	400.50	2.48	537.7	-12.5
BlckRckNrAm	156.50	-2.50	171.00	148.00	3.13	165.1	-5.2
BlckRSmlr	1290	-15.00	1390	1006	1.63	1453.5	-11.2
BlckRThrmt	467.00	-	494.00	371.72	1.61	539.3	-13.4
BlckRWld	377.00	-13.00	425.00	307.09	4.24	425.4	-11.4
Brit Emp	706.00	-6.00	755.00	654.77	1.66	784.5	-10.0
Brunner	739.00	-9.00	796.00	630.00	2.14	822.1	-10.1
Caledonia Inv	2720	25.00	3021.37	2515	2.01	3256.6	-16.5
CanGen C$	23.15	-0.34	24.66	19.11	3.07	32.3	-28.3
Cap Gear	3845	15.00	4000	3752.62	0.52	3792.3	1.4
City Merch♦	188.25	-0.25	201.00	177.00	5.31	192.2	-2.1
CityNatRs♦	116.00	-1.00	149.00	105.77	4.83	144.9	-19.9
City Lon♦	406.50	-6.00	497.69	396.50	4.05	396.8	2.4
DiverseInc	100.00	-1.00	106.00	89.50	3.00	100.3	-0.3
Dun Inc♦	244.00	-4.00	273.28	240.00	4.80	271.1	-10.0
Dun Sml♦	261.50	1.50	288.00	208.50	2.35	301.4	-13.2
EcofinGlobal♦	114.00	-1.75	137.93	110.00	5.61	125.6	-9.2
EdinDragn	362.00	-6.00	394.00	316.25	0.88	413.3	-12.4
..CULS#	110.00	-4.50	117.95	104.24	-	-	-
Edin Inv♦	650.00	-11.00	786.00	639.00	3.90	698.9	-7.0
Edin WWd	708.00	-16.00	790.00	528.00	-	729.5	-2.9
EP Global	309.00	-1.00	331.00	287.75	1.39	324.1	-4.7
Euro Ast	1270	-5.00	1360	1080	5.75	1235.3	2.8
EuroInvT	913.00	-11.00	974.00	783.50	2.63	984.4	-7.3
F&C Cp&I	315.00	-2.00	338.00	280.00	3.32	307.6	2.4
F&CGblSmlr	1320	-5.00	1420	1230	0.93	1313.9	0.5
F&CMgdG	200.00	-1.00	211.50	167.00	-	192.5	3.9
F&CMgdI	136.00	-0.50	146.00	126.50	4.04	132.0	3.0
F&C UK HIT A	103.00	-	109.00	98.50	4.66	107.0	-3.7
F&C UK HIT B	103.00	-	108.00	98.50	4.66	106.6	-3.4
F&C UK HIT UNIT	417.00	-	427.04	351.50	0.84	427.7	-2.5
FidAsian	361.00	-11.50	408.25	352.00	1.25	396.7	-9.0
FidChiSpS	228.50	-13.50	263.00	177.90	1.09	264.5	-13.6
Fid Euro	220.50	-6.00	235.00	185.00	1.89	235.2	-6.2
Fid Jap	143.75	-2.25	160.00	103.50	-	158.1	-9.1
Fid Spec	246.00	-5.00	274.00	216.45	1.83	251.2	-2.1
FinsG&I	724.00	-18.00	778.00	652.50	1.91	719.8	0.6
FstPacific HK HK$	5.41	0.06	6.34	5.25	2.70	-	-
For & Col	629.00	-15.00	678.00	550.74	1.59	652.8	-3.6
Geiger	20.15	0.10	25.75	11.33	-	17.7	13.8
GenEmer	693.00	-15.00	751.00	610.00	-	790.2	-12.3
GRIT	9.85	-	15.20	8.75	-	16.8	-41.4
GoldenPros	33.50	-0.60	36.88	20.67	-	36.4	-8.0
Gulf Invest $♦	0.90	0.01	0.99	0.85	4.80	1.1	-18.2
Hansa	982.50	-10.00	1090	835.00	1.63	1364.1	-28.0
..A	982.50	-	1036	830.00	-	1364.1	-28.0
Hend Alt	275.00	-1.00	305.00	269.00	1.38	323.5	-15.0
Hen Div Inc Tr	89.80	-0.20	97.67	86.40	5.68	88.8	1.1
HenEuroF	1295	-27.50	1430	1161.8	2.15	1279.3	1.2
HenEuro	1165	-10.00	1235	975.00	1.80	1165.4	0.0
HenFarEs♦	354.00	-12.00	390.75	346.75	5.82	352.9	0.3
HenHigh	174.00	-2.50	201.50	171.00	5.32	179.2	-2.9
HenInt Inc♦	160.75	-3.25	172.00	97.99	2.99	156.3	2.8
Hen Opp	1050	-10.00	1110	890.00	1.86	1223.6	-14.2
HenSmlr	840.00	-10.00	904.00	685.00	2.14	942.9	-10.9
Herald	1100	-25.00	1230	911.27	-	1311.8	-16.1
HICL Infra	145.00	-0.50	175.50	139.40	5.31	149.8	-3.2
Highbridge Multi	220.00	-	221.50	199.50	-	222.2	-1.0
Impax Env.	249.00	-1.00	273.00	218.00	0.78	264.3	-5.8
Ind IT	652.00	-14.00	811.00	401.00	1.23	606.9	7.4
IntBiotech	579.00	-21.00	650.00	552.00	1.99	596.8	-3.0
Intl PP	150.00	-1.20	166.80	144.40	4.37	141.1	6.3
Inv AsiaTr	281.50	-10.00	312.00	238.56	1.53	321.5	-12.4
Inv IncGro♦	273.00	-5.00	309.50	272.00	3.94	304.4	-10.3
IP EnInc	76.80	-0.50	84.15	74.60	6.51	75.9	1.2
IPST BalR	138.00	-	144.00	127.50	-	136.5	1.1
IPST Gbl Eq♦	202.00	-1.00	214.00	186.50	3.22	202.2	-0.1
IPST Mngd	102.00	-	102.89	100.50	-	103.4	-1.4
IPST UK Eq♦	178.00	-5.50	194.50	173.00	3.57	178.0	0.0
IP UKSmall	488.00	-7.00	526.04	435.40	3.52	514.9	-5.2
JLaingInf	119.00	-0.60	140.70	111.80	5.79	117.7	1.1
JPM Amer	383.50	-12.00	419.00	282.25	1.30	411.7	-6.8
JPM Asn	356.00	-9.00	381.00	284.50	2.81	386.7	-7.9
JPM Brazil	70.00	-	74.50	59.00	1.14	79.5	-11.9
JPM China	303.50	-6.50	345.00	203.80	0.53	339.3	-10.6
JPMElct MC	100.50	-	103.00	97.00	0.35	102.0	-1.5
..MG	777.50	-2.50	833.40	696.10	1.41	789.6	-1.5
..MI	109.00	-1.00	120.99	106.00	3.85	111.2	-2.0
JPM Emrg	846.00	-29.00	935.00	608.75	1.06	966.0	-12.4
JPM EurGth	305.50	-7.00	339.00	261.95	2.24	335.1	-8.8
JPM EurInc	161.00	-2.75	178.00	138.50	3.11	174.3	-7.6
JPM EuSm	405.00	-2.00	448.00	300.00	1.16	437.0	-7.3
JPM Clavr♦	689.00	-7.00	760.00	625.00	3.12	724.4	-4.9
JPMGIConv	95.00	-0.20	102.75	89.38	4.74	98.3	-3.4
JPM GEI	128.25	-3.25	143.00	120.00	3.82	134.2	-4.4
JPM GI Gr&Inc	312.00	-8.50	397.43	282.61	1.73	304.0	2.6
JPM I&C Uni	386.00	-	394.00	344.95	-	394.5	-2.2
JPM Ind	718.00	-8.00	785.00	642.50	-	813.8	-11.8
JPM JpSm	415.00	-6.50	468.00	310.50	-	462.0	-10.2
JPM Jap	429.00	-4.50	462.00	325.85	0.85	459.2	-6.6
JPM Mid	1150	-30.00	1225	937.00	1.83	1234.2	-6.8
JPMRussian♦	521.00	-14.00	561.70	438.75	4.41	590.7	-11.8
JPM Smlr	1112.5	-2.50	1250	836.50	1.64	1255.9	-11.4
JPM US Sml	274.50	-3.50	306.00	247.00	-	278.8	-1.5
KeystoneInv	1700	-30.00	1845	1645	3.12	1883.8	-9.8
Law Deb	583.00	-9.00	652.00	548.00	2.78	642.6	-9.3
Lazard WorldTst	381.00	-	396.00	313.00	2.51	391.0	-2.6
LinTrain £	820.00	-16.00	898.00	700.50	1.88	717.8	14.2
Lowland	1492.5	-22.50	1590	1390	3.22	1581.7	-5.6
Majedie	282.50	-4.00	313.50	269.05	3.27	309.4	-8.7
Man&Lon	445.00	-12.50	494.00	301.00	0.82	451.7	-1.5
Marwyn Val	145.50	-7.50	172.75	134.50	-	197.8	-26.4
MercantIT	2055	-40.00	2220	1788.37	2.25	2258.6	-9.0
MrchTst♦	473.00	-3.00	514.00	450.00	5.10	488.9	-3.3
Mid Wynd	480.00	-2.00	520.00	430.00	1.56	466.7	2.8
Miton Global	279.00	3.00	298.00	222.58	-	274.4	1.7
MitonUKMic	65.10	-0.50	67.60	57.00	0.55	66.0	-1.4
Monks	751.00	-26.00	826.00	599.00	0.17	736.2	2.0
MontanSm	797.50	-17.50	855.00	640.00	1.03	890.5	-10.4
Mur Inc	746.00	-4.00	825.00	724.45	4.32	807.5	-7.6
Mur Intl♦	1174	-34.00	1314	1139	4.09	1168.8	0.4
NewCtyEgy	16.50	-	17.25	9.00	-	-	-
NewCityHY♦	59.00	-0.20	64.51	56.60	7.41	57.5	2.6
New Star IT	115.00	-	119.90	91.00	0.26	146.6	-21.6
NorthAmer♦	1240	-35.00	1385	1151.53	2.94	1318.2	-5.9
NthAtSml	2645	-15.00	2930	2444	-	3428.3	-22.8
Oryx Int	757.50	-	790.00	620.30	-	862.8	-12.2
PacAsset	247.00	-7.00	268.00	230.72	1.05	261.0	-5.4
PacHorzn	318.50	-3.50	343.00	219.00	0.11	332.4	-4.2
PerpInc&Gr	351.50	-5.50	411.58	345.00	3.84	385.0	-8.7
PerAsset	39500	-400.00	41681.6	39500	1.42	39136.2	0.9
PolarFins♦	140.00	-3.50	147.50	126.00	2.54	143.6	-2.5
..Sub#	13.50	-0.75	16.40	2.30	11.85	-	-
PolarHealth♦	191.00	-1.50	219.25	129.24	1.65	196.4	-2.7
PolarTech	1072	-42.00	1203	899.84	-	1099.7	-2.5
RIT Cap	1862	-26.00	2010	1812	1.66	1792.1	3.9
RolincoNV €	28.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruffer Inv Pr	233.00	1.50	242.00	220.00	1.12	227.3	2.5
Schroder ToRt	349.00	-4.50	383.00	267.00	1.29	337.7	3.3
SchdrAsiaP	438.00	-15.00	486.00	353.92	1.08	493.7	-11.3
Schdr Inc	273.00	-7.00	303.00	265.50	3.88	297.3	-8.2
SchdrJap	218.00	-3.00	237.00	187.00	1.28	225.9	-3.5
SchdrOrient♦	247.00	-7.50	271.00	234.50	3.56	245.1	0.8
SchdrUK	167.50	-1.50	183.50	165.00	3.22	189.4	-11.6
SchdrUKMd♦	515.00	-3.00	566.00	445.00	2.25	608.2	-15.3
ScotAmer	346.00	-12.00	383.00	322.00	3.14	340.8	1.5
Scottish Inv♦■	801.00	-23.00	897.00	715.50	1.72	875.9	-8.6
ScottMort	433.40	-16.60	478.40	343.49	0.69	437.5	-0.9
ScottOrtll	993.00	-17.00	1095	922.96	1.16	1123.5	-11.6
Seneca I&G	171.50	-0.25	179.89	160.70	3.62	167.5	2.4
Shires Inc	269.50	-7.50	295.00	225.30	4.73	268.9	0.2
StdLf Eqt	463.50	-4.50	502.00	402.25	3.58	464.0	-0.1
StdLf Sml	492.00	-11.00	532.00	382.50	1.36	507.5	-3.1
StrategicEq	228.00	3.00	242.00	195.25	0.34	261.7	-12.9
Temp Bar	1252	-14.00	1341	1210	3.25	1310.5	-4.5
TempEmerg	749.00	-25.00	830.00	619.50	1.10	848.3	-11.7
Tetragon $	13.33	-	14.02	12.05	5.50	20.7	-35.6
TRIG	103.00	-0.40	112.30	102.60	6.10	97.5	5.6
TREurGth	1152	-36.00	1279	843.07	0.78	1161.5	-0.8
TroylnciG	74.70	-0.30	83.50	73.00	3.43	74.2	0.7
UtilicoEmg	215.00	-4.00	233.00	194.88	3.13	252.3	-14.8
UtilEmSubs	32.30	-0.20	41.00	18.06	-	-	-
UIL Inv	164.00	-2.50	180.00	150.00	4.57	256.6	-36.1
ValAndInc	263.00	-1.00	296.00	244.47	4.22	313.4	-16.1
VEIL	466.00	-2.00	502.00	308.49	-	522.5	-10.8
Witan	1018	-22.00	1335.37	913.45	1.92	1044.8	-2.6
WitanPac	325.00	-8.00	354.00	284.71	1.46	368.6	-11.8
WwideHlth	2375	-55.00	2707	2160	0.95	2368.7	0.3

Conventional - Private Equity	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	NAV	Dis(-) or Pm
AbnPvtEq	142.50	-1.00	147.00	115.50	2.65	144.7	-1.5
Altamir €	14.98	-	17.50	12.66	4.35	21.3	-29.7
Electra	900.00	-13.00	5154.9	826.00	12.22	1114.0	-19.2
F&C PvtEq	321.00	4.00	366.00	295.00	3.93	350.0	-8.3
HVPE	1226	-8.00	1310	1190	-	1506.5	-18.6
HgCapital	1795	35.00	1810	1476.45	2.56	1804.3	-0.5
ICG Ent Tr♦	806.00	10.00	858.00	665.68	2.48	918.3	-12.2
JZ Capital	447.00	-	578.00	442.00	-	719.2	-37.8
Mithras	226.00	-	230.00	180.00	0.44	233.6	-3.3
NB PE Ptnr♦	962.00	-10.00	1098	12.40	-	1190.8	-19.2
Nthn Invs	223.00	-	695.00	200.00	13.45	233.4	-4.5
Pantheon	1835	15.00	1929	1678	-	2192.7	-16.3
PantheonR	1895	-	1911.25	1460	-	-	-
PrincssPE €	9.77	-	10.95	9.25	5.66	10.8	-9.5
Riverstone	1224	-10.00	1385	1200	-	1472.8	-16.9
StdLfPv	333.00	-2.00	356.00	289.75	2.88	380.3	-12.4

Conventional - Property ICs	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	NAV	Dis(-) or Pm
Direct Property							
AEW UK REIT♦	98.90	-0.80	104.50	94.50	8.09	95.9	3.1
CustdnREIT♦	114.40	1.40	121.50	108.00	5.57	103.7	10.3
F&CComPrp	141.00	-1.20	152.30	133.90	4.26	140.7	0.2
F&CUKRealE	100.00	-1.00	109.00	98.81	5.00	104.9	-4.7
Longbow	101.75	-	106.25	100.75	5.90	99.6	2.2
SLIPropInc	92.50	0.40	97.00	84.75	5.15	87.7	5.5
UKComPrp♦	86.80	-0.50	92.50	80.50	4.24	91.9	-5.5
Property Securities							
TR Prop	366.50	-10.00	406.50	293.02	2.86	372.7	-1.7

VCTs	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	NAV	Dis(-) or Pm
AlbionDev	68.50	-	70.00	63.00	6.57	71.9	-4.7
Albion Ent♦	95.50	-	99.00	90.00	5.24	98.6	-3.1
AlbionTech	67.25	-	70.00	61.00	4.83	71.2	-5.5
AlbionVCT	69.00	0.50	71.94	65.00	7.25	71.4	-3.4
ArtemisVCT	72.00	0.50	84.89	62.00	5.56	72.3	-0.4
Baronsmead 2nd VT	87.50	0.25	91.59	85.00	3.43	91.6	-4.5
BSC VCT	73.50	-	81.50	71.00	30.27	77.0	-4.5
..VCT2	55.00	-	61.00	53.00	6.36	57.9	-5.0
Crown Place	28.60	-	29.49	27.00	6.99	30.5	-6.2
Inc&GthVCT♦	70.50	0.50	88.00	68.50	9.93	79.3	-11.1
KingsAYVCT	21.30	-	21.25	17.50	4.69	21.2	0.5
Nthn 2 VCT	63.50	0.50	80.00	62.00	8.66	67.4	-5.8
Nthn 3 VCT	91.00	-	102.50	90.00	6.04	97.6	-6.8
NthnVent	66.75	-1.50	86.50	65.00	4.49	70.8	-5.7
ProVenGI	66.00	-	83.00	64.50	6.82	68.7	-3.9
ProVenVCT	89.00	-	102.00	87.50	7.30	92.8	-4.1
UnicornAIM	141.00	-	147.20	131.50	6.56	164.2	-14.1

Ordinary Income Shares	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	HR WO	GRY 0%
JPM I&C♦	99.75	0.50	103.99	80.50	7.22	-	-27.1
Rghts&Icp	1995	-55.00	2172.36	1787	1.50	-	-

Zero Dividend Preference Shares	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	HR SP	WO	TAV 0%
Abf Spl Inc	108.00	-1.00	110.00	101.00	-	-	-
JPM I&C	189.50	-	191.00	186.00	-	-	192.1
JZ Capital	433.00	-	438.00	409.00	-40.8	-	483.7
UILFn18	158.50	-	159.25	153.25	-90.7	-	160.5
UILFn20	142.00	-	144.50	132.50	-36.0	-46.9	154.9
UIL Finance 2022 ZDPs	125.00	-	127.85	108.75	-16.0	-22.2	147.0

Investment Companies - AIM

	Price	+/-Chg	52 Week High	Low	Yld	NAV	Dis(-) or Pm
AbnFrntrMkts	60.00	-	72.57	58.50	1.6	66.8	-10.2
CrysAmber	201.00	2.00	248.70	165.00	2.5	193.6	3.8
Infra India	3.75	-	8.40	2.00	-	34.1	-89.0

Guide to FT Share Service

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All data is as of close of the previous business day. Company classifications are based on the ICB system used by FTSE (see www.icbenchmark.com). FTSE 100 constituent stocks are shown in bold.

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✠ FT Global 500 company
♦ trading ex-dividend
■ trading ex-capital distribution
\# price at time of suspension from trading

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MANAGED FUNDS SERVICE

Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited (UK)
100 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth BH8 8AL 0345 9600 900
additional fund prices can be found @ www.abbeylife.co.uk
Insurances

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Life Funds				
Prop. Acc. Ser 2	1589.00	1672.70	0.00	-
Selective Acc. Ser 2	1823.40	1919.40	3.30	-
American Ser. 4	2344.60	2468.00	0.90	-
Custodian Ser. 4	553.00	582.20	0.90	-
Equity Ser. 4	661.00	695.80	4.50	-
European Ser 4	749.30	788.80	-1.00	-
Fixed Int. Ser. 4	934.50	983.70	-1.90	-
Intl Ser. 4	585.60	616.40	1.10	-
Japan Ser 4	491.80	517.60	3.50	-
Man. Ser. 4	1989.30	2094.00	5.40	-
Money Ser. 4	525.50	553.10	0.00	-
Prop. Ser. 4	1132.80	1192.40	-0.10	-
Custodian Ser 5	528.20	556.00	1.00	-
International Ser 5	559.20	588.70	1.00	-
Managed Ser 5	1899.70	1999.70	5.10	-
Money Ser 5	514.50	541.60	0.00	-
Property Ser 5	1081.80	1138.70	-0.10	-
Pension Funds				
American	2853.90	3004.10	1.40	-
Equity	5912.40	6223.60	48.20	-
European	1574.20	1657.10	-2.70	-
Fixed Int.	1742.90	1834.60	-4.40	-
International	1296.50	1364.80	2.40	-
Japan	539.70	568.10	4.40	-
Managed	5319.80	5599.80	13.40	-
Property	2947.80	3103.00	0.00	-
Security	1479.90	1557.80	0.00	-
Selective	2330.60	2453.30	9.20	-
Formerly Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd				
100 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, BH8 8AL 0345 6023 603				
Managed Ser A (Life)	1887.70	1997.60	13.30	-
Managed Ser A (Pensions)	1280.70	1348.10	10.90	-
Formerly Target Life Assurance Ltd				
100 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, BH8 8AL 0345 6023 603				
Managed (Life)	1905.00	2005.30	13.40	-
Managed Growth (Life)	633.80	667.10	6.50	-
Managed (Pensions)	7686.10	8090.70	64.90	-
Managed Growth (Pensions)	798.70	840.70	9.80	-

additional fund prices can be found on our website

Algebris Investments (IRL)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Algebris Financial Credit Fund - Class I EUR	€ 159.01	-	0.61	0.00
Algebris Financial Income Fund - Class I EUR	€ 150.05	-	0.82	0.00
Algebris Financial Equity Fund - Class B EUR	€ 142.16	-	1.54	0.00
Algebris Asset Allocation Fund - Class B EUR	€ 98.18	-	-0.05	0.00
Algebris Macro Credit B EUR Acc	€ 113.95	-	0.78	0.00
Algebris Core Italy Fund - Class R EUR	€ 98.87	-	0.79	-

The Antares European Fund Limited
Other International

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
AEF Ltd Usd (Est)	$ 754.02	-	-17.15	-
AEF Ltd Eur (Est)	€ 743.65	-	-16.18	0.00

Arisaig Partners
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Arisaig Africa Consumer Fund Limited	$ 14.32	-	0.13	0.00
Arisaig Asia Consumer Fund Limited	$ 91.92	-	0.40	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer Fund	$ 11.94	-	0.02	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer UCITS	€ 12.57	-	0.07	0.00
Arisaig Global Emerging Markets Consumer UCITS STG	£ 14.13	-	0.04	0.00
Arisaig Latin America Consumer Fund	$ 28.06	-	-0.11	0.00

Artemis Fund Managers Ltd (1200)F (UK)
57 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1LD 0800 092 2051
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Artemis Capital R Acc	1569.95	1655.97	-9.60	1.68
Artemis European Growth R Acc	360.87	380.77	-4.34	0.79
Artemis European Opps R Acc	103.70	109.48	-0.66	0.74
Artemis Global Emg Mkts I GBP Acc	139.29	-	-0.75	-
Artemis Global Emg Mkts I GBP Dist	132.25	-	-0.71	-
Artemis Global Energy R Acc	29.46	31.16	-0.43	0.41
Artemis Global Growth R Acc	259.13	273.39	-2.11	0.79
Artemis Global Income R Acc	126.97	133.98	-0.33	3.34
Artemis Global Income R Inc	94.38	99.59	-0.24	3.43
Artemis Global select R Acc	101.10	106.64	-0.50	0.00
Artemis High Income R Inc	79.29	84.20	-0.92	5.39
Artemis Income R Acc	405.64	429.45	-2.31	3.73
Artemis Income R Inc	219.03	231.89	-1.24	3.84
Artemis Monthly Dist R Inc	71.53	75.76	-0.11	4.21
Artemis Pan-Euro Abs Ret GBP	124.34	-	-0.08	-
Artemis Strategic Assets R Acc	82.57	87.35	0.10	0.00
Artemis Strategic Bond R M Acc	96.09	101.86	0.07	3.34
Artemis Strategic Bond R M Inc	57.63	61.09	0.04	3.40
Artemis Strategic Bond R Q Acc	96.27	102.05	0.07	3.31
Artemis Strategic Bond R Q Inc	57.73	61.20	0.04	3.38
Artemis UK Select Fund Class R Acc	540.02	570.59	-0.13	1.13
Artemis UK Smaller Cos R Acc	1641.18	1763.89	3.34	1.22
Artemis UK Special Sits R Acc	569.64	604.90	2.06	1.16
Artemis US Abs Ret I Acc	112.21	-	0.02	0.00
Artemis US Equity I Acc	168.07	-	-1.97	0.39
Artemis US Ex Alpha I Acc	183.82	-	-1.72	0.00
Artemis US Extended Alpha I Hedged Acc	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artemis US Select I Acc	171.49	-	-2.15	0.29
Artemis US Select I Hedged Acc	£ 1.35	-	-0.02	0.19
Artemis US Select I Inc	152.37	-	-1.90	0.29
Artemis US Smlr Cos I Acc	180.56	-	-1.03	0.05

Artisan Partners Global Funds PLC (IRL)
Beaux Lane House, Mercer Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland Tel: 44 (0) 207 766 7130
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Artisan Partners Global Funds plc				
Artisan Global Equity Fund Class I USD Acc	$ 19.14	-	0.01	0.00
Artisan Global Opportunities I USD Acc	$ 17.30	-	0.01	0.00
Artisan Global Value Fund Class I USD Acc	$ 21.00	-	-0.02	0.00
Artisan US Value Equity Fund Class I USD Acc	$ 15.10	-	-0.16	0.00
Artisan Global Discovery Fund Class I EUR Acc	€ 21.20	-	0.19	0.00

Ashmore Sicav (LUX)
2 rue Albert Borschette L-1246 Luxembourg
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Debt Fund	$ 101.22	-	0.24	6.15
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Frontier Equity Fund	$ 197.03	-	-0.12	0.62
Ashmore SICAV Emerging Market Total Return Fund	$ 91.79	-	0.24	5.58
Ashmore SICAV Global Small Cap Equity Fund	$ 166.49	-	-0.42	0.57
EM Mkts Corp.Debt USD F	$ 99.57	-	0.15	6.52
EM Mkts Loc.Ccy Bd USD F	$ 91.08	-	0.23	4.82
EM Short Duration Fund Acc USD	$ 137.50	-	0.25	0.00

Aspect Capital Ltd (UK)
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Aspect Diversified USD	$ 448.69	-	-11.94	0.00
Aspect Diversified EUR	€ 260.09	-	-7.65	0.00
Aspect Diversified GBP	£ 136.25	-	-4.06	0.00
Aspect Diversified CHF	SFr 122.52	-	-3.70	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends USD	$ 119.28	-	-0.97	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends EUR	€ 115.30	-	-0.97	0.00
Aspect Diversified Trends GBP	£ 122.32	-	-1.02	0.00

Atlantas Sicav (LUX)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
American Dynamic	$ 4657.76	-	-275.62	0.00
American One	$ 4214.06	-	-344.58	0.00

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Bond Global	€ 1362.17	-	-2.03	0.00
Eurocroissance	€ 990.74	-	-40.35	0.00
Far East	$ 966.62	-	-66.34	0.00

Bank of America Cap Mgmt (Ireland) Ltd (IRL)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	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

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Bond Funds				
Sterling Bond F	£ 0.47	-	0.00	2.74

BlackRock (JER)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
BlackRock UK Property	£ 44.06	-	0.02	2.08
BLK Intl Gold & General	$ 5.51	5.81	-0.07	0.00

CCLA Investment Management Ltd (UK)
Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4ET
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Diversified Income 1 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.52	1.52	-0.01	3.32
Diversified Income 2 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.47	1.47	0.00	-
Diversified Income 3 Units GBP Inc	£ 1.48	1.48	0.00	-
The Public Sector Deposit Fund				
The Public Sector Deposit Fund-share class 1 ♦F*	100.00	-	0.00	0.48
The Public Sector Deposit Fund-share class 4 ♦F*	100.00	-	0.00	0.41

CCLA Investment Management Ltd (UK)
Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4ET
Property & Other UK Unit Trusts

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
CBF Church of England Funds				
Investment Inc	1590.13	1598.04	-40.18	3.30
Investment Acc	3510.50	3527.95	-88.70	0.00
Global Equity Inc	177.68	178.10	-5.51	3.85
Global Equity Acc	284.64	285.32	-8.82	0.00
UK Equity Inc	163.74	164.19	-4.51	3.62
UK Equity Acc	264.30	265.03	-7.28	0.00
Fixed Interest Inc	164.29	164.87	-0.74	4.00
Fixed Interest Acc	545.90	547.84	-2.46	0.00
Property Fund Inc	134.57	139.08	0.05	5.52

CCLA Fund Managers Ltd (UK)
Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4ET
Property & Other UK Unit Trusts

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
COIF Charity Funds (UK)				
Investment Inc	1440.17	1447.33	-28.21	2.58
Investment Acc	14995.29	15080.95	-290.71	0.00
Ethical Investment Inc	220.35	221.44	-4.39	2.63
Ethical Investment Acc	307.63	309.16	-6.13	0.00
Global Equity Inc	168.39	168.79	-4.00	-
Global Equity Acc	272.82	273.47	-6.48	0.00
Fixed Interest Inc	135.55	136.04	-0.64	2.65
Fixed Interest Acc	843.38	846.38	-3.96	0.00
Property Inc	115.39	119.26	0.03	5.55
Local Authorities Property Fd (LAMIT) (UK)				
Property	294.80	319.65	0.20	4.81

CG Asset Management Limited (IRL)
25 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AY
Dealing: Tel. +353 1434 5098 Fax. +353 1542 2859
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Capital Gearing Portfolio Inc	£ 31204.16	31204.16	-112.84	0.53
CG Portfolio Fund Plc				
Absolute Return Cls M Inc	£ 113.86	113.86	0.68	1.29
Capital Value Cls V Inc	£ 150.53	150.53	-0.65	0.45
Dollar Fund Cls D Inc	£ 142.10	142.10	-0.18	1.78
Dollar Hedged GBP Inc	£ 96.29	96.29	-0.29	1.73
Real Return Cls A Inc	£ 184.58	184.58	-0.31	2.32

Cedar Rock Capital Fund Ltd (IRL)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Cedar Rock Capital Fd Plc	$ 458.29	-	-5.06	1.24
Cedar Rock Capital Fd Plc	£ 525.47	-	-12.15	1.36
Cedar Rock Capital Fd Plc	€ 392.58	-	-8.95	1.41

Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds Plc (IRL)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Schwab USD Liquid Assets Fd	$ 1.00	-	0.00	0.24

Chartered Asset Management Pte Ltd
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
CAM-GTF Limited	$ 331181.88	331181.88	2150.38	0.00
CAM GTi Limited	$ 693.77	-	19.24	0.00
Raffles-Asia Investment Company	$ 1.70	1.70	0.05	1.16

Cheyne Capital Management (UK) LLP (UK)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Cheyne Convertibles Absolute Return Fund (A)	€ 1468.26	-	1.99	0.00
Cheyne Global Credit Fund (D)	€ 125.96	-	0.10	0.00
Cheyne European Mid Cap Fund (W)	€ 1075.08	-	-1.39	0.00

Cheyne Capital Management (UK) LLP
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Cheyne European Event Driven Fund (M)	€ 147.75	-	0.57	-

price updated (D) daily, (W) weekly, (M) monthly

Consistent Unit Tst Mgt Co Ltd (1200)F (UK)
Stuart House, St. John's Street, Peterborough, PE1 5DD
Dealing & Client Services 0345 850 8818
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Consistent UT Inc	51.99xd	55.15	0.12	4.65
Consistent UT Acc	134.10xd	142.30	0.30	4.65
Practical Investment Inc	232.50	249.80	0.10	3.16
Practical Investment Acc	1216.00	1303.00	0.30	3.16

DAVIS Funds SICAV (LUX)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Davis Value A	$ 52.96	-	-0.47	0.00
Davis Global A	$ 40.87	-	-0.42	0.00

Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds (IRL)
6 Duke Street,St.James,London SW1Y 6BN
www.dodgeandcox.worldwide.com 020 3713 7664
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc - Global Bond Fund				
EUR Accumulating Class	€ 12.25	-	0.10	0.00
EUR Accumulating Class (H)	€ 10.36	-	-0.01	0.00
EUR Distributing Class	€ 10.77	-	0.09	3.96
EUR Distributing Class (H)	€ 9.09	-	-0.01	3.63
GBP Distributing Class	£ 11.58	-	0.05	3.93
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 9.37	-	0.00	3.25
USD Accumulating Class	$ 10.84	-	0.00	0.00
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-Global Stock Fund				
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 22.03	-	-0.22	0.00
GBP Accumulating Share Class	£ 26.11	-	-0.14	0.00
GBP Distributing Share class	£ 18.70	-	-0.11	0.47
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 26.98	-	-0.04	0.00
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 11.90	-	-0.12	0.49
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-International Stock Fund				
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 17.80	-	-0.27	0.00
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 17.09	-	-0.10	0.00
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds plc-U.S. Stock Fund				
USD Accumulating Share Class	$ 25.71	-	-0.12	0.00
GBP Accumulating Share Class	£ 28.81	-	0.00	0.00
GBP Distributing Share Class	£ 18.03	-	0.00	0.74
EUR Accumulating Share Class	€ 27.19	-	0.11	0.00
GBP Distributing Class (H)	£ 11.16	-	-0.06	0.37

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	+/-	Yield
Vietnam Property Fund (VPF) NAV	$ 0.80	-	0.03	0.00

DSM Capital Partners Funds (LUX)
www.dsmsicav.com
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
DSM Global Growth I2 Acc	€ 181.47	-	-0.57	0.00
DSM Global Growth I1 Acc	€ 122.20	-	-0.19	0.00
DSM US Large Cap Growth I3	$ 123.95	-	1.96	-
DSM US Large Cap Growth A	$ 149.02	-	-1.42	0.00
DSM US Large Cap Growth I2	€ 121.38	-	-0.65	0.00

EdenTree Investment Management Ltd (UK)
PO Box 3733, Swindon, SN4 4BG, 0800 358 3010
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Amity UK Cls A Inc	227.80	-	1.20	1.42
Amity UK Cls B Inc	227.00	-	1.20	2.22
Higher Income Cls A Inc	131.70	-	-0.10	4.33
Higher Income Cls B Inc	137.20	-	0.00	4.29
UK Equity Growth Cls A Inc	274.40	-	0.90	1.02
UK Equity Growth Cls B Inc	283.10	-	0.90	1.78
Amity Balanced For Charities A Inc	111.60	-	-0.10	4.92
Amity European Fund Cls A Inc	266.70	-	-3.70	1.03
Amity European Fund Cls B Inc	269.20	-	-3.80	1.81
Amity Global Equity Inc for Charities A Inc	125.60	-	-0.90	3.20
Amity International Cls A Inc	264.20	-	-2.10	1.14
Amity International Cls B Inc	266.30	-	-2.20	1.88
Amity Sterling Bond Fund A Inc	107.70	-	0.00	4.51
Amity Sterling Bond Fund B Inc	118.00	-	0.00	4.51

Edinburgh Partners Limited (IRL)
27-31 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JF
Tel: +353 1 434 5143 Dealing - Fax +353 1 434 5230
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Edinburgh Partners Opportunities Fund PLC				
Emerging Opportunities I USD $	$ 1.46	-	-0.01	1.17
European Opportunities I EUR	€ 2.79	-	0.05	1.61
European Opportunities I GBP	£ 2.46	-	0.04	1.59
European Opportunities A EUR	€ 2.72	-	0.05	1.31
Global Opportunities I USD	$ 2.03	-	0.00	1.98
Global Opportunities I GBP	£ 1.47	-	0.00	1.85
Pan European Opportunities I EUR	€ 1.86	-	0.04	-

Electric & General (1000)F (UK)
Stuart House St.John's Street Peterborough PE1 5DD
Orders & Enquiries: 0845 850 0255
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Authorised Corporate Director - Carvetian Capital Management				
Electric&General Net Income A	184.30xd	-	-0.40	1.66

Ennismore Smaller Cos Plc (IRL)
5 Kensington Church St, London W8 4LD 020 7368 4220
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Ennismore European Smlr Cos NAV	€ 126.27	-	-0.17	0.00
Ennismore European Smlr Cos NAV	€ 142.59	-	0.14	0.00

Ennismore European Smlr Cos Hedge Fd
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
NAV	€ 526.10	-	-1.84	0.00

Equinox Fund Mgmt (Guernsey) Limited (GSY)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Equinox Russian Opportunities Fund Limited	$ 200.36	-	11.75	0.00

Euronova Asset Management UK LLP (CYM)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Smaller Cos Cls One Shares	€ 44.38	-	-0.11	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Two Shares	€ 30.02	-	-0.07	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Three Shares	€ 15.11	-	-0.04	0.00
Smaller Cos Cls Four Shares	€ 19.41	-	-0.05	0.00

Eurobank Fund Management Company (Luxembourg) S.A.
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
(LF) Absolute Return	€ 1.37	-	0.00	0.00
(LF) Eq Emerging Europe	€ 0.93	-	0.01	0.00
(LF) Eq Mena Fund	€ 12.78	-	0.15	0.00
(LF) Greek Government Bond	€ 29.95	-	0.20	0.00
(LF) Greek Corporate Bond	€ 14.97	-	0.03	0.00
(LF) FOF Dynamic Fixed Inc	€ 11.83	-	-0.01	0.00
(LF) FOF Real Estate	€ 14.62	-	0.08	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

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
OEIC Funds				
Allocator World Fund N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.60	-	-0.02	0.98
American Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 37.27	-	-0.03	0.11
American Special Sits W-ACC-GBP	£ 14.25	-	0.00	0.67
Asia Pacific Opps W-Acc	£ 1.78	-	0.00	0.90
Cash Fund Y-Acc-GBP	£ 1.00	-	0.00	0.18
Cash Fund Y-Inc-GBP	£ 1.00	-	0.00	0.18
Asian Dividend Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.65	-	-0.01	2.82
Asian Dividend Fund W-INC-GBP	£ 1.47	-	-0.01	2.48
China Consumer Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 2.76	-	0.01	0.55
Emerging Asia Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.47	-	0.00	0.76
Emerging Eur Mid East and Africa W	£ 2.25	-	-0.02	1.52
Enhanced Income Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.37	-	0.00	6.49
Enhanced Income Fund W-INC-GBP	£ 0.97	-	0.00	7.28
European Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 15.06	-	-0.17	1.70
European Fund W-INC-GBP	£ 16.79	-	-0.18	1.77
European Opportunities W-ACC-GBP	£ 4.65	-	0.00	0.85
Extra Income Fund Y-ACC-GBP	£ 1.27	-	0.00	3.60
Extra Income Fund Y-GACC-GBP	£ 1.31	-	0.00	3.73
Extra Income Fund Y-GINC-GBP	£ 1.29	-	0.00	3.61
Extra Income Fund Y-INC-GBP	£ 1.29	-	0.00	3.58
Fidelity Select 50 Balanced Fund PI-ACC-GBP	£ 1.00	-	0.00	0.00
Fidelity Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund Y - Gross Acc	£ 9.86	-	0.00	4.21
Fidelity Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund Y - Gross Inc	£ 10.28	-	-0.01	1.17
Global Dividend Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.91	-	-0.01	2.80
Global Dividend Fund W-INC-GBP	£ 1.64	-	-0.01	3.03
Global Enhanced Income W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.57	-	-0.01	3.62
Global Enhanced Income W-INC-GBP	£ 1.28	-	-0.01	4.61
Global Focus Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 20.80	-	0.00	0.43
Global High Yield Fund Y-ACC-GBP	£ 14.30	-	0.02	5.31
Global High Yield Fund Y-GACC-GBP	£ 14.80	-	0.01	4.71
Global High Yield Fund Y-GINC-GBP	£ 10.87	-	0.01	3.89
Global High Yield Fund Y-INC-GBP	£ 10.89	-	0.01	3.84
Global Property Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.57	-	-0.01	1.59
Global Property W Inc	£ 1.35	-	0.00	1.60
Global Special Sits W-ACC-GBP	£ 36.23	-	-0.28	0.62
Index Emerging Markets P-Acc	£ 1.57	-	-0.01	1.54
Index Emerging Markets P-Inc-GBP	£ 1.32	-	-0.01	1.78
Index Europe ex UK P-Acc	£ 1.39	-	-0.01	1.94
Index Europe ex UK P-Inc-GBP	£ 1.32	-	-0.01	2.05
Index Japan Fund P-Inc-GBP	£ 1.51	-	-0.02	1.65
Index Japan P-Acc	£ 1.58	-	-0.02	1.52
Index Pacific ex Japan P-Acc	£ 1.49	-	0.00	2.76
Index Pacific ex Japan P-INC-GBP	£ 1.17	-	0.00	3.26
Index UK Fund P-INC-GBP	£ 1.13	-	0.00	2.36
Index UK P-Acc	£ 1.27	-	0.01	2.45
Index US Fund P-Inc-GBP	£ 1.68	-	-0.01	1.56
Index US P-Acc	£ 1.87	-	-0.01	1.46
Index World Fund P-Inc-GBP	£ 1.49	-	-0.01	1.76
Index World P-Acc	£ 1.65	-	-0.01	1.64
Japan Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 3.64	-	-0.04	0.51
Japan Smaller Cos Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 3.52	-	-0.05	0.30
MoneyBuilder Balanced Y-ACC-GBP	£ 0.54	-	0.00	3.23
MoneyBuilder Balanced Y-INC-GBP	£ 0.57	-	0.00	3.99
MoneyBuilder Dividend Y-INC-GBP	£ 1.27	-	0.01	4.57
MoneyBuilder Growth Fund Y-INC-GBP	£ 0.78	-	0.01	2.39
MoneyBuilder Income Fund Y-ACC-GBP	£ 12.83	-	-0.01	3.23
MoneyBuilder Income Fund Y-GACC-GBP	£ 14.90	-	-0.04	3.24
MoneyBuilder Income Fund Y-GINC-GBP	£ 1.23	-	0.00	3.30
MoneyBuilder Income Fund Y-INC-GBP	£ 1.23	-	0.00	3.29
Multi Asset Adventurous N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.38	-	0.00	1.06
Multi Asset Alloc Advent N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.34	-	-0.01	1.21
Multi Asset Alloc Def N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.16	-	-0.01	1.02
Multi Asset Alloc Def N-GACC-GBP	£ 1.17	-	-0.01	1.01
Multi Asset Alloc Growth N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.24	-	-0.01	1.10
Multi Asset Alloc Strat N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.22	-	0.00	1.00
Multi Asset Balanced Inc N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.11	-	-0.01	4.08
Multi Asset Balanced Inc N-INC-GBP	£ 1.10	-	0.00	4.01
Multi Asset Defensive N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.20	-	0.00	1.02
Multi Asset Defensive N-GACC-GBP	£ 1.20	-	0.00	1.02
Multi Asset Growth Fund N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.29	-	-0.01	1.06
Multi Asset Inc & Growth N-INC-GBP	£ 1.11	-	0.00	3.92
Multi Asset Income Fund N-GINC-GBP	£ 1.08	-	0.00	4.12
Multi Asset Income Fund N-INC-GBP	£ 1.07	-	0.00	4.12
Fidelity Asia Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 13.25	-	0.01	0.87
Multi Asset Open Advent N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.34	-	0.00	0.62
Multi Asset Open Defen N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.20	-	0.00	1.04
Multi Asset Open Defen N-GACC-GBP	£ 1.20	-	0.00	1.03
Multi Asset Open Growth N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.30	-	0.01	1.21
Multi Asset Open Strat N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.26	-	-0.01	1.28
Multi Asset Strategic N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.27	-	-0.01	1.22
Open World Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 1.77	-	0.00	0.35
Special Situations Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 35.31	-	-0.02	1.47
Sterling Core Plus Bond GMACC	£ 12.08	-	-0.02	2.47
Sterling Core Plus Red Dur	£ 11.28	-	0.01	2.07
Strategic Bond Fund Y-ACC-GBP	£ 1.21	-	0.00	2.97
Strategic Bond Fund Y-GACC-GBP	£ 1.22	-	0.00	3.03
Strategic Bond Fund Y-GINC-GBP	£ 1.24	-	-0.01	2.70
Strategic Bond Fund Y-INC-GBP	£ 1.23	-	0.00	2.75
Target 2020 A-ACC-GBP	£ 0.65	-	0.00	0.45
Target 2025 A-ACC-GBP	£ 1.80	-	0.00	0.51
Target 2030 A-ACC-GBP	£ 1.80	-	0.00	0.56
UK Invest Grade Long Credit GACC	£ 115.80	-	-0.10	2.55
UK Opportunities Fund W-ACC-GBP	232.30	-	-0.10	1.26
UK Opportunities Fund W-INC-GBP	130.50	-	0.00	1.31
UK Select Fund W-ACC-GBP	£ 2.87	-	0.01	1.39
UK Smaller Companies W-ACC-GBP	£ 2.45	-	0.00	1.32
WealthBuilder Fund N-ACC-GBP	£ 1.54	-	0.01	1.24
Institutional OEIC Funds				
America	£ 5.43	-	-0.02	0.60
Emerging Markets	£ 4.82	-	-0.02	0.67
Europe (ex-UK) Fund ACC-GBP	£ 5.08	-	-0.07	1.10
Fidelity Pre-Retirement Bond Fund	£ 136.90	-	-0.10	2.62
Global Focus	£ 4.12	-	-0.02	0.58
Index Linked Bond	£ 3.18	-	-0.01	0.22
Index-Linked Bond Gross	£ 3.87	-	-0.02	0.22
Index-Linked Bond Fund Gross Inc	£ 14.97	-	-0.06	0.22
Japan	£ 3.13	-	-0.04	0.38
Long Bond	£ 0.56	-	0.00	2.19
Long Bond Gross	£ 0.96	-	0.00	2.16
Long Bond Fund Gross Inc	£ 12.70	-	-0.08	2.16
Pacific (Ex Japan)	£ 4.94	-	0.01	1.41
Pan European	£ 3.40	-	-0.02	1.76
Select Emerging Markets Equities	£ 1.96	-	-0.01	0.65
Select Global Equities	£ 4.07	-	-0.02	0.95
South East Asia	£ 5.50	-	-0.01	1.49
Sterling Core Plus Bond Gr Accum	£ 2.46	-	0.00	2.47
Sterling Core Plus Bond Inc	£ 1.50	-	0.00	2.51
UK	£ 4.10	-	0.01	2.10
UK Aggreg Bond Gr Accum	£ 2.06	-	0.00	2.33
UK Corporate Bond	£ 1.30	-	0.00	2.83
UK Corporate Bond - Gross	£ 2.60	-	0.00	2.77
UK Corporate Bond Fund Gross Inc	£ 11.77	-	-0.01	2.83
UK Gilt Fund Inc	£ 1.34	-	0.00	1.64
UK Gilt Gross	£ 2.23	-	0.00	1.62
UK Long Corp Bond	£ 1.52	-	0.00	2.95
UK Long Corp Bond - Gross	£ 2.99	-	0.00	2.89
UK Long Corporate Bond - Gross Inc	£ 12.20	-	0.00	2.95
Retail Share Classes				
Emerging Markets - retail	£ 1.89	-	-0.01	0.17

(*)CAR - Net income reinvested

Findlay Park Funds Plc (IRL)
30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland Tel: 020 7968 4900
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
American Fund USD Class	$ 108.49	-	-0.71	0.00
American Fund GBP Hedged	$ 57.81	-	-0.39	0.00
American Fund GBP Unhedged	£ 78.13	-	-0.38	0.00
Latin American Fund USD Class	$ 17.47	-	-0.20	0.00
Latin American Fund GBP Unhedged	£ 12.82	-	-0.13	0.00

The First Investor QSCC
5th Floor, Barwa Bank Building, Grand Hamad Street ,P.O. Box 16034, Doha, State of Qatar +974 4459 6111
http://www.tfi.com.qa/
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
TFI GCC Equity Opportunities Fund (Q)	QAR 1280.10	-	0.04	0.00

Foord Asset Management
Website: www.foord.com - Email: info@foord.com

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
FCA Recognised - Luxembourg UCITS				
Foord International Fund | R	$ 40.49	-	-0.15	-
Foord Global Equity Fund (Lux) | R	$ 13.43	-	-0.02	-
Regulated				
Foord Global Equity Fund (Sing) | B	$ 16.20	-	-0.02	0.00
Foord International Trust (Gsy)	$ 40.17	-	-0.15	0.00

Franklin Templeton International Services Sarl (IRL)
JPMorgan House - International Financial Services Centre,Dublin 1, Ireland
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Franklin Emerging Market Debt Opportunities Fund Plc				
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp CHF	SFr 17.85	-	0.14	8.01
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp EUR	€ 11.10	-	0.08	5.94
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp SGD	S$ 23.97	-	0.39	4.58
Franklin Emg Mkts Debt Opp USD	$ 18.75	-	0.41	5.89

Fundsmith LLP (1200)F (UK)
PO Box 10846, Chelmsford, Essex, CM99 2BW 0330 123 1815
www.fundsmith.co.uk, enquiries@fundsmith.co.uk
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Fundsmith Equity T Acc	349.83	-	-4.43	0.55
Fundsmith Equity T Inc	324.78	-	-4.11	0.55

GAM
funds@gam.com, www.funds.gam.com
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
LAPIS TOP 25 DIV.YLD-D	£ 103.44	-	-0.36	1.87

GYS Investment Management Ltd (GSY)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Taurus Emerging Fund Ltd	$ 242.83	247.78	6.83	0.00

Genesis Asset Managers LLP
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Emerging Mkts NAV	£ 8.03	-	-0.02	1.27

HPB Assurance Ltd
Anglo Intl House, Bank Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 4LN 01638 563490
International Insurances

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Holiday Property Bond Ser 1	£ 0.54	-	0.00	0.00
Holiday Property Bond Ser 2	£ 0.65	-	-0.01	0.00

Haussmann
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Haussmann Cls A	$ 2769.32	-	-10.23	0.00
Haussmann Cls C	€ 2360.71	-	-13.31	0.00
Haussmann Cls D	SFr 1238.45	-	-7.47	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	+/-	Yield
Hermes Abs Return Credit Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.16	1.16	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	£ 2.58	2.58	-0.03	0.00
Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund Class C Acc USD	€ 4.59	4.59	0.00	0.00
Hermes Europe Ex-UK Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.02	2.02	-0.03	0.00
Hermes Europe Ex-UK Equity Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 3.89	3.89	-0.01	0.00
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.68	1.68	-0.02	0.00
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Dis	£ 1.58	1.58	-0.03	1.14
Hermes European Alpha Equity Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00
Hermes Global Emerging Markets Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.00	2.00	-0.01	0.00
Hermes Global Emerging Markets Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 4.18	4.18	0.04	0.00
Hermes Global Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 2.15	2.15	-0.03	0.00
Hermes Global Equity Fund Class R Acc USD	€ 4.65	4.65	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global ESG Equity Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.62	1.62	-0.03	0.00
Hermes Global High Yield Credit Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00
Hermes Global High Yield Credit Fund Class F Acc EUR	€ 3.19	3.19	0.01	0.00
Hermes Global Small Cap Fund Class F Acc	£ 1.44	1.44	-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	$ 1.93	-	-0.01	-
Hermes Impact Opportunities Equity Fund F	£ 0.93	-	-0.01	-
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	£ 1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00
Hermes SDG Engagement Equity Fund F	$ 2.04	-	-0.01	-
Hermes SDG Engagement Equity Fund F	£ 0.98	-	0.00	-
Hermes US All Cap Equity Class F Stg £ Acc	£ 1.38	1.38	-0.02	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	£ 2.25	2.25	-0.03	0.00
Hermes US SMID Equity Fund Class F Acc USD	€ 3.96	3.96	0.02	0.00

Hermes Property Unit Trust (UK)
Property & Other UK Unit Trusts

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Property	£ 6.44	6.92	0.01	1.75

INDIA VALUE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (INVIL)
www.invil.mu
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
NAV	£ 8.34	-	-0.01	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	+/-	Yield
IVI European Fund EUR	€ 22.18	-	0.34	0.00
IVI European Fund GBP	£ 26.28	-	0.33	0.00

Invesco Fund Managers Ltd (UK)
Perptual Park, Henley-On-Thames, Oxon, RG9 1HH
Dealing: 0800 085 8571
Investor Services: 0800 085 8677
www.invescoperpetual.co.uk
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
INVESCO PERPETUAL Funds				
Asian Acc ♦F	767.03	-	-7.06	0.54
Asian Inc ♦F	677.18	-	-6.23	0.54
Asian Equity Income Acc ♦F	81.88	-	-0.83	3.63
Asian Equity Income Inc ♦F	63.06	-	-0.64	3.74
Balanced Risk 6 Acc	59.16	-	0.00	0.00
Balanced Risk 8 Acc	60.77	-	-0.47	0.00
Balanced Risk 10 Acc	64.36	-	-0.62	0.00
Corporate Bond Acc ♦F	202.68	-	-0.25	2.85
Corporate Bond Inc ♦F	91.27	-	-0.11	2.91
Distribution Acc ♦F	118.31	-	0.24	4.49
Distribution Inc ♦F	62.56	-	0.13	4.61
Emerging European Acc ♦F	58.25	-	-0.98	1.79
Emerging European Inc ♦F	51.09	-	-0.86	1.82
European Equity Acc ♦F	1157.51	-	-11.89	1.25
European Equity Inc ♦F	938.25	-	-9.64	1.27
European Equity Income Acc ♦F	97.51	-	-1.20	2.94
European Equity Income Inc ♦F	69.19	-	-0.85	3.01
European High Income Acc ♦F	101.15	-	-0.54	3.10
European High Income Inc ♦F	67.71	-	-0.36	3.16
European Opportunities Inc ♦F	99.20	-	-1.45	0.80
European Opportunities Acc ♦F	105.04	-	-1.54	0.79
European Smlr Cos Acc ♦F	257.23	-	-3.17	0.16
Global Bond Acc ♦F	134.93	-	-1.40	1.23
Global Bond Inc ♦F	86.49	-	-0.90	1.24
Glbl Distribution Acc	62.13	-	-0.10	3.27
Glbl Distribution Inc	53.96	-	-0.08	3.27
Global Emerging Markets Acc ♦F	371.69	-	-5.76	0.52
Global Emerging Markets Inc ♦F	331.21	-	-5.13	0.52
Global Equity (acc) ♦F	653.40	-	-5.86	0.82
Global Equity (inc) ♦F	580.82	-	-5.21	0.83
Global Equity Income Acc ♦F	161.37	-	-1.27	2.96
Global Equity Income Inc ♦F	122.59	-	-0.96	3.03
Gbl Financial Capital Acc	106.22	-	0.21	4.51
Gbl Financial Capital Inc	81.17	-	0.16	4.68
Global Opportunities Acc ♦F	139.18	-	-1.41	0.30
Global Smaller Cos Acc ♦F	2491.14	-	-16.45	0.02
Global Smaller Cos Inc ♦F	2374.35	-	-15.67	0.02
Global Targeted Rets Acc	58.66	-	0.23	0.69
High Income Acc ♦F	839.78	-	1.12	3.40
High Income Inc ♦F	427.62	-	0.57	3.49
High Yield Fund Acc	122.97	-	0.12	5.58
High Yield Fund Inc	43.18	-	0.05	5.78
Hong Kong & China Acc ♦F	731.89	-	-4.29	0.26
Income & Growth Acc ♦F	1029.88	-	6.53	3.84
Income & Growth Inc ♦F	407.51	-	2.59	3.95
Income Acc ♦F	3180.60	-	2.48	3.46
Income Inc ♦F	1655.48	-	1.29	3.55
Japan Acc ♦F	439.43	-	-0.71	0.45
Japanese Smlr Cos Acc ♦F	130.87	-	1.39	0.00
Latin America Acc ♦F	155.11	-	-4.37	0.91
Latin America Inc ♦F	126.85	-	-3.57	0.92
Managed Growth Acc ♦F	215.61	-	-1.39	0.61
Managed Growth Inc ♦F	177.31	-	-1.15	0.61
Managed Income Acc ♦F	194.23	-	-0.98	2.46
Managed Income Inc ♦F	112.24	-	-0.57	2.50
Money Acc ♦F	90.40	-	-0.02	0.03
Monthly Income Plus Acc ♦F	330.16	-	0.10	4.57
Monthly Income Plus Inc ♦F	109.80	-	0.03	4.69
Pacific Acc ♦F	1565.99	-	-2.44	0.38
Pacific Inc ♦F	1418.77	-	-2.20	0.38
Tactical Bond Acc ♦F	72.27	-	-0.13	1.64
Tactical Bond Inc ♦F	60.72	-	-0.11	1.66
UK Companies Acc ♦F	447.80	-	0.08	2.04
UK Focus Acc F	244.03	-	0.51	2.05
UK Focus Inc F	191.70	-	0.40	2.09
UK Growth Acc ♦F	644.47	-	1.56	1.98
UK Growth Inc ♦F	384.54	-	0.93	2.01
UK Smaller Cos Equity Acc ♦F	1214.22	-	5.95	0.26
UK Smaller Cos Equity Inc ♦F	922.82	-	4.52	0.26
UK Strategic Income Acc ♦F	189.08	-	0.52	3.09
UK Strategic Income Inc ♦F	130.67	-	0.36	3.16
US Equity Acc ♦F	748.69	-	-7.33	0.00
Invesco Perpetual Funds (No Trail)				
Asian (No Trail) Acc ♦F	325.04	-	-2.98	0.97
Asian (No Trail) Inc ♦F	286.47	-	-2.63	0.98
Asian Equity Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	169.51	-	-1.70	3.63
Asian Equity Income (No Trail) Inc	130.58	-	-1.31	3.73
Balanced Risk 6 No Trail Acc	121.63	-	0.00	0.00
Balanced Risk 8 No Trail Acc	125.07	-	-0.96	0.00
Balanced Risk 10 No Trail Acc	132.42	-	-1.29	0.00
Corporate Bond (No Trail) Acc ♦F	181.30	-	-0.22	3.08
Corporate Bond (No Trail) Inc ♦F	120.70	-	-0.15	3.16
Distribution (No Trail) Acc ♦F	183.55	-	0.37	4.48
Distribution (No Trail) Inc ♦F	110.49	-	0.22	4.59
Emerging European (No Trail) Acc ♦F	122.47	-	-2.07	2.14
Emerging European (No Trail) Inc ♦F	103.25	-	-1.74	2.19
European Equity (No Trail) Acc ♦F	206.68	-	-2.12	1.71
European Equity (No Trail) Inc ♦F	164.91	-	-1.69	1.74
European Equity Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	203.15	-	-2.51	2.94
European Equity Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	144.18	-	-1.79	3.00
European ex UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	123.14	-	-2.11	2.19
European ex UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Inc ♦F	120.19	-	-2.05	2.22
European High Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	210.28	-	-1.13	3.09
European High Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	140.77	-	-0.75	3.15
European Opportunities (No Trail) Acc ♦F	222.38	-	-3.25	1.26
European Opportunities (No Trail) Inc ♦F	201.19	-	-2.94	1.27
European Smaller Companies (No Trail) Acc ♦F	319.46	-	-3.94	0.59
Global Balanced Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	195.69	-	-0.49	1.85
Global Bond (No Trail) Acc ♦F	152.41	-	-1.58	1.49
Global Bond (No Trail) Inc ♦F	134.24	-	-1.39	1.50
Glbl Distribution Acc (No Trail)	126.60	-	-0.20	3.72
Glbl Distribution Inc (No Trail)	109.96	-	-0.16	3.80
Gbl Emerging Markets (No Trail) Acc ♦F	246.36	-	-3.82	0.93
Gbl Emerging Markets (No Trail) Inc ♦F	224.24	-	-3.48	0.94
Global Equity (No Trail) acc ♦F	291.69	-	-2.61	1.25
Global Equity (No Trail) inc ♦F	262.21	-	-2.35	1.27
Global Equity Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	337.57	-	-2.64	2.95
Global Equity Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	256.45	-	-2.00	3.02
Global ex UK Core Equity Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	243.77	-	-2.48	1.45
Global ex UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	287.02	-	-3.21	1.77
Global ex UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Inc ♦F	116.13	-	-1.30	1.79
Gbl Fin Cap No Trail Acc	218.90	-	0.45	4.50
Gbl Fin Cap No Trail Inc	167.31	-	0.34	4.67
Global Opportunities (No Trail) Acc ♦F	362.19	-	-3.66	0.74
Global Smaller Companies (No Trail) Acc ♦F	368.05	-	-2.42	0.45
Global Smaller Companies (No Trail) Inc ♦F	347.91	-	-2.29	0.45
Global Targeted Income Fund Acc (No Trail)	101.34	-	0.20	3.39
Global Targeted Income Fund Inc (No Trail)	105.40	-	0.21	3.29
Global Targeted Rets (No Trail) Acc	119.63	-	0.48	1.12
High Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	181.59	-	0.24	3.39
High Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	123.24	-	0.17	3.48
High Yield Fund (No Trail) Acc	257.72	-	0.26	5.56
High Yield Fund (No Trail) Inc	168.58	-	0.17	5.76
Hong Kong & China (No Trail) Acc ♦F	293.55	-	-1.72	0.70
Income & Growth (No Trail) Acc ♦F	245.18	-	1.56	3.83
Income & Growth (No Trail) Inc ♦F	177.02	-	1.13	3.94
Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	176.75	-	0.14	3.45
Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	121.11	-	0.10	3.54
Invesco Global Emerging Mkts Bond Acc (No Trail)	96.02	-	-0.75	-
Invesco Global Emerging Mkts Bond Inc (No Trail)	92.11	-	-0.72	-
Japan (No Trail) Acc ♦F	211.16	-	-0.34	0.91
Japanese Smaller Companies (No Trail) Acc ♦F	337.12	-	3.58	0.00
Latin American (No Trail) Acc ♦F	151.66	-	-4.27	1.36
Latin American (No Trail) Inc ♦F	132.66	-	-3.73	1.38
Managed Growth (No Trail) Acc ♦F	263.83	-	-1.71	0.96
Managed Growth (No Trail) Inc ♦F	237.68	-	-1.54	0.97
Managed Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	234.87	-	-1.19	2.45
Managed Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	182.04	-	-0.92	2.50
Monthly Income Plus (No Trail) Acc ♦F	192.59	-	0.06	4.56
Monthly Income Plus (No Trail) Inc ♦F	109.45	-	0.04	4.68
Pacific (No Trail) Acc ♦F	293.76	-	-0.45	0.76
Pacific (No Trail) Inc ♦F	271.18	-	-0.42	0.88
Tactical Bond (No Trail) Acc ♦F	149.44	-	-0.27	2.13
Tactical Bond (No Trail) Inc ♦F	121.66	-	-0.22	2.17
UK Focus (No Trail) Acc F	203.02	-	0.43	2.51
UK Focus (No Trail) Inc F	158.83	-	0.33	2.58
UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	502.93	-	0.19	3.56
UK Enhanced Index (No Trail) Inc ♦F	291.18	-	0.11	3.67
UK Growth (No Trail) Acc ♦F	172.38	-	0.42	2.45
UK Growth (No Trail) Inc ♦F	130.73	-	0.32	2.51
UK Smaller Companies Equity (No Trail) Acc ♦F	399.77	-	1.97	0.66
UK Smaller Companies Equity (No Trail) Inc ♦F	362.60	-	1.78	0.67
UK Strategic Income (No Trail) Acc ♦F	759.50	-	2.10	3.08
UK Strategic Income (No Trail) Inc ♦F	524.95	-	1.45	3.15
US Enhanced Index (No Trail) Acc ♦F	120.17	-	-1.35	1.44
US Enhanced Index (No Trail) Inc ♦F	118.12	-	-1.32	1.46
US Equity (No Trail) Acc ♦F	315.27	-	-3.08	0.20

Invesco (LUX)
Dublin 00 353 1 439 8100 Hong Kong 00852 3191 8282
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Invesco Management SA				
Invesco Active Multi-Sector Credit Fund A	€ 3.17	-	0.01	0.00
Invesco Asia Balanced A dist	$ 14.95	-	-0.03	2.85
Invesco Asia Consumer Demand Fund A income	$ 18.00	-	0.03	0.05
Invesco Asia Infrastructure (A)	$ 15.27	-	-0.07	0.72
Invesco Asia Opportunities Equity A	$ 144.10	-	-0.20	0.00
Invesco Balanced Risk Allocation Fund A	€ 16.57	-	-0.13	0.00
Invesco Emerging Europe Equity Fund A	$ 12.38	-	-0.14	0.00
Invesco Emerging Local Currencies Debt A Inc	$ 7.22	-	-0.06	5.66
Invesco Emerging Market Structured Equity Fund A	$ 13.06	-	0.03	0.00
Invesco Energy A	$ 16.75	-	-0.44	0.00
Invesco Euro Corporate Bond Fund (A)	€ 17.94	-	-0.03	0.00
Invesco Euro Reserve A	€ 320.22	-	-0.01	0.00
Invesco Euro Bond A	€ 7.52	-	-0.01	0.00
Invesco European Growth Equity A	€ 27.02	-	0.11	0.00
Invesco Global Absolute Return Fund A Class	€ 11.14	-	0.01	0.00
Invesco Global Bond A Inc	$ 5.87	-	-0.03	0.78
Invesco Global Conservative Fund 90 (EUR) A	€ 11.75	-	-0.02	0.00
Invesco Global Equity Income Fund A	$ 73.20	-	-0.20	0.00
Invesco Global Inc Real Estate Sec A dist	$ 9.32	-	-0.02	1.99
Invesco Global Inv Grd Corp Bond A Dist	$ 12.42	-	-0.03	2.78
Invesco Global Leisure A	$ 56.23	-	-0.24	0.00
Invesco Global Smaller Comp Eq Fd A	$ 77.93	-	0.03	0.00
Invesco Global Structured Equity A	$ 51.04	-	-0.05	0.72
Invesco Global Total Ret.(EUR) Bond Fund A	€ 13.74	-	-0.02	0.00
Invesco Gold & Precious Metals A	$ 5.03	-	-0.07	0.00
Invesco Greater China Equity A	$ 65.97	-	-0.17	0.00
Invesco India Equity A	$ 73.54	-	0.87	0.00
Invesco Japanese Equity Adv Fd A	¥ 4784.00	-	47.00	0.00
Invesco Japanese Value Eq Fd A	¥ 1671.00	-	19.00	0.00
Invesco Latin American Equity A	$ 8.14	-	-0.14	0.00
Invesco Nippon Small/Mid Cap Equity A	¥ 1667.00	-	32.00	0.00
Invesco Pan European Equity A EUR Cap NAV	€ 20.46	-	0.10	0.00
Invesco Pan European High Income Fd A	€ 14.50	-	0.00	1.89
Invesco Pan European Small Cap Equity A	€ 24.86	-	0.17	0.00
Invesco Pan European Structured Equity A	€ 18.58	-	0.06	0.00
Invesco Real Return (EUR) Bond Fund A	€ 15.94	-	-0.01	-
Invesco UK Eqty Income A	£ 31.81	-	0.03	0.00
Invesco UK Investment Grade Bond A	£ 1.05	-	0.00	1.95
Invesco US Structured Equity A	$ 26.76	-	-0.06	0.00
Invesco US Value Eq Fd A	$ 41.80	-	-0.18	0.00
Invesco USD Reserve A	$ 87.98	-	0.00	0.00

Invesco Global Asset Management Ltd (IRL)
Dublin 00 353 1 439 8100 Hong Kong 00 852 2842 7200
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Invesco Stlg Bd A QD F	£ 2.70	-	0.00	3.20
Invesco Asian Equity A	$ 9.30	-	-0.01	0.21
Invesco ASEAN Equity A	$ 110.45	-	-0.28	0.29
Invesco Bond A	$ 28.10	-	-0.14	2.22
Invesco Continental Eurp Small Cap Eqty A	$ 301.28	-	-2.78	0.00
Invesco Emerging Markets Equity A	$ 50.82	-	-0.51	0.00
Invesco Emerging Markets Bond A	$ 22.35	-	0.09	5.00
Invesco Continental European Equity A	€ 9.30	-	0.02	0.94
Invesco Gilt A	£ 15.67	-	-0.10	0.91
Invesco Global Small Cap Equity A NAV	$ 164.06	-	-0.15	0.00
Invesco Global High Income A NAV	$ 12.29	-	0.03	5.01
Invesco Gbl R/Est Secs A GBP F F	£ 8.46	-	-0.08	0.94
Invesco Global Health Care A	$ 125.75	-	-0.64	0.00
Invesco Global Select Equity A	$ 16.54	-	-0.05	0.40
Invesco Jap Eqty Core A	$ 23.39	-	0.09	0.10
Invesco Japanese Equity A	$ 26.88	-	0.18	0.00
Invesco Korean Equity A	$ 27.94	-	-0.02	0.00
Invesco PRC Equity A	$ 81.32	-	-0.01	0.00
Invesco Pacific Equity A	$ 69.18	-	0.15	0.06
Invesco Global Technology A	$ 22.08	-	-0.29	0.00
Invesco UK Eqty A	£ 8.85	-	0.00	1.65

Janus Henderson Investors (UK)
PO Box 9023, Chelmsford, CM99 2WB Enquiries: 0800 832 832
www.janushenderson.com
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Janus Henderson Asia Pacific Capital Growth Fund A Acc	1083.00	-	-5.00	0.03
Janus Henderson Asian Dividend Income Unit Trust Inc	105.80	111.15	-0.54	6.16
Janus Henderson Cautious Managed Fund A Acc	258.40	-	0.30	3.15
Janus Henderson Cautious Managed Fund A Inc	148.90	-	0.20	3.21
Janus Henderson China Opportunities Fund A Acc	1471.00	-	-16.00	0.43
Janus Henderson Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund A Acc	209.40	-	-1.80	0.29
Janus Henderson European Growth Fund A Acc	232.30	-	-2.90	0.81
Janus Henderson European Selected Opportunities Fund A Acc	1612.00	-	-22.00	0.55
Janus Henderson Fixed Interest Monthly Income Fund Inc	22.27	23.23	0.02	4.91
Janus Henderson Global Sustainable Equity Fund A Inc	279.10	-	-2.40	0.05
Janus Henderson Global Equity Income Fund A Inc	59.97	-	-0.70	3.18
Janus Henderson Global Equity Fund Acc	2998.59	3127.76	-20.33	0.00
Janus Henderson Global Technology Fund A Acc	1618.00	-	-28.00	0.00
Janus Henderson Multi-Asset Absolute Return Fund A Acc	141.60	-	-0.20	0.42
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Active Fund A Acc	220.80	-	-0.90	0.37
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Distribution Fund A Inc	134.80	-	0.30	2.89
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Diversified Fund A Acc	85.02	-	-0.03	2.65
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Global Select Fund Acc	236.60	-	0.30	0.30
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Income & Growth Fund A Acc	174.50	-	0.30	1.94
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Income & Growth Fund A Inc	153.60	-	0.30	1.97
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Managed Fund A Acc	274.10	-	-0.60	0.50
Janus Henderson Multi-Manager Managed Fund A Inc	267.10	-	-0.60	0.51
Janus Henderson Sterling Bond Unit Trust Acc	220.48	229.99	-0.23	2.21
Janus Henderson Sterling Bond Unit Trust Inc	65.16	67.96	-0.07	2.25
Janus Henderson Strategic Bond Fund A Inc	124.50	-	0.00	3.98
Janus Henderson UK & Irish Smaller Companies Fund A Acc	652.10	-	9.50	0.42
Janus Henderson UK Absolute Return Fund A Acc	156.30	-	0.20	0.00
Janus Henderson UK Alpha Fund A Acc	145.50	-	0.00	1.82
Janus Henderson UK Equity Income & Growth Fund A Inc	625.30	-	4.00	3.64
Janus Henderson UK Index Fund A Acc	601.80	-	1.10	2.05
Janus Henderson UK Property PAIF A Acc	£ 2.34	2.47	0.00	2.91
Janus Henderson UK Property PAIF A Inc	£ 1.06	1.12	0.00	2.97
Janus Henderson UK Tracker Fund A Acc	270.00	-	0.50	2.08
Janus Henderson US Growth Fund A Acc	969.70	-	-17.00	0.00

Kames Capital ICVC (UK)
Kames House, 3 Lochside Crescent, Edinburgh, EH12 9SA
0800 358 3009 www.kamescapital.com
Authorised Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Diversified Monthly Inc B Acc	133.58	-	-0.11	4.77
Diversified Monthly Inc B Inc	108.95	-	-0.10	4.91
Diversified Growth B Acc	£ 1.60	-	-0.01	2.55
Ethical Cautious Managed B Acc	£ 1.32	-	0.00	1.92
Ethical Cautious Managed B Inc	£ 1.20	-	0.00	1.92
Ethical Corporate Bond B Acc	£ 1.88	-	0.00	3.05
Ethical Corporate Bond B Inc	£ 1.03	-	0.00	3.05
Ethical Equity B Acc	£ 2.19	-	0.00	1.97
High Yield Bond B Acc	£ 2.72	-	0.00	3.86
High Yield Bond B Inc	£ 0.99	-	0.01	3.87
Investment Grade Bond B Acc	177.84	-	-1.97	2.09
Investment Grade Bond B Inc	£ 1.23	-	-0.02	2.59
Sterling Corporate Bond B Acc	£ 0.82	-	-0.01	2.90
Sterling Corporate Bond B Inc	£ 0.33	-	0.00	2.90
Strategic Bond B Acc	£ 1.24	-	0.00	2.56
Strategic Bond B Inc	£ 1.23	-	0.00	2.56
UK Equity B Acc	£ 3.01	-	0.00	2.16
UK Equity Absolute Return B Acc	£ 1.14	-	0.00	0.00
UK Equity Income B Acc	£ 2.50	-	0.01	4.04
UK Equity Income B Inc	£ 1.76	-	0.01	4.15
UK Opportunities B Acc	£ 1.98	-	0.00	1.69
UK Smaller Companies B Acc	£ 3.65	-	-0.01	1.45

Kames Capital Investment Portfolios ICVC (UK)
Kames House, 3 Lochside Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 9SA
0800 358 3009 www.kamescapital.com
Authorised Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Property Income B Acc	130.36	130.36	0.00	4.30
Property Income B Inc	109.30	109.30	0.00	4.41

Kames Capital VCIC (IRL)
1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland +35 3162 24493
FCA Recognised

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Absolute Return Bond B GBP Acc	1108.62	-	-0.14	1.19
Eq Market Neutral B Acc	937.11	-	-5.49	0.00
High Yield Global Bond A GBP Inc	520.66	-	1.14	3.00
High Yield Global Bond B GBP Inc	1093.34	-	2.37	3.51
Investment Grade Global Bd A GBP Inc	574.95	-	-1.30	1.85
Kames Emerging Market Bond Fund - B Acc USD	$ 11.26	-	-0.03	0.00
Kames Global Equity Income B GBP Acc	1619.83	-	-18.29	0.00
Kames Global Equity Income B GBP Inc	1455.44	-	-8.32	3.19
Kames Global Diversified Growth Fund - B Acc EUR	€ 11.18	-	-0.03	0.00
Kames Global Equity Market Neutral Fund - B Acc GBP	£ 10.33	-	0.01	0.00
Global Sustainable Equity B Acc GBP	£ 13.66	-	-0.14	0.00
Global Sustainable Equity C Acc GBP	£ 13.70	-	-0.15	0.00
Kames Absolute Return Bond Global Fund - B Acc GBP	£ 10.30	-	0.00	0.00
Short Dated High Yld Bd B Acc GBP	£ 10.05	-	0.01	-
Short Dated High Yld Bd C Acc GBP (Hdg)	£ 10.08	-	0.02	-
Strategic Global Bond A GBP Inc	1132.34	-	-0.63	0.72
Strategic Global Bond B GBP Inc	642.23	-	-0.35	1.23

Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited (UK)
5TH Floor, 8 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JU
Dealing and enquiries: 033 0024 0785
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Unit Trust Manager/ACD - Host Capital				
HC Kleinwort Hambros Growth A Acc	198.42	-	0.00	1.36
HC Kleinwort Hambros Growth A Inc	181.83	-	0.00	1.38
HC Kleinwort Hambros Equity Income A Inc	109.74	-	0.63	3.06
HC Kleinwort Hambros Equity Income A Acc	179.10	-	1.02	4.00
HC Kleinwort Hambros Multi Asset Balanced A Acc	155.37	-	0.84	0.81
HC Kleinwort Hambros Multi Asset Balanced A Inc	146.84	-	0.80	0.81
HC Kleinwort Hambros Fixed Income A Acc	129.33	-	-0.10	3.44
HC Kleinwort Hambros Fixed Income A Inc	109.78	-	-0.08	3.44

Link Asset Services (UK)
65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ
Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 922 0044
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
LF Heartwood Balanced MA B Acc ✠	144.10	-	0.20	0.35
LF Heartwood Cautious MA B Acc ✠	139.75	-	0.05	0.43
LF Heartwood Defensive MA B Acc	114.94	-	0.03	0.07
LF Heartwood Growth MA B Acc ✠	173.77	-	0.13	0.09
LF Heartwood Income MA B Inc ✠	111.61	-	0.00	3.60
LF Heartwood Income Plus MA B Inc ✠	116.51	-	0.18	4.28
LF Seneca Diversified Growth A Acc	269.37	-	0.43	2.08
LF Seneca Diversified Growth B Acc	161.65	-	0.26	2.67
LF Seneca Diversified Growth N Acc	159.20	-	0.26	2.44
LF Seneca Diversified Income A Inc	93.65	-	0.21	4.85
LF Seneca Diversified Income B Inc	112.39	-	0.26	4.84
LF Seneca Diversified Income N Inc	110.82	-	0.26	4.84
Investment Adviser - Morant Wright Management Limited				
LF Morant Wright Japan A Acc ✠	398.37	-	-0.60	0.00
LF Morant Wright Japan A Inc ✠	390.01	-	-0.60	0.43
LF Morant Wright Japan B Acc ✠	428.56	-	-0.65	0.91
LF Morant Wright Japan B Inc ✠	397.12	-	-0.60	0.92
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield A Acc ✠	422.56	-	-0.66	2.15
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield A Inc ✠	349.05	-	-0.55	2.18
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield B Acc ✠	442.98	-	-0.69	2.14
LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield B Inc ✠	366.01	-	-0.57	2.19

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	+/-	Yield
Lloydstrust Gilt	£ 12.3200xd	-	-0.0200	2.01
Lloyds Investment Funds Limited				
Euro High Income	€ 1.5940xd	-	-0.0020	3.16
European	£ 9.9050	-	-0.0460	0.47
High Income	£ 0.8694xd	-	-0.0013	4.36
International	£ 5.4530	-	-0.0080	0.27
North American	£ 21.8600	-	-0.0900	0.00
Sterling Bond	£ 1.5300xd	-	-0.0030	2.82
UK	£ 7.4910	-	0.1050	0.73
Lloyds Gilt Fund Limited				
Lloyds Gilt Fund Quarterly Share	£ 1.2940xd	-	-0.0020	1.58
Monthly Share	£ 1.2430xd	-	-0.0010	1.58
Lloyds Money Fund Limited				
Sterling Class	£ 52.5200	-	-0.0010	-0.20
Lloyds Multi Strategy Fund Limited				
Conservative Strategy	£ 1.2260	-	0.0040	0.86
Growth Strategy	£ 1.7750	-	0.0120	0.67
Aggressive Strategy	£ 2.3850	-	0.0200	0.00

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Global USD Growth Strategy	$ 1.6480	-	0.0000	0.00

Dealing Daily

Lothbury Property Trust (UK)
155 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TQ +44(0) 20 3551 4900
Property & Other UK Unit Trusts

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Lothbury Property Trust GBP	£ 1927.04	2077.84	3.69	3.14

M & G Securities (1200)F (UK)
PO Box 9038, Chelmsford, CM99 2XF
www.mandg.co.uk/charities Enq./Dealing: 0800 917 4472
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Charifund Inc	1546.29	-	5.26	4.88
Charifund Acc	23672.05	-	80.67	4.73

M & G Securities Ltd (UK)
UK Charity Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Charibond	122.96xd	-	-0.52	3.73
(Accum Units)	3949.21xd	-	-16.74	3.73
NAACIF	84.13	-	-0.10	4.04
(Accum Units)	8288.53	-	-10.11	3.94

MMIP Investment Management Limited (GSY)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Multi-Manager Investment Programmes PCC Limited				
UK Equity Fd Cl A Series 01	£ 2853.81	2878.76	73.22	0.00
Diversified Absolute Rtn Fd USD Cl AF2	$ 1665.98	-	6.15	0.00
Diversified Absolute Return Stlg Cell AF2	£ 1648.61	-	2.06	0.00
Global Equity Fund A Lead Series	£ 1443.51	1449.33	21.92	0.00

Marlborough Fd Managers Ltd (1200)F (UK)
Marlborough House, 59 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QP 0808 145 2500
www.marlboroughfunds.com
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Balanced	194.77	205.40	0.23	0.79
Bond Income	51.50	54.43	-0.04	3.75
Cautious Inc	92.42	97.49	0.46	2.01
Defensive A Inc	114.32	114.32	-0.21	0.51
Emerging Markets	340.24	340.24	-0.99	1.47
ETF Global Growth A	183.74	183.74	-2.05	0.00
ETF Commodity A	81.18	81.18	-1.53	0.00
European Multi-Cap	473.55	473.55	-3.19	0.32
Extra Income	83.75	88.62	0.14	3.93
Far East Growth A Inc	246.79	246.79	-0.18	1.04
Global	239.88	253.66	1.58	0.00
Global Bond Inc	151.95	160.68	-0.60	2.66
High Yield Fixed Interest	74.93	79.45	0.14	4.64
Multi Cap Income A Inc	155.40	155.40	0.83	3.39
Nano-Cap Growth A Acc	151.1898	166.7100	140.5961	0.00
Special Situations A Acc	1630.31	1725.20	0.93	0.27
UK Multi-Cap Growth A Inc	332.19	351.52	-1.31	0.21
UK Micro Cap Growth A	701.90	742.75	0.96	0.10
US Multi-Cap Income	442.18	442.18	-0.59	0.52
MFM - Third Party Funds				
Junior Oils	76.46	80.91	-1.08	0.00
Junior Gold C Acc	34.65	34.65	-0.11	0.00
MFM Bowland	236.64	255.83	-8.04	0.71
MFM Hathaway Inc	136.81	143.26	-4.00	1.44
MFM Techinvest Special Situations Acc	191.84	191.84	-6.21	0.00
MFM Techinvest Technology Acc	449.19	449.19	-12.20	0.00
MFM UK Primary Opportunities A Inc	407.21	407.21	-0.02	0.97

Marwyn Asset Management Limited (CYM)
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Marwyn Value Investors	£ 448.76	-	-14.47	0.00

McInroy & Wood Portfolios Limited (UK)
Easter Alderston, Haddington, EH41 3SF 01620 825867
Authorised Inv Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Balanced Fund Personal Class Units	4636.10	-	-39.30	1.59
Income Fund Personal Class Units	2510.90xd	-	-13.50	2.88
Emerging Markets Fund Personal Class Units	2155.40	-	-29.20	1.69
Smaller Companies Fund Personal Class Units	5087.80	-	-44.40	1.23

Emerging Markets Managed Accounts PLC (IRL)
emma@milltrust.com, +44(0)20 8123 8369, www.milltrust.com
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Milltrust ASEAN A	$ 118.96	-	-2.07	0.00
Milltrust India A	$ 178.71	-	-2.67	0.00
Milltrust Latin America A	$ 112.93	-	1.52	0.00
Milltrust Keywise China Fund	$ 159.47	-	-5.71	0.00
Milltrust SEDCO MENA Fund (Class A) *	$ 99.75	-	-1.55	0.00

Milltrust International Managed Investments ICAV (IRL)
mimi@milltrust.com, +44(0)20 8123 8369 www.milltrust.com
Regulated

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
MAI - Buy & Lease (Australia)	A$ 99.42	-	-0.58	-
MAI - Buy & Lease (New Zealand)	NZ$ 99.44	-	-0.56	0.00
British Innovation Fund	£ 98.71	-	-1.03	-
EICM South Asia Hospitality 1	$ 101.98	-	4.50	-

Ministry of Justice Common Investment Funds (UK)
Property & Other UK Unit Trusts

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
The Equity Idx Tracker Fd Inc	1678.00	1678.00	10.00	2.56

Distribution Units

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	+/-	Yield
Mir. - Glb Strat. Bd I USD	$ 110.13	-	0.02	0.00
Mir. - EqPanEuropeSm&Mid	£ 155.22	-	3.67	0.00
Mir. - Eq UK High Income I GBP	£ 125.28	-	2.68	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	+/-	Yield
US Advantage A F	$ 81.32	-	1.50	0.00
Asian Equity A F	$ 55.85	-	-0.04	0.00
Asian Property A F	$ 20.60	-	-0.13	0.00
Emerg Europ, Mid-East & Africa Eq A F	€ 82.45	-	1.18	0.00
Emerging Markets Debt A F	$ 88.28	-	0.26	0.00
Emerging Markets Domestic Debt AX F	£ 12.38	12.38	-0.01	5.20
Emerging Markets Equity A F	$ 47.06	47.06	0.20	0.00
Euro Bond A F	€ 16.18	16.18	0.01	0.00
Euro Corporate Bond AX F	£ 27.88	27.88	-0.10	1.29
Euro Strategic Bond A F	€ 46.47	46.47	0.00	0.00
European Currencies High Yield Bd A F	€ 24.73	24.73	0.06	0.00
European Equity Alpha A F	€ 44.23	-	0.28	0.00
European Property A F	€ 34.56	34.56	0.48	0.00
Eurozone Equity Alpha A F	€ 12.78	12.78	0.08	0.00
Global Bond A F	$ 42.89	42.89	0.05	0.00
Global Brands A F	$ 126.85	-	1.64	0.00
Global Convertible Bond A F	$ 45.35	-	0.31	0.00
Global Property A F	$ 29.82	-	0.20	0.00
Indian Equity A F	$ 47.65	-	0.54	0.00
Latin American Equity A F	$ 60.19	-	0.67	0.00
Short Maturity Euro Bond A F	€ 20.44	20.44	0.01	0.00
US Dollar Liquidity A F	$ 13.14	-	0.00	0.00
US Growth A F	$ 101.90	-	1.76	0.00
US Growth AH F	€ 68.20	68.20	1.21	0.00
US Growth AX F	£ 73.11	73.11	0.95	0.00
US Property A F	$ 66.77	-	0.90	0.00

Morgens Waterfall Vintiadis.co Inc
Other International Funds

Fund	Bid	Offer	+/-	Yield
Phaeton Intl (BVI) Ltd (Est)	$ 495.53	-	-16.20	0.00

MANAGED FUNDS SERVICE

Fund Bid Offer +/- Yield

NATIXIS INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Natixis International Funds (LUX) I SICAV (LUX)
FCA Recognised
ASG Managed Futures Fund I/A (USD) $ 101.92 101.92 -0.31 0.00
Harris Global Equity Fund R/A (USD) $ 336.37 336.37 1.26 0.00
Loomis Sayles Global Growth Equity Fund I/A (USD) $ 133.34 133.34 -0.64 0.00
Loomis Sayles U.S. Growth Equity Fund I/A (USD) $ 136.82 136.82 -1.22 0.00

Natixis Investment Funds (UK)
Authorised Funds
DNCA European Select Equity Fund £ 1.03 - -0.01 -
Harris Global Concentrated Equity Fund £ 1.68 - -0.02 1.25
H2O MultiReturns Fund N/A (GBP) £ 1.56 - 0.02 0.00
Loomis Sayles U.S. Equity Leaders N/A (GBP) £ 2.29 - -0.04 0.00

new capital funds by EFG Asset Management

New Capital UCITS Fund PLC (IRL)
Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, W1J 5JB
www.newcapitalfunds.com
FCA Recognised
New Capital Asia Value Credit Fund - USD Ord Inc $ 94.72 - -0.05 3.83
New Capital Asia Pacific Equity Income Fund - USD Ord Inc $ 110.51 - -0.20 2.34
New Capital Dynamic European Equity Fund - EUR Ord Inc € 184.18 - 3.90 2.59
New Capital China Equity Fund - USD Ord Acc $ 168.65 - -3.43 0.00
New Capital Global Value Credit Fund - USD Ord Inc $ 185.20 - -0.03 0.00
New Capital Global Equity Conviction Fund - USD Ord Acc $ 122.82 - -0.06 0.00
New Capital Strategic Portfolio UCITS Fund - USD Inst Acc $ 120.68 - -0.05 0.00
New Capital Wealthy Nations Bond Fund - USD Inst Inc $ 116.84 - -0.18 4.31
New Capital Swiss Select Equity Fund - CHF Ord Acc SFr 165.76 - 4.04 0.00
New Capital US Growth Fund - USD Ord Acc $ 270.86 - -2.02 0.00
New Capital All Weather Fund - EUR Inst Acc € 102.07 - -0.11 0.00
New Capital Dynamic UK Equity Fund - GBP Ord Inc £ 108.41 - 2.04 0.00
New Capital US Small Cap Growth Fund - USD Ord Acc $ 128.33 - 0.75 0.00
New Capital Global Alpha Fund - USD Ord Inc $ 105.89 - 0.06 0.31

NORTHWEST INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Northwest Investment Management (HK) Ltd
11th Floor, Kinwick Centre, 32, Hollywood Road, Central Hong Kong +852 8094 4370
Other International Funds
Northwest China Opps $ Class $ 3126.49 - 92.75 0.00
Northwest $ Class $ 2385.69 - 68.91 0.00

OASIS

Oasis Crescent Management Company Ltd
Other International Funds
Oasis Crescent Equity Fund R 10.15 - -0.02 0.00

Oasis Global Mgmt Co (Ireland) Ltd (IRL)
Regulated
Oasis Global Investment (Ireland) Plc
Oasis Crescent Global Short Term Income Fund $ 0.99 - 0.01 1.60
Oasis Global Equity $ 30.29 - 0.02 0.49
Oasis Crescent Global Investment Fund (Ireland) plc
Oasis Crescent Global Equity Fund $ 31.10 - 0.00 0.41
Oasis Crescent Variable Balanced Fund £ 10.34 - 0.10 0.00
OasisCresGl Income Class A $ 10.70 - 0.00 2.64
OasisCresGl LowBal D ($) Dist $ 12.27 - 0.01 0.00
OasisCresGl Med Eq Bal A ($) Dist $ 12.92 - 0.00 0.38
Oasis Crescent Gbl Property Eqty $ 9.27 - 0.02 1.81

ODEY ASSET MANAGEMENT

Odey Asset Management LLP (UK)
65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ
Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 300 2106
Authorised Inv Funds
Authorised Corporate Director - Link Fund Solutions
LF Odey Continental European GBP R Acc 945.71 - -12.75 0.66
LF Odey Opus GBP R Inc 3936.07 - -42.90 0.00
LF Odey Absolute Return GBP R 269.73 - 0.30 0.00
LF Odey Portfolio Fund GBP R Inc 153.15 - -0.88 0.00

Odey Asset Management LLP (CYM)
Regulated
OEI Mac Inc GBP A £ 145.25 - 2.58 0.00
OEI Mac Inc GBP B £ 83.04 - 0.37 0.00
OEI MAC Inc USD $ 772.82 - 14.46 0.00
Odey European Inc EUR € 337.10 - 6.13 0.00
Odey European Inc GBP A £ 134.79 - 2.54 0.00
Odey European Inc GBP B £ 76.41 - 1.44 0.00
Odey European Inc USD $ 161.16 - 3.18 0.00
Giano Capital EUR Inc € 4361.01 - -154.87 0.00

Odey Asset Management LLP (IRL)
FCA Recognised
Odey Pan European EUR R € 306.66 - 1.29 0.00
Odey Allegra International EUR O € 163.30 - 0.42 0.00
Odey Allegra Developed Markets USD I $ 160.81 - 1.81 0.00
Odey European Focus Fund £ 18.78 - 0.23 0.00
Odey Giano European Fund EUR R € 119.01 - 0.41 0.00
Odey Odyssey USD I $ 94.07 - -0.76 0.00
Odey Swan Fund EUR I € 41.11 - -0.60 0.00
Odey Absolute Return Focus Fund $ 86.15 - 0.83 0.00

Odey Wealth Management (CI) Ltd (IRL)
www.odey.com/prices
FCA Recognised
Odey Opportunity EUR I € 238.37 - 0.77 0.00

Omnia Fund Ltd
Other International Funds
Estimated NAV $ 991.09 - 5.36 0.00

OPTIMA Fund Management

Optima Fund Management
Other International Funds
Cuttyhunk Fund II Limited $ 1695.01 - 24.07 0.00
JENOP Global Healthcare Fund Ltd $ 17.22 - 1.32 0.00
OPTIKA Fund Limited - Cl A $ 134.26 - 4.31 0.00
Optima Fd NAV $ 98.92 - 0.35 0.00
Optima Discretionary Macro Fund Limited $ 88.04 - 1.05 0.00
The Dorset Energy Fd Ltd NAV $ 23.65 - 0.45 0.00
Platinum Fd Ltd $ 119.25 - 2.01 0.00
Platinum Fd Ltd EUR € 22.11 - 0.33 0.00
Platinum Japan Fd Ltd $ 76.04 - 0.56 0.00
Optima Partners Global Fd $ 17.19 - 0.12 0.00
Optima Partners Focus Fund A $ 17.80 - 0.10 0.00
Optima STAR Fund (hedged) $ 108.72 - 0.12 0.00
Optima STAR Long Fund $ 143.37 - -1.20 0.00

Oryx International Growth Fund Ltd
Other International Funds
NAV (Fully Diluted) £ 8.98 - -0.01 0.00

PICTET Asset Management

Pictet Asset Management (Europe) SA (LUX)
15, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: 0041 58 323 3000
FCA Recognised
Pictet-Absl Rtn Fix Inc-HI EUR € 107.47 - -0.18 0.00
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan-I USD F $ 324.51 - -0.56 0.00
Pictet-Asian Local Currency Debt-I USD F $ 170.42 - -0.46 0.00
Pictet-Biotech-I USD F $ 832.23 - -0.47 0.00
Pictet-CHF Bonds I CHF SFr 505.01 - -0.48 0.00
Pictet-China Index I USD $ 165.34 - -2.05 0.00
Pictet-Clean Energy-I USD F $ 100.03 - 0.21 0.00
Pictet-Digital-I USD F $ 399.11 - 0.16 0.00
Pictet-Em Lcl Ccy Dbt-I USD F $ 189.16 - 0.19 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Europe-I EUR F € 402.33 - 4.07 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets-I USD F $ 712.25 - -4.51 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets Index-I USD F $ 317.11 - -7.77 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Corporate Bonds I USD $ 126.25 - 0.07 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets High Dividend I USD $ 132.80 - -0.88 0.00
Pictet-Emerging Markets Sustl Eq I USD $ 114.56 - 0.07 0.00
Pictet-EUR Bonds-I F € 581.61 - -0.71 0.00
Pictet-EUR Corporate Bonds-I F € 211.79 - -0.25 0.00
Pictet-EUR Government Bonds I EUR € 162.33 - -0.02 0.00
Pictet-EUR High Yield-I F € 273.55 - -0.32 0.00
Pictet-EUR Short Mid-Term Bonds-I F € 137.72 - -0.07 0.00
Pictet-EUR Short Term HY I EUR € 126.51 - 0.11 0.00
Pictet-EUR Sov.Sht.Mon.Mkt EUR I € 101.66 - 0.00 0.00
Pictet-Euroland Index IS EUR € 154.42 - 3.29 0.00
Pictet-Europe Index-I EUR F € 187.22 - 3.57 0.00
Pictet-European Equity Selection-I EUR F € 747.33 - 18.02 0.00
Pictet-European Sustl Eq-I EUR F € 281.37 - 5.16 0.00
Pictet-Global Bds Fundamental I USD $ 129.22 - -0.33 0.00
Pictet-Global Bonds-I EUR € 161.65 - 0.01 0.00
Pictet-Global Defensive Equities I USD $ 176.67 - 0.69 0.00
Pictet-Global Emerging Currencies-I USD F $ 111.16 - -0.02 0.00
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt-I USD F $ 408.93 - 0.28 0.00
Pictet-Global Megatrend Selection-I USD F $ 292.70 - 0.85 0.00
Pictet-Global Env Opport-I EUR € 197.16 - 1.69 0.00
Pictet-Global Sust.Credit HI EUR € 149.51 - -0.11 0.00
Pictet-Greater China-I USD F $ 675.83 - -4.14 0.00
Pictet-Health-I USD $ 280.35 - -0.47 0.00
Pictet-High Dividend Sel I EUR F € 163.91 - 1.35 0.00
Pictet-India Index I USD $ 127.23 - -0.23 0.00
Pictet-Indian Equities-I USD F $ 622.37 - 5.74 0.00
Pictet-Japan Index-I JPY F ¥ 18674.31 - 175.56 0.00
Pictet-Japanese Equities Opp-I JPY F ¥ 12132.91 - 114.85 0.00
Pictet-Japanese Equity Selection-I JPY F ¥ 17240.13 - 157.99 0.00
Pictet-LATAM Lc Ccy Dbt-I USD F $ 143.22 - 0.85 0.00
Pictet-Multi Asset Global Opportunities-I EUR € 121.65 - 0.24 0.00
Pictet-Nutrition-I EUR € 208.63 - 2.39 0.00
Pictet-Pacific Ex Japan Index-I USD F $ 436.04 - -0.10 0.00
Pictet-Premium Brands-I EUR F € 170.12 - 2.44 0.00
Pictet-Russia Index I USD $ 80.00 - 0.51 0.00
Pictet-Russian Equities-I USD F $ 78.37 - 0.61 0.00
Pictet-Security-I USD F $ 253.53 - 0.20 0.00
Pictet-Select-Callisto I EUR € 104.83 - -0.45 0.00
Pictet-Small Cap Europe-I EUR F € 1363.51 - 33.44 0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-I € 139.44 - -0.01 0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt.JPY I USD ¥ 101129.94 - -2.99 0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-ICHF SFr 122.04 - 0.00 0.00
Pictet-ST.MoneyMkt-IUSD $ 138.66 - 0.01 0.00
Pictet-Timber-I USD F $ 204.41 - 0.61 0.00
Pictet-TR-Agora I EUR € 123.37 - 0.47 0.00
Pictet TR-Corto Europe I EUR € 146.23 - 0.84 0.00
Pictet TR-Divers Alpha I EUR € 112.72 - 0.16 0.00
Pictet TR-Kosmos I EUR € 110.75 - 0.06 0.00
Pictet TR-Mandarin I USD $ 162.67 - -0.16 0.00
Pictet-US Equity Selection-I USD $ 238.88 - -1.73 0.00
Pictet-US High Yield-I USD F $ 165.23 - 0.61 0.00
Pictet-USA Index-I USD F $ 243.05 - -1.22 0.00
Pictet-USD Government Bonds-I F $ 640.24 - -2.53 0.00
Pictet-USD Short Mid-Term Bonds-I F $ 131.43 - -0.10 0.00
Pictet-USD Sov.ST.Mon.Mkt-I $ 104.63 - 0.00 0.00
Pictet-Water-I EUR F € 322.78 - 2.19 0.00

Platinum Capital Management Ltd
Other International Funds
Platinum All Star Fund - A $ 130.67 - - -
Platinum Global Dividend Fund - A $ 48.38 - - -
Platinum Global Growth UCITS Fund $ 10.00 - - -

POLAR CAPITAL

Polar Capital Funds Plc (IRL)
Regulated
Automation & Artificial Intelligence CL I USD Acc $ 10.51 10.51 0.03 -
Asian Financials I USD $ 398.55 398.55 0.39 0.00
Biotechnology I USD $ 23.75 23.75 0.36 0.00
European Income Acc EUR € 12.07 12.07 0.20 0.00
European Ex UK Inc EUR Acc € 11.04 11.04 0.16 0.00
Financial Opps I USD $ 15.12 - 0.07 1.71
GEM Income I USD $ 12.69 - 0.03 0.00
Global Convertible I USD $ 12.86 12.86 0.00 0.00
Global Insurance I GBP £ 5.91 - 0.04 0.00
Global Technology I USD $ 40.01 - -0.21 0.00
Healthcare Blue Chip Fund I USD Acc $ 12.10 12.10 0.01 0.00
Healthcare Opps I USD $ 42.51 - -0.07 0.00
Income Opportunities B2 I GBP Acc £ 2.26 2.26 0.02 0.00
Japan Alpha I JPY ¥ 259.26 259.26 2.09 0.00
Japan I JPY ¥ 2644.31 - 20.93 0.00
North American I USD $ 24.62 24.62 0.40 0.00
UK Absolute Equity I GBP £ 20.76 20.76 -0.30 0.00
UK Val Opp I GBP Acc £ 11.61 11.61 0.06 0.00

Polar Capital LLP (CYM)
Regulated
Phaeton Forager A EUR € 184.81 - 2.66 0.00

Private Fund Mgrs (Guernsey) Ltd (GSY)
Regulated
Monument Growth 30/01/2018 £ 482.31 487.89 -28.80 3.18

Prusik Investment Management LLP (IRL)
Enquiries - 0207 493 1331
Regulated
Prusik Asian Equity Income B Dist $ 208.09 - 0.23 3.22
Prusik Asia A $ 283.61 - 1.00 0.00
Prusik Asian Smaller Cos A $ 171.07 - 0.08 0.00

Purisima Investment Fds (UK) (1200)F (UK)
65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ
Order Desk and Enquiries: 0345 922 0044
Authorised Inv Funds
Authorised Corporate Director - Link Fund Solutions
Global Total Fd PCG A 235.29 - -2.97 0.56
Global Total Fd PCG B 233.51 - -2.95 0.31
Global Total Fd PCG INT 230.81 - -2.92 0.07

Purisima Investment Fds (CI) Ltd (JER)
Other International Funds
PCG B ✦ 212.26 - 4.05 0.00
PCG C ✦ 208.52 - 3.96 0.00

ram ACTIVE INVESTMENTS

Ram Active Investments SA
www.ram-ai.com
Other International Funds
RAM Systematic Emerging Markets Core Eq $ 110.02 - -0.72 -
RAM Systematic Emerg Markets Eq $ 192.06 - -0.47 -
RAM Systematic European Eq € 449.03 - 10.01 -
RAM Systematic Global Shareholder Yield Eq $ 131.72 - 0.60 0.00
RAM Systematic Long/Short Emerg Markets Eq $ 120.57 - -0.34 -
RAM Systematic Long/Short European Eq € 154.44 - 1.22 -
RAM Systematic North American Eq $ 301.57 - -0.95 -
RAM Tactical Convertibles Europe € 149.43 - 0.71 -
RAM Tactical Global Bond Total Return € 145.22 - 0.07 -
RAM Tactical II Asia Bond Total Return $ 142.05 - 0.01 -

Rathbone Unit Trust Mgmt (1200)F (UK)
PO Box 9948, Chelmsford, CM99 2AG
Order Desk: 0845 300 2101, Enquiries: 0207 399 0399
Authorised Inv Funds
Blue Chip Income Inc 146.56 151.50 0.71 4.08
Blue Chip Income Acc 239.01 246.66 1.16 3.88
Ethical Bond Inc 95.53 97.40 -0.07 4.16
Ethical Bond Acc 199.28 202.62 -0.13 4.05
Global Opportunities Acc 198.97 205.06 -0.71 0.00
Income Inc 880.67 911.22 4.74 3.83
Income Acc 1477.97 1528.49 7.95 3.71
Multi Asset Enhanced Growth Acc 159.91 - -0.41 0.18
Multi Asset Strategic Growth Inc 172.43 - -0.33 1.34
Multi Asset Strategic Growth acc 188.85 - -0.35 1.33
Multi Asset Total Return Inc 130.29 - -0.31 1.50
Multi Asset Total Return acc 148.48 - -0.36 1.49
Rathbone UK Opportunities Inc 486.21 503.59 0.11 2.32
Rathbone UK Opportunities Acc 615.87 638.99 0.15 2.26
Strategic Bond I-Class Acc 143.14 143.77 -0.05 3.15
Strategic Bond I-Class Inc 116.67 117.30 -0.04 3.21

ROBECO The Investment Engineers

Robeco Asset Management (LUX)
Weena 850, 3014 DA Rotterdam, The Netherlands
www.robeco.com/contact
FCA Recognised
Asia-Pacific Equities (EUR) € 160.85 - -0.80 0.00
BP US Premium Equities (EUR) € 231.45 - -0.20 0.00
BP US Premium Equities (USD) $ 268.01 - -0.20 0.00
Chinese Equities (EUR) € 97.21 - -1.11 0.00
Em Stars Equities (EUR) € 224.16 - -0.12 0.00
Emerging Markets Equities (EUR) € 194.74 - -1.41 0.00
Glob.Consumer Trends Equities (EUR) € 191.89 - 0.47 0.00
High Yield Bonds (EUR) € 145.36 - 0.33 0.00
New World Financials (EUR) € 66.69 - 0.72 0.00

Royal London Unit Managers Ltd. (1200) F (UK)
5th Floor, Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU 03456 057777
Authorised Inv Funds
Royal London Sustainable Diversified A Inc £ 1.86 - 0.00 1.26
Royal London Sustainable World A Inc 226.60 - -0.70 0.54
Royal London Corporate Bond Mth Income 92.60 94.01 -0.08 3.82
Royal London European Growth Trust 146.10 148.30 -1.10 0.00
Royal London Sustainable Leaders A Inc 542.90 - 1.60 1.15
Royal London UK Growth Trust 551.30 559.70 1.30 1.49
Royal London UK Income With Growth Trust 222.20 225.60 0.30 4.42
Royal London US Growth Trust 216.00 219.20 -1.10 0.00
Additional Funds Available
Please see www.royallondon.com for details

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
LF Ruffer European C Acc 580.24 - -13.43 0.30
LF Ruffer European C Inc 107.04 - -2.47 -
LF Ruffer European O Acc 570.73 - -13.24 0.00
LF Ruffer Equity & General C Acc 448.85 - -8.51 0.04
LF Ruffer Equity & General C Inc 413.82 - -7.84 0.04
LF Ruffer Equity & General O Acc 441.52 - -8.40 0.00
LF Ruffer Equity & General O Inc 409.65 - -7.80 0.00
LF Ruffer Gold C Acc 143.98 - -2.86 0.61
LF Ruffer Gold C Inc 87.14 - -1.73 -
LF Ruffer Gold O Acc 141.57 - -2.82 0.36
LF Ruffer Japanese C Inc 116.92 - -2.37 -
LF Ruffer Japanese C Acc 248.79 - -5.03 0.23
LF Ruffer Japanese O Acc ✦ 244.40 - -4.96 0.00
LF Ruffer Pacific C Acc 369.51 - -19.97 0.94
LF Ruffer Pacific C Inc 103.90 - -4.77 -
LF Ruffer Pacific O Acc 363.14 - -15.70 0.64
LF Ruffer Total Return C Acc 445.02 - -2.59 1.52
LF Ruffer Total Return C Inc 299.49 - -1.74 1.53
LF Ruffer Total Return O Acc 437.71 - -2.57 1.52
LF Ruffer Total Return O Inc 294.43 - -1.73 1.54

S. W. MITCHELL CAPITAL

S W Mitchell Capital LLP (IRL)
Regulated
SWMC European Fund B EUR € 17565.85 - 350.94 0.00
SWMC UK Fund B £ 15409.20 - 61.11 0.00
SWMC Small Cap European Fund B EUR € 15598.62 - 119.95 0.00
SWMC Emerging European Fund B EUR € 12172.68 - 66.39 0.00

ROBECOSAM We are Sustainability Investing.

RobecoSAM (LUX)
Tel. +41 44 653 10 10 http://www.robecosam.com/
Regulated
RobecoSAM Sm.Energy/A € 16.70 - -0.03 1.22
RobecoSAM Sm.Energy/N € 14.92 - -0.01 0.00
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/A € 203.48 - 0.62 1.25
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/N € 206.50 - 1.12 0.00
RobecoSAM Sm.Materials/Na € 138.86 - 0.76 1.24
RobecoSAM Gl.Small Cap Eq/A € 111.40 - 0.76 1.09
RobecoSAM Gl.Small Cap Eq/N € 194.88 - 1.79 0.00
RobecoSAM Sustainable Gl.Eq/B € 211.48 - 1.52 0.00
RobecoSAM Sustainable Gl.Eq/N € 185.28 - 1.34 0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/B € 182.78 - 2.32 0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/N € 173.09 - 2.21 0.00
RobecoSAM S.HealthyLiv/Na € 130.47 - 1.36 1.38
RobecoSAM S.Water/A € 233.08 - 0.89 1.41
RobecoSAM S.Water/N € 198.19 - 1.22 0.00

Rubrics Global UCITS Funds Plc (IRL)
www.rubricsam.com
Regulated
Rubrics Emerging Markets Fixed Income UCITS Fund $ 137.05 - 0.01 0.00
Rubrics Global Credit UCITS Fund $ 15.86 - 0.00 0.00
Rubrics Global Fixed Income UCITS Fund $ 161.75 - -0.14 0.00
CI Rubrics India Fixed Income UCITS Fund $ 11.39 - 0.01 0.00
Rubrics India Fixed Income UCITS Fund $ 97.69 - 0.09 0.00

Schroder Property Managers (Jersey) Ltd
Other International Funds
Indirect Real Estate SIRE £ 141.56 148.05 2.92 2.71

Scottish Friendly Asset Managers Ltd (UK)
Scottish Friendly House, 16 Blythswood Sq, Glasgow G2 4HJ 0141 275 5000
Authorised Inv Funds
Managed Growth ✦ 278.70 - -0.30 0.00
UK Growth ✦ 306.80 - 0.10 0.00

Slater Investments Ltd (UK)
www.slaterinvestments.com; Tel: 0207 220 9460
FCA Recognised
Slater Growth 508.98 540.03 3.40 0.00
Slater Income A Inc 158.81 158.81 0.45 0.00
Slater Recovery 231.04 245.13 1.90 0.00
Slater Artorius 196.47 196.47 -9.03 0.24

Standard Life Wealth (JER)
PO Box 189, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9RU 01534 709130
FCA Recognised
Standard Life Offshore Strategy Fund Limited
Bridge Fund £ 1.8256 - -0.0147 2.00
Global Equity Fund £ 2.2920 - -0.0292 0.89
Global Fixed Interest Fund £ 1.0033 - -0.0001 4.18
Income Fund £ 0.5494 - -0.0023 3.30
Sterling Fixed Interest Fund £ 0.8689 - -0.0014 3.42
UK Equity Fund £ 2.1210 - -0.0026 3.11

STENHAM ASSET MANAGEMENT

Stenham Asset Management Inc
www.stenhamassetmanagement.com
Other International Funds
Stenham Credit Opportunities A Class USD $ 114.88 - 0.97 0.00
Stenham Equity UCITS USD $ 188.79 - 2.01 0.00
Stenham Growth USD $ 223.84 - 1.21 -
Stenham Healthcare USD $ 204.00 - 2.49 0.00
Stenham Managed Fund USD $ 119.15 - 0.76 0.00
Stenham Quadrant USD A $ 418.39 - 3.63 0.00
Stenham Trading Inc USD $ 120.55 - 0.18 -
Stenham Universal USD $ 448.36 - 0.65 -
Stenham Universal II USD $ 164.38 - 0.17 0.00

EI STURDZA

E.I. Sturdza Strategic Management Limited (GSY)
Regulated
Nippon Growth Fund Limited ¥ 123187.00 - 2187.00 0.00
Strat Evarich Japan Fd Ltd JPY ¥ 95540.00 - -3818.00 0.00
Strat Evarich Japan Fd Ltd USD $ 944.69 - -37.42 0.00

E.I. Sturdza Funds PLC (IRL)
Regulated
Nippon Growth (UCITS) Fd - B ¥ 86695.00 - -177.00 0.00
Strategic China Panda Fd - USD $ 3574.24 - -37.89 0.00
Strategic Euro Bond Fd - Acc € 1127.66 - 0.11 0.00
Strategic Europe Value Fd - EUR € 208.41 - 3.40 0.00
Strategic European Smaller Companies Fd - EUR € 1373.82 - 27.19 0.00
Strategic Global Bond Fd - USD $ 1046.02 - -0.96 0.00
Strategic Global Quality Fd - USD Inst $ 136.40 - 0.37 0.00
Strategic Quality Emerging Bond Fd - USD $ 1066.29 - 1.95 0.00
Strategic US Momentum and Value Fd - USD Class $ 844.26 - -3.64 0.00
Strategic Japan Opportunities Fund ¥ 61784.00 - 272.00 -
Strategic Beta Flex Fund € 1013.95 - -1.55 0.00

SUPERFUND THE FUTURE OF INVESTING

Superfund Asset Management GmbH
www.superfund.com, +43 (1) 247 00
Regulated
Superfund Green EUR SICAV € 919.97 - -33.37 0.00
Superfund Red EUR SICAV € 772.09 - -18.01 0.00
Superfund Blue EUR € 777.37 - -18.99 0.00
Other International Funds
Superfund Green Gold SICAV $ 998.04 - -42.26 0.00
Superfund Red Silver SICAV $ 394.43 - -15.82 0.00

Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited (UK)
Exchange Building, St Johns Street, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1UP
Authorised Funds
TM New Court Fund A 2011 Inc £ 14.86 - -0.07 0.39
TM New Court Fund - A 2014 Acc £ 14.96 - -0.07 0.45
TM New Court Equity Growth Fund - Inc £ 15.56 - -0.09 0.45

TOSCAFUND

Toscafund Asset Management LLP (UK)
www.toscafund.com
Authorised Funds
Aptus Global Financials B Acc £ 4.45 - 0.06 4.26
Aptus Global Financials B Inc £ 3.49 - 0.04 4.42

Toscafund Asset Management LLP
www.toscafund.com
Other International Funds
Tosca A USD $ 387.31 - 27.36 -
Tosca Mid Cap GBP £ 287.86 - -5.72 -
Tosca Opportunity B USD $ 420.58 - -9.31 -
Pegasus Fund Ltd A-1 GBP £ 70.18 - -0.39 0.00

treetop ASSET MANAGEMENT

TreeTop Asset Management S.A. (LUX)
Regulated
TreeTop Convertible Sicav
International A € 327.45 - 6.11 0.00
International B $ 437.89 - 8.03 0.00
International C £ 137.25 - 2.54 2.43
International D € 286.92 - 5.33 2.33
TreeTop Global Sicav
Global Opp A € 175.34 - 1.26 0.00
Global Opp B $ 186.06 - 1.06 0.00
Global Opp C £ 246.28 - 1.83 0.00
Sequoia Equity A € 165.67 - 3.47 0.00
Sequoia Equity B $ 185.06 - 3.63 0.00
Sequoia Equity C £ 213.47 - 4.56 2.69

TROY ASSET MANAGEMENT

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
Spectrum Fund O Acc 210.22 - 0.36 0.53
Spectrum Fund O Inc 202.28 - 0.35 0.53
Spectrum Income Fund O Acc 114.22 - 0.63 2.81
Spectrum Income Fund O Inc 105.42 - 0.58 2.88
Trojan Ethical Income O Acc 113.73 - 0.67 2.89
Trojan Ethical Income O Inc 106.97 - 0.62 3.02
Trojan Fund O Acc 298.12 - -1.56 0.36
Trojan Fund O Inc 245.00 - -1.28 0.36
Trojan Global Equity O Acc 291.16 - -3.36 0.68
Trojan Global Equity O Inc 243.58 - -2.81 0.69
Trojan Global Income O Acc 101.97 - -0.42 2.65
Trojan Global Income O Inc 98.44 - -0.41 2.73
Trojan Income O Acc 309.01 - 1.54 3.88
Trojan Income O Inc 176.86 - 0.88 4.10

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
UBS Global Emerging Markets Equity C Acc £ 0.82 - -0.01 0.74
UBS Global Optimal C Acc £ 0.97 - -0.01 0.47
UBS UK Opportunities C Acc £ 0.86 - 0.00 1.63
UBS US Equity C Acc £ 1.16 - -0.02 0.14
UBS S&P 500 Index C Acc £ 0.79 - 0.00 1.47
UBS Targeted Return C Acc £ 13.57 - -0.02 1.26
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 - 0.00 2.69
UBS Corporate Bond UK Plus C Inc Net £ 0.53 - 0.00 4.16
UBS Global Allocation (UK) C Acc £ 0.78 - 0.00 1.62
UBS Global Enhanced Equity Income C Inc £ 0.45 - 0.00 6.17
UBS US Growth C Acc £ 1.22 - -0.02 0.00
UBS Emerging Markets Equity Income C Inc £ 0.52 - -0.01 3.89
UBS FTSE RAFI Dev 1000 Index J Acc £ 142.13 - 0.59 2.37
UBS MSCI World Min Vol Index J Acc £ 144.97 - 0.57 2.22

Unicapital Investments (LUX)
Regulated
Investments IV - European Private Eq. € 130.12 - -34.78 23.06
Investments IV - Global Private Eq. € 187.03 - -45.04 10.43

Unicorn Asset Management Ltd (UK)
PO Box 10602, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 9PD 0845 026 4287
Authorised Inv Funds
UK Growth A Inc 600.51 - 6.32 0.70
Mastertrust A Inc ✦ F 503.69 - 2.25 0.23
UK Growth B Inc 603.21 - 6.35 1.32
Mastertrust B Inc ✦ F 452.09 - 2.02 0.89
Outstanding British Cos A Acc ✦ F 295.39 - 4.50 0.76
Outstanding British Cos B Acc ✦ F 313.50 - 4.77 1.44
UK Smaller Cos A Inc ✦ F 568.49 - 3.51 1.10
UK Smaller Cos B Inc ✦ F 556.41 - 3.44 1.74
UK Income A Acc ✦ F 304.91 - 2.76 3.86
UK Income A Inc ✦ F 249.19 - 2.25 3.96
UK Income B Acc ✦ F 329.18 - 2.98 3.84
UK Income B Inc ✦ F 269.16 - 2.44 3.94

Value Partners Hong Kong Limited (IRL)
www.valuepartners-group.com, fis@vp.com.hk
Regulated
Value Partners Asia Dividend Stocks Fund A USD $ 7.86 - 0.05 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund USD Z Unhedged $ 15.23 - 0.02 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund CHF Hedged SFr 15.11 - 0.01 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund EUR Hedged € 15.37 - 0.01 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund GBP Hedged £ 15.98 - 0.02 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity Fund GBP Unhedged £ 18.20 - 0.04 0.00
Value Partners Classic Equity USD Unhedged $ 18.92 - 0.02 0.00
Value Partners Global Emerging Market Bond Fund $ 10.53 - -0.02 0.00
Value Partners Global Emerging Market Equity Fund $ 10.78 - -0.06 -
Value Partners Greater China Equity Fund $ 11.88 - 0.00 0.00
Value Partners Health Care Fund HKD Class A Unhedged HK$ 11.54 - 0.05 0.00
Value Partners Health Care Fund USD Class A Unhedged $ 11.66 - 0.05 0.00

Waverton Investment Funds Plc (1600)F (IRL)
waverton.investments@citi.com
FCA Recognised
Waverton Asia Pacific A USD $ 23.35 - 0.06 0.62
Waverton Global Equity Fund A GBP £ 19.00 - -0.08 0.24
Waverton Global Strategic Bond Fund A USD $ 8.76 - 0.01 4.93
Waverton UK Fund A GBP £ 13.32 - -0.01 1.82
Waverton Global Equity Fund A GBP £ 18.68 - 0.00 0.00
Waverton Sterling Bond Fund A GBP £ 9.46 - -0.03 4.40

WA Fixed Income Fund Plc (IRL)
Regulated
European Multi-Sector £ 121.37 - -0.01 3.89

Yapi Kredi Asset Management (TUR)
www.yapikrediportfoy.com.tr Tel: + 90 (212) 385 48 48
Other International Funds
Eurobond Fund TRY 0.105937 - 0.000191 -
Koc Affiliate and Equity Fund TRY 0.977585 - 0.871839 -
DPM Bonds and Bills Fund (FX) $ 1.057958 - 0.952212 0.00

yuki

Yuki International Limited (IRL)
Tel +44-20-7269-0207 www.yukifunds.com
Regulated
Yuki Mizuho Umbrella Fund
Yuki Mizuho Japan Dynamic Growth ¥ 9968.00 - 183.00 0.00
Yuki Japan Low Price ¥ 47969.00 - 990.00 0.00
Yuki Japan Value Select ¥ 21225.00 - 478.00 0.00
Yuki Asia Umbrella Fund
Yuki Japan Rebounding Growth Fund JPY Class ¥ 38778.00 - 620.00 0.00
Yuki Japan Rebounding Growth Fund USD Hedged Class $ 1516.55 - 24.34 0.00

Zadig Gestion (Memnon Fund) (LUX)
FCA Recognised
Memnon European Fund I GBP £ 167.11 - 3.10 0.00

Money Market Trusts and Bank Accounts

Gross Net Gross AER Int Cr

CCLA Investment Management Ltd
Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET
CBF Church of England Deposit Fund 0.35 - 0.35 Qtr

CCLA Fund Managers Ltd
Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET
COIF Charities Deposit Fund 0.32 - 0.32 Qtr

Data Provided by

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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.

Morningstar Fund Ratings
EAA Fund Global Emerging Markets Equity

Name	ISIN	Currency	NAV	Total Ret 1Yr	Total Ret 3Yr	Total Ret 5Yr	12 Month Yield	Ongoing Charge	Fund Size	Morningstar Rating ™	Morningstar Sustainability Rating ™	Morningstar Analyst Rating ™	Morningstar Analyst Rating Date/Time*	Morningstar Analyst
JPM Emerging Markets INet Acc	GB0030881774	Pound Sterling	9.01	21.81	**14.00**	8.47	0.61	1.00	1,270,975,013	★★★★	●●●●○	Bronze	24/05/2017 09:00	Simon Dorricott, CFA
Fidelity Instl Emerg Mkts	GB0003368577	Pound Sterling	4.84	21.63	**13.00**	10.98	0.67	1.13	2,518,807,884	★★★★	●●●○○	Bronze	23/05/2017 07:00	Simon Dorricott, CFA
T. Rowe Price Emerging Mkts Eq I USD	LU0133084979	US Dollar	41.55	35.70	**12.00**	7.06	0.00	1.07	2,222,846,347	★★★★	●●●●○	Silver	01/11/2017 03:00	Mathieu Caquineau, CFA
Fidelity Index Emerging Markets P Acc	GB00BHZK8D21	Pound Sterling	1.58	16.58	**12.00**	-	1.54	0.21	147,982,890	★★★★	●●●○○	Bronze	31/10/2017 05:00	Monika Dutt
Dimensional Emerging Mkts Core Eq Acc	GB0033772624	Pound Sterling	47.45	13.79	**12.00**	7.33	1.67	0.67	1,412,444,666	★★★★	●●●●○	Silver	19/06/2017 07:40	Monika Dutt
Lazard Emerging Markets A Inc	GB0008467101	Pound Sterling	3.11	11.36	**12.00**	6.71	1.64	1.06	1,165,016,885	★★★★	●●●●○	Silver	08/03/2017 06:00	Simon Dorricott, CFA
MI Somerset Global Emerg Mkts B Acc	GB00B3KL3W60	Pound Sterling	2.74	15.07	**12.00**	7.03	1.55	0.92	222,882,635	★★★★	●●●●○	Bronze	12/12/2017 12:00	Lena Tsymbaluk
L&G Global Emerging Markets Index I Acc	GB00B4KBDL25	Pound Sterling	0.70	14.47	**12.00**	6.93	2.00	0.33	862,591,513	★★★	●●●○○	Bronze	03/10/2017 08:00	Monika Dutt
MI Somerset Emerg Mkts Div Gr A Acc	GB00B4Q07115	Pound Sterling	1.82	12.51	**10.00**	8.09	2.10	1.14	1,554,659,977	★★★★	●●●●●	Bronze	16/01/2018 06:14	Lena Tsymbaluk
Stewart Investors Global EM B Acc GBP	GB0030187438	Pound Sterling	9.22	9.06	**10.00**	6.93	0.90	1.09	697,886,698	★★★★	●●●●●	Silver	08/02/2017 06:00	Simon Dorricott, CFA
MSCI Benchmark				30.38	**8.73**	4.53								
Morningstar Category Benchmark				28.51	**8.18**	4.07								

Date/Time of ratings is Universal Co-ordinated Time (UTC). Sorted by Annualised 3yr Total Return of NAV (highest to lowest).

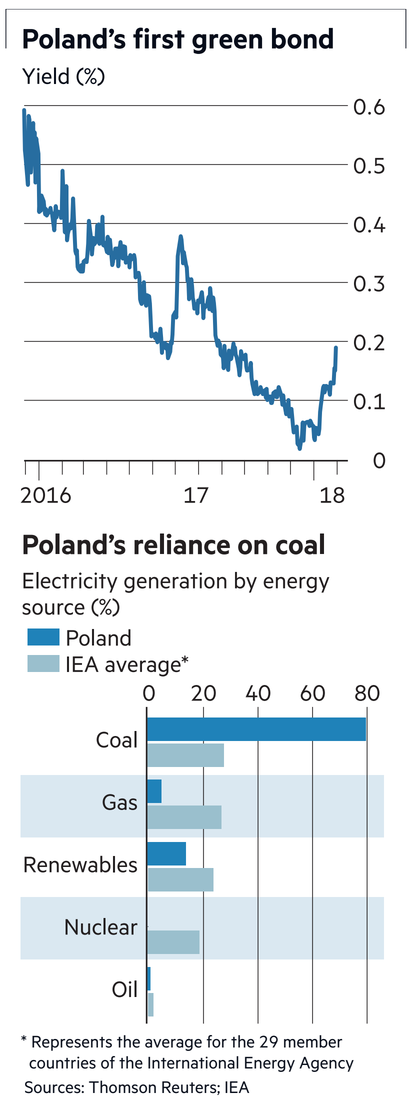
For important information about Morningstar Analyst Rating please go to: http://global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures

MORNINGSTAR®

Analysis. Capital markets

Environmental qualms cloud Poland's green bond sale

On some winter days Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science vanishes behind a dense layer of smog — Alamy



Debt issued by coal-focused economy attracts criticism while tapping demand

KATE ALLEN — LONDON
JAMES SHOTTER — WARSAW

Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science — a towering communist-era landmark — is normally visible from miles away. But on some days this winter, as the Polish government drew up the paperwork that would cement the country's reputation as a pioneer in green finance, the complex vanished into the smog that sometimes haunts the city.

Poland last week became the first country in the world to sell a second green bond, after a debut issue in December 2016 that launched the market for sovereign borrowers.

France and Fiji have since followed suit, with other countries, including Belgium and Indonesia, planning to do so. Companies and banks have also piled into the market, tapping demand from investors who want to lend to institutions with environmental aims.

But the eastern European country's starring role in green finance has not won applause from everyone. Environmental campaigners argue that the €1.75bn of debt sales are a publicity stunt that obscures the Polish government's poor record on green issues. It is a view echoed by some investors who are sceptical of Warsaw's self-avowed belief in sustainability.

"There is a clear inconsistency between issuing green bonds by Poland and the major strategic direction that our country is following," says Piotr Wojcik, energy market analyst at Greenpeace in Warsaw. "Investors buying those bonds should do an in-depth analysis of whether the idea they would like to finance is really reflected in reality."

Lombard Odier Asset Management shares Mr Wojcik's view. It did not buy into Poland's first green bond and last week sat out its second deal.

"When measuring the impact of a specific [bond] issue it is important to look at the direct use of proceeds but also the overall context," says Bertrand Gacon, head of impact investing at Lombard Odier AM. "Our position so far as the Polish climate strategy has not changed — we are still not positive on that."

In his maiden speech in December, Poland's new prime minister Mateusz Morawiecki recognised that the fight for clean air was a big challenge, but said coal would remain the foundation of its energy policy. The fossil fuel was the source of 80 per cent of Polish electricity in 2016.

Poland has plentiful coal reserves and the industry employs tens of thousands of people, making it a powerful political lobby.

This is taking a toll. Warsaw's air quality has repeatedly breached EU air standards this winter. It was so bad last month that city authorities sent a notice to schools warning them to keep children inside.

In a bid to address the potential tensions between the broad sweep of borrowers' activities and their desire to raise green-labelled finance, the International Capital Market Association and the Climate Bonds Initiative have both published guidelines that advise issuers on how to demonstrate their use of the money.

The proceeds of Poland's first green bond complied with these rules, an independent report found. A third was spent on clean transport, 40 per cent went on sustainable agriculture, while renewable energy received 20 per cent.

The second bond will also finance projects that meet the standards, the Polish government says.

That is not enough for some investors. Rhys Petheram, who co-manages Jupiter Asset Management's global ecology diversified fund, says the finance ministry is "cherry-picking" its sustainability achievements. Its latest green bond sale "does not have much of an alignment with the overall national strategy, which focuses on increasing the role of coal," Mr Petheram argues.

"The green bond principles say that they aim to support issuers towards transitioning to greater sustainability, and for us this bond isn't really doing that at all."

While bankers who helped arrange last week's debt sale agree with critics that the wider context is critical, they draw the opposite conclusion.

"Poland is on a journey, as are other countries, and not everyone is at the same point on that sustainability journey," says Stephanie Sfakianos, head of sustainable capital markets at BNP Paribas.

Piotr Nowak, undersecretary of state at the finance ministry, points to the "huge investor demand [and] high participation of green accounts [in the first green bond] and vocal interest in our second issue", as evidence that investors are comfortable with the country's green credentials. The sale last week was more than three times subscribed, while the yield on its first bond has fallen since it was sold.

"Because of the high share of coal energy in our economy we have to work harder and start our efforts earlier — that's why we were the first to issue sovereign green bonds," he says.

€1.75bn The level of Poland's green finance debt sales to date

80% Proportion of Polish electricity produced using coal in 2016

'Investors buying those bonds should do an in-depth analysis of whether the idea they would like to finance is really reflected in reality'

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Tail risk

Tokyo Exchange has nasty news for Toshiba investors

LEO LEWIS

If you squint a bit at Toshiba's share price chart over the past 12 months and ignore the catastrophic, post-write-down plunge last December, you could almost decide that the accident-prone conglomerate was back on track.

The chart bears the scars of inevitable bumps and wriggles as the company has handled the sale of its memory business, lawsuits of varying acrimony and financial menace, the negative comments of its auditor and the risk of delisting. But, in terms of underlying trajectory, Toshiba's stock has been trudging steadily north at roughly the same pace that it was in 2016, when it was emerging from the accounting and senior management meltdown of the previous year.

Part of the rise, say analysts, has been an assumption in the market that Toshiba, having just about navigated the most fundamental of its existential threats, would fairly straightforwardly unravel one of the more cosmetic humiliations of 2017 — its demotion to the Tokyo Stock Exchange's second section after falling into negative shareholder equity. That demotion, which shoved mighty Toshiba in the same box as some pretty ropey minnows, triggered the automatic selling of its shares, as funds tracking either the (first section) Topix index or Nikkei 225 Average force-ejected one of their longest-standing stocks.

Fine, thought the market: a nasty slap in the face for Toshiba, but surely reversible in the relatively short term once its balance sheet was off the critical list. After all, Sharp made the return journey to the first section after only a year in the drunk tank. There could even be a nice uptick for Toshiba to look forward to as all that passive money streams back in. Wrong.

Like putting on an old pair of trousers and finding an unpaid invoice, Toshiba's (now resolved) dispute with its auditors has a sting in its tail that means it cannot be re-admitted to the first section before March 2022. Travis Lundy, analyst, writing in Smartkarma, pointed this issue out last month after weeks of to-and-fro with the TSE.

As the TSE indicated was the case, Toshiba cannot reapply for re-entry for five years from the third quarter of the year ending March 2017 when its auditor submitted a disclaimed opinion on its financial report. A very long wait, untracked by passive money, in the second division.

Toshiba cannot return to the exchange's first section for years

Capital markets

Spain sheds 'peripheral' tag as weaker eurozone nations show debt resilience

MICHAEL STOTHARD — MADRID
KATE ALLEN AND NICHOLAS MEGAW
LONDON

Eurozone countries that were hardest hit by the bloc's debt crisis just five years ago are proving resilient in the face of rising global sovereign yields, with one leading Treasury official claiming her nation has returned to "semi-core" status.

Spain has shaken off its label as a "peripheral" European country in the eyes of the international financial markets, according to Emma Navarro, its Treasury head.

Yields on eurozone periphery countries' debt are at or near multiyear lows, as are the spreads of those yields over the German equivalent — in effect the eurozone's risk-free rate.

Spanish bond yields this week hit their narrowest gap over the equivalent German debt since 2010, with Bunds rising as a general rebound in riskier assets boosted demand for debt from the eurozone's more "peripheral" markets. The spread between Italian and German debt also hit its lowest level since September 2016.

This comes despite the Italian election, scheduled for March, with Silvio Berlusconi's rightwing alliance leading the way in polls. Goldman Sachs last month suggested markets were "complacent" about the risks of the election.

Ms Navarro said the sharp fall in Spanish borrowing costs showed investors "do not view Spain as a peripheral country".

"The capital markets have already upgraded Spain to semi-core status," she said in an interview with the Financial Times.

Sales of fresh debt by periphery nations are also thriving. Earlier this month Italy and then Spain set successive records for the size of the order books their debt sales attracted.

Emma Navarro: investors 'do not view Spain as a peripheral country'

Last month a €10bn Spanish 10-year benchmark attracted €43bn of orders, while Italy saw €31bn of demand for a €9bn deal.

Periphery countries are also enjoying improving credit ratings. Fitch upgraded Spain's credit rating to A last month, its first A rating since the eurozone debt crisis.

Rabobank analysts suggested that the relative stability of bonds from the eurozone's weaker states this week "is a particularly bullish signal as it indicates that peripherals have decorrelated to some very significant degree from risky assets more broadly".

Mark Dowding, head of developed markets at BlueBay Asset Management, said periphery yields were reacting to waning geopolitical risk, and argued that "bullish price action may start to reassert itself in February, in the absence of much to dent confidence".

"Italian spreads are being dragged tighter as investors increasingly realise that there is no realistic path towards an 'Italexit' anytime soon, notwithstanding the upcoming election," he said. "We continue to see the most value in Greece in the context of a compression trade."

Greece sold €3bn in seven-year debt with a coupon of 3.375 per cent yesterday, attracting €6bn of orders.

Capital markets

Volatility derivatives have become tail that wags the dog, says Vix futures co-inventor

MILES JOHNSON
CAPITAL MARKETS EDITOR

Vast speculative trading in derivatives tied to stock market volatility is dangerously scrambling key inputs used for risk management by banks, one of the original inventors of Vix futures contracts has warned.

Sandy Rattray, who jointly devised the formula to trade futures contracts tied to the Vix in 2003 when working at Goldman Sachs, said products that allowed investors to trade volatility could be creating a "circular system" of measuring risk in financial markets.

"If the tail was wagging the dog before, you didn't notice it very much. What happened on Monday was the tail grabbed the dog and gave it a swing around the room," said Mr Rattray, who is now chief investment officer of Man Group, which runs some of the world's largest systematic trading funds. "The Vix has moved from being a measure of something to being something that influences this thing it is trying to observe."

On Monday, a number of so-called inverse Vix exchange traded products collapsed in value and were liquidated following a massive spike in implied volatility, inflicting losses on anyone who had been using them to pocket small, consistent profits by betting on tranquil markets. At the same time US equity markets were jolted as many sectors sold off in unison as the Vix spiked. "I don't think all the people buying these products understand the complex mechanics of it. I think they are terrible products that serve no real purpose," he said.

Mr Rattray said the rise of volatility-linked products had resulted in a distortion of the Vix index as a reliable indicator of market risk and inadvertently created more risk for risk models that relied on Vix as an input. "I think the Vix is being used by banks as an important input into models for risk management, credit spreads, bid-ask spreads. The fact that it has been wired into all of these ways of measuring risk is worrying to me," he said.

'I don't think all the people buying these products understand the complex mechanics of it'

"You have an incredibly active market now in Vix futures, and now the market is clearly moving Vix itself. You have potential for a circular system. Something changed on Monday. If anybody doubted that . . . I don't think they will doubt it now."

The boom in speculative trading products tied to Vix futures and options has seen open interest in contracts rise from fewer than 20,000 in 2009, when the first such product was launched, to frequently more than 1m by 2016.

Mr Rattray said that when he had helped to devise a way to trade the Vix using futures contracts in 2003, with Vix futures launching on the Cboe Global Markets in 2004, he and his colleagues had decided that they were unsuitable for any type of exchange traded fund product due to their risks.

Following the launch of Vix futures traded on the Cboe Global Markets, investment banks and exchange traded fund providers launched products that allowed investors to speculate on the outlook for US stock market volatility.

Because of the way these products are structured, which involves them consistently rolling forward futures contracts as they expire, they lose money each time and steadily lose value. Products that allow investors to bet on volatility staying low, such as those that fell this week, make money consistently by pocketing premium but are prone to crash as soon as the Vix index spikes, as they must rush to cover their exposure.

Markets & Investing
FINANCIAL TIMES

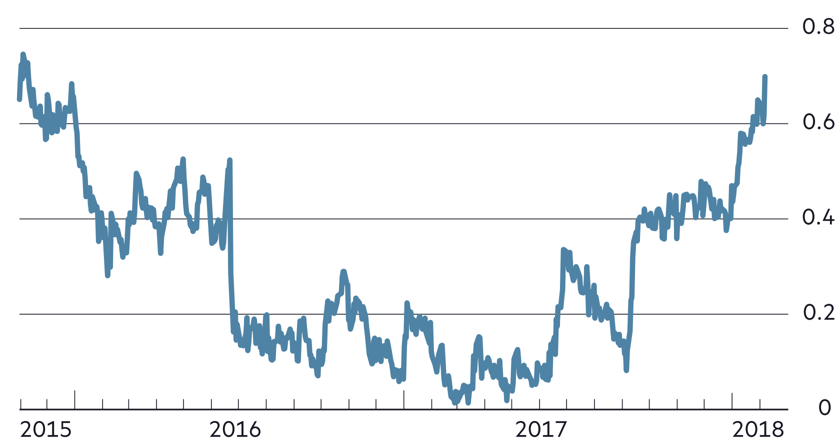
The day in the markets

What you need to know

- S&P 500 back in negative territory for 2018 as bond sell-off resumes
- Xetra Dax on verge of 10 per cent correction from record high
- 10-year Treasury yield nears four-year high
- Sterling and gilt yields lifted by hawkish Bank of England comments
- Brent oil hits low for year

Hawkish BoE fuels UK rate rise speculation

UK 2-year gilt yield (%)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Global markets ran into a fresh bout of turbulence yesterday, with US stocks coming under renewed pressure from higher bond yields and another rise for the Cboe's Vix (volatility index).

The sell-off on Wall Street once again took the S&P 500 index below where it ended 2017. The US equity benchmark was down nearly 8 per cent from the record high set less than two weeks ago.

The turmoil spread to Europe, with the Xetra Dax in Frankfurt ending the day down 9.8 per cent from its all-time high reached on January 23.

The Cboe Vix index was back up to 32 — some way short of the reading above 50 seen earlier this week, but well above its long-term average of 20.

The latest bout of stock selling came as government bond prices retreated on both sides of the Atlantic. The yield on the 10-year Treasury touched 2.884 per cent — within a whisker of the four-year high reached on Monday — before easing back by midday in New York.

Tom DiGaloma at Seaport Global Holdings noted that the selling pressure on Treasuries had been intensified by a sharp rise for European bond yields — particularly UK gilts.

Indeed, the two-year gilt yield briefly touched 0.73 per cent, up 9 basis points on the day, and the highest since November 2015, after the Bank of England left interest rates unchanged but delivered some hawkish policy comments.

"The change in tone on the policy outlook looks relatively large compared to the underlying changes in the economic forecasts, in our view," said Sam Hill, senior UK economist at RBC Capital Markets. "Nevertheless, it is difficult to ignore the message that the Monetary Policy Committee clearly intends to look to increase bank rate again and more quickly than previously intended."

Meanwhile, oil prices continued to retreat after data showed that US weekly crude production had hit a record last week. Indeed, the latest decline for Brent left it more than 9 per cent below a three-year high above $71 a barrel hit in late January.

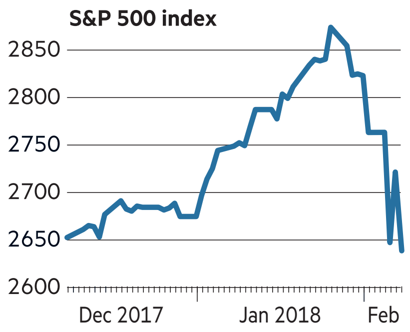
Dave Shellock

Markets update

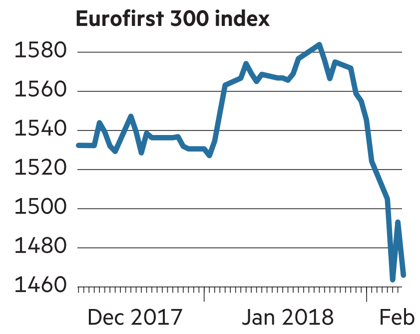
	US	Eurozone	Japan	UK	China	Brazil
Stocks	**S&P 500**	**Eurofirst 300**	**Nikkei 225**	**FTSE100**	**Shanghai Comp**	**Bovespa**
Level	2635.90	1466.26	21890.86	7170.69	3262.15	81340.96
% change on day	-1.71	-1.74	1.13	-1.49	-1.42	-1.72
Currency	**$ index (DXY)**	**$ per €**	**Yen per $**	**$ per £**	**Rmb per $**	**Real per $**
Level	90.36	1.2239	108.71	1.3901	6.3222	3.2977
% change on day	0.12	-0.22	-0.55	0.12	0.91	0.87
Govt. bonds	**10-year Treasury**	**10-year Bund**	**10-year JGB**	**10-year Gilt**	**10-year bond**	**10-year bond**
Yield	2.828	0.756	0.071	1.615	3.879	4.906
Basis pt change on day	0.70	1.70	0.70	6.70	0.70	9.50
World index, Commods	**FTSE All-World**	**Oil – Brent**	**WTI**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Metals (LMEX)**
Level	333.88	$64.77	$60.79	$1,319.99	$16.41	3318.80
% change on day	-1.65	-1.13	-1.62	1.88	0.23	-2.12

Main equity markets

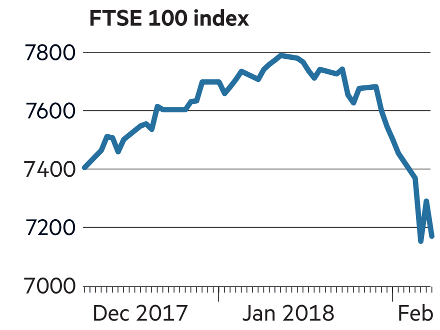
S&P 500 index



Eurofirst 300 index



FTSE 100 index



Biggest movers (%)

	US		Eurozone		UK	
Ups	Coty	11.2	Publicis Groupe	4.0	Compass Group	5.3
	Viacom	7.9	Akzo Nobel	2.9	WPP	3.1
	Fiserv	5.5	Pernod Ricard	2.1	Just Eat	2.1
	Cardinal Health	4.3	UniCredit	2.1	J Sainsbury	1.7
	Essex Property Trust	3.4	Jeronimo Martins SGPS	2.1	GlaxoSmithKline	1.4
Downs	Newell Brands	-6.1	ASML	-5.0	Sage Group	-4.5
	Nielsen Hldgs	-7.2	Deutsche Lufthansa	-5.2	Berkeley Group	-4.5
	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	-7.7	Infineon Tech	-5.4	DCC	-4.7
	Michael Kors	-8.4	Covestro	-5.0	Ashtead Group	-4.9
	HanesBrands	-9.3	STMicroelectronics	-5.7	EVRAZ	-5.1

Based on the constituents of the FTSE Eurofirst 300 Eurozone index

Wall Street

In another turbulent day for US stocks, Teva Pharmaceuticals registered a mid-session fall of 8 per cent after the US drugmaker cut its profit guidance to between $4.7bn and $5bn, compared with a Wall St estimate of $5.3bn, which analysts said revived fears around a breach of credit covenants if cost cutting did not deliver.

Teva blamed the warning on a further deterioration in the US generics market due to pricing pressure and said drug companies were getting better at retaining market share even after the launch of generics.

iRobot, maker of the automatic vacuum cleaning device Roomba, plunged 28 per cent mid-session on unexpectedly downbeat 2018 earnings guidance, with the company saying it would increase sales and marketing spend to promote product launches in the second half.

JPMorgan highlighted that iRobot had jumped 33 per cent since early December, "when investor expectations for a strong holiday period began to build".

Twitter shares, by contrast, hit their highest level in more than two and a half years — up as much as 30 per cent to $35 — after the social media site posted its first quarterly net profit alongside upbeat sales. *Bryce Elder and Mamta Badkar*

Eurozone

Eurozone stocks dropped sharply late yesterday afternoon, erasing gains from the previous day as a bearish correction gathered pace.

Germany's Dax closed down 2.6 per cent and has nearly fallen 10 per cent from its recent high. France's Cac 40 dipped 2 per cent.

The Euro Stoxx 50, Europe's blue-chip index, closed down 2.2 per cent, with 47 of its members' shares falling.

The only sector to escape the rout was energy, which closed up slightly at 0.1 per cent. Technology stocks fell 3.3 per cent, while materials stocks were down 3.2 per cent. Industrials and real estate stocks were both 3 per cent lower.

Dutch chip manufacturer ASML Holdings was the worst hit stock in the Euro Stoxx 50, off 5 per cent by close of trading. Volkswagen, the German carmaker, lost 3.8 per cent of its market value, while Deutsche Post was close behind with a loss of 3.7 per cent.

By contrast, French banking group Société Générale was the Euro Stoxx 50's best performer, rising 2 per cent after reporting a better than expected fourth quarter. Farhad Moshiri, an analyst at independent research house AlphaValue, forecast more relief for SocGen investors in the next quarter. *Chloe Cornish*

London

A surprise slowdown in sales growth left Sophos, the cyber security software maker, with its biggest daily decline since its flotation in 2015.

Sophos tumbled after posting billings growth of 14 per cent before currency effects, against expectations of about 17 per cent growth. "The beat-and-raise pattern at Sophos looks to be, at least temporarily, on hold for now," said Numis.

Sterling held back the wider market as the FTSE 100 dived. A 4.8 per cent drop in February so far puts the index on course for its worst month since 2015.

Metals and mining companies were laggards as metals prices weakened. Russian steelmaker Evraz was the sector's sharpest faller after quarterly results from Voestalpine, its Austrian peer, missed expectations.

TalkTalk hit a record low after the broadband provider cut its dividend and launched a £200m share sale to reduce debt and invest in a new network venture.

Hospital operator Spire Healthcare drifted lower after NHS data for December pointed to a further slowdown in referrals to the private sector.

WPP outperformed after sector peer Publicis reported improving US demand and predicted a further acceleration of organic growth. *Bryce Elder*

LNG tests the laws of economics to become a US energy success story

David Sheppard

Markets Insight

US energy secretary Rick Perry was roundly mocked last summer for suggesting that the US coal industry, a key base for the Trump Administration, could simply start producing more of the highly polluting fuel despite signs that demand is stagnating.

"Here's a little economics lesson: supply and demand," Mr Perry is reported to have said when visiting a coal-fired power plant in West Virginia. "You put the supply out there and the demand will follow."

Critics were quick to pile on, arguing that this assertion — known as "Say's Law" in economic circles — has been proved wrong time and again by markets.

Demand, most economists argue, tends to lead supply rather than the other way round, with both, eventually, meeting somewhere in the middle, helped along by the small matter of price, and, yes, sometimes politics.

It was alleged that Mr Perry was peddling dangerous dreams to a coal industry that Donald Trump has promised to revive, despite domestic demand falling by more than third in the past decade, and even dipping worldwide in the previous two years.

But his questionable economic assertion, for all the opprobrium it generated, might have been on slightly steadier ground if he had been speaking instead about a real American energy success story from this century.

A surge in US liquefied natural gas exports, unleashed by the shale revolution, has proven to be highly successful in finding new buyers, despite expectations that the market for seaborne gas was about to become saturated.

The super-chilled fuel, delivered on pipelines to coastal terminals before being frozen and loaded on to tankers, is supposed to be in the midst of a global glut with supplies growing almost 50 per cent between 2015 and 2020, led by rising exports from the US and Australia.

That was supposed to weigh significantly on prices, leading some analysts to suggest that the industry would face a few difficult years. But major LNG suppliers have instead been pleasantly surprised. Demand for LNG has soared and prices in Asia, the key consumer centre for LNG, recently hit their highest level in three years.

"The LNG glut — conspicuously absent isn't it?" said Royal Dutch Shell chief executive Ben van Beurden last week, in a rare display of public self-satisfaction from the a modern energy major head. He had good reason to allow himself a moment's celebration. Shell's decision to buy BG Group in 2015 was, at least in part, a major bet on the future of LNG. It looks now as if it should pay out far sooner than many anticipated.

> Demand for LNG has soared and prices in Asia recently hit their highest level in three years

The reason the market has not been weighed down substantially by rising supplies is that a new host of willing buyers has rapidly emerged, attracted by its flexibility and much lower emission levels than coal or oil.

China, for one, raised its imports of the fuel by 50 per cent last year to about 38m tonnes after Beijing strengthened measures designed to control pollution from coal use, overtaking South Korea as the second-biggest importer globally, after Japan.

Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan and a host of other countries, including in Latin America and Europe, have also become buyers. Some, like Egypt, have faced temporary fuel supply problems at home. Others, like Lithuania, have been pleased to show they have an alternative to Russian pipeline supplies.

In Latin America, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina have taken a large proportion of US LNG exports since they started up on the Gulf Coast two years ago.

While each country has their individual reasons for turning to LNG, what is clear is that they would have struggled — or had to pay far more — to source these supplies just a few years ago.

While it might not quite be a *Field of Dreams* scenario ("If you build it, he will come") for Mr van Beurden and other pillars of this growing market, what has been unleashed by this wave of new supply is pent-up demand for gas imports from countries without easy or ample access to pipeline imports.

Though the industry will still need to find more buyers to absorb additional supplies coming online over the next three years, so far the record suggests that this "glut" may be more easily absorbed than first feared.

It will be helped along by trading giants such as Trafigura, Vitol, Glencore and Gunvor, all of which have increased their focus on LNG in recent years.

Energy consultancy Wood Mackenzie estimates that they accounted for a fifth of short-term LNG trades in 2016, with the market slowly moving away from longer-term supply deals, allowing gas to trade more like oil globally.

For Mr Perry the lesson may be that supply can, after all, help raise demand. But it needs to be for a commodity where there is untapped potential. LNG fits that bill much better than coal.