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advertising. Ever wondered what the world's wealthiest people did to get so ridiculously rich? Our podcast, Good Bad Billionaire, takes one billionaire at a time and explains exactly how they made their money. And then we decide if they are actually good, bad or just plain wealthy. So if you want to know if Rihanna is as much of a bad gal as she claims, or what Jeff Bezos really did to become the first person in history to pocket a hundred billion dollars, listen to Good Bad Billionaire with me, Simon Jack and me, Zing Zing, available now wherever you get your podcasts. This is the Global News podcast from the BBC World Service.

I'm Nigel Adderley and at 13 hours GMT on Tuesday the 29th of August these are our main stories. The former Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan has a jail sentence suspended but he may not be freed.

The head of the Sudanese military is in Egypt on his first trip abroad since fighting erupted in Khartoum in April. Japan urged China to ensure the safety of Japanese residents after a wave of harassment linked to the release of wastewater from the Fukushima nuclear plant. Also in this podcast, a new study shows that living in an area with poor air quality can take an average of more than two years off life expectancy. And we hear from the medical team in Australia that removed a live worm from a woman's brain. One of our neurosurgeons took a biopsy of it wondering if the cancer is an abscess. She and everyone that operating theatre were shocked when she pulled out a wriggling eight-centimeter worm.

A Pakistani court has suspended Imran Khan's three-year sentence for corruption.

The former Prime Minister was found guilty earlier this month of concealing information about state gifts he'd received and selling them for as much as \$600,000. Although the Islamabad High Court granted him bail until the result of his appeal is heard, it's unlikely that Mr Khan will be released from jail immediately. His lawyers are trying to stop other arrests against him in separate cases. Speaking outside the court, Mr Khan's lawyer Gauha Khan said he hoped the court would roll in his favor as soon as possible.

We are very hopeful he would be released so far. We have not been informed that he is under arrest in any other case. If they are going to arrest him in other cases or strategies already online, we have filed cases in the High Court, in Supreme Court, and we are seeking the court to restrain the prosecution while I'm arresting him in any other case. And soon, Insha Allah, Imran Khan would be out of jail in this case. I asked our correspondent in Islamabad, Caroline Davis, what difference this ruling will make. In the reality of whether he's coming out of jail or not, it might not mean any difference at all. His lawyers appeared in front of court today. They were told that his jail sentence has now been suspended. That is until the appeal is heard and then decided about this particular case, which as you mentioned is the Tosha Khan case. So this was the case that he was found guilty of at the beginning of this month, that he was found guilty of not having declared the money that he gained from selling state gifts. He is no longer imprisoned because of that particular reason and that particular case. However, there are multiple other cases against Imran Khan and many of those also have warrants out for his arrest too. So when we initially spoke to his lawyers after this result, they said that they were planning to go and try and get bail on all of these other cases to stop him from being arrested again immediately and staying within jail. Then within the matter of sort of 20 minutes or so, it became clear that

there was already an arrest warrant that had been in place while he's been in prison on another case altogether, which technically runs out tomorrow when we are expected to hear another case with Imran Khan. But I think it became increasingly clear that Imran Khan is probably very unlikely to be coming out of jail. Even his own lawyers started saying that the chances of getting out was about 30% chance. And I think with this sort of discovery and realization that this other case already meant that he was going to have to stay in jail, they really thought actually it's going to be quite difficult to try to get this form of bail to get him released. So the reality is, despite this sentence being temporarily suspended until his appeal is heard, it looks very unlikely that Imran Khan is coming out of jail anytime soon. And his long term aim of course is to try and stand in elections again. Does today make any difference for that aim? No, not at all. At the moment the sentence still stands that appeal has not been heard. Imran Khan is still disqualified. And at the moment we still don't have a date set for the general elections in Pakistan, even though we currently have a caretaker government which takes over in the months preceding an election, but still no election date. And Imran Khan is still very much disqualified.

Two years of life expectancy and that increases significantly if you live in China, Nigeria and South Asia. Our South Asian correspondent Samira Hussain told us more about the findings of the report. Basically, if you are breathing poor air, it can wipe out anywhere from one to six years off your life expectancy. And in some areas, that's actually more than the adverse effects of smoking, of HIV, AIDS and of even malnutrition. It's really quite significant and it's pretty startling to see that in, you know, just documented in this report. And how does air pollution affect daily life for say an average person in India? In India, you have different seasons. You have the monsoon season and then you also have pollution season. And having seen, you know, the air pollution happen in other parts of the world, you look here in India and there are days and weeks that schools can be closed, that people just don't go into their offices, that even transportation becomes difficult because visibility is poor and also just the smog has such an impact on how much you're coughing and your eyes. And that's just sort of an immediate impact. That's not even taking into account the life expectancy impact or the long-term health implications. And China has made big inroads into reducing air pollution, but what's happening elsewhere? Right. So China has been able, in 2013, China really made a concerted effort to reduce its

air pollution. And so they moved away from coal burning to natural gas and really got rid of a lot of these old vehicles on their roads. You know, some say that, look, it's a bit easier for China to implement some of these rules because of their more authoritative regime. If you look at a country like India, it is a large, wielding democracy. And it can sometimes be difficult to enact these kinds of new sort of legislations and rules and get a lot of buy-in when you have so many other pressing issues that are at play in the country. But if you look that since 2013, which is incidentally when China had enacted its Clean Air Act, we saw that about 59% of the global increase in pollution came from India alone. Samira Hussain in Delhi. Meanwhile, London has expanded the area in which drivers of the most polluting cars must pay a fee to drive. The zone known as Yulez now covers the entire city. And while the planet is intended to improve air quality, it has been controversial. Many residents with older cars say they can't afford to pay the \$15 charge. And they've criticised the scheme to reimburse them for scrapping their vehicles as insufficient. The Mayor of London, Sadik Khan, defended today's expansion. It was a difficult decision for me to take, but it's a vital one and the right one. And let me

explain why. The evidence in relation to the consequences of air pollution are quite clear. In London, we see around 4,000 premature deaths a year directly linked with air pollution. We've children who've got stunted lungs forever, adults with a whole host of health issues from cancer to dementia, heart disease to asthma. But also we know there's a policy that's effective at reducing air pollution. We know this because we started the Yulez in Central London and saw a reduction of toxicity made the main pollutants by almost 50%. A third fewer children admitted to hospital with air pollution related illnesses. We expanded it to in London and saw a reduction of 21% of the main pollutants nitrogen dioxide. Children going to 1,400 schools breathing clean air. But it's in outer London where there's the biggest problems. We've not seen significant improvements. Sadik Khan. Japan has urged China to ensure the safety of Japanese residents and diplomatic missions after a wave of harassment linked to the release of wastewater from the Fukushima nuclear plant. The Japanese foreign minister said Beijing should calm its citizens. The Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin said Japan must address the reason for the people's anger. Ignoring the strong doubts and opposition of the international community, the Japanese government unilaterally and forcibly started the discharge of contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear accident, which prompted strong indignation from people of all countries. This is the root cause of the current situation. If Japan's push to release contaminated water into the sea was based on science, why is the opposition in Japan still so difficult to quell? I asked our correspondent in the region, Jean McKenzie, about the Japanese concerns. Well look, ever since Japan said it was going to release this water, China has been the loudest critic. So almost as soon as it started releasing this water last Thursday, China announced that it was going to ban all seafood from Japan. But the interesting thing is that this government opposition in the last few days seemed to now kind of trickle down to the public. So Japan says that since the water was released, its businesses and schools in Fukushima have started receiving hundreds of abusive phone calls coming from Chinese callers. But then it said today that actually its embassy in Beijing had been attacked. So people had turned up at the embassy and started throwing pieces of bricks at it. So Japan has said that it's now so worried about its citizens in China as well as its businesses over in Fukushima. But it is worried that citizens in China might be the target of abuse or kind of revenge attack, that it's now telling people in China to keep a low profile. And what does it want from the Chinese authorities? So Japan has called this reaction worrying and regrettable. So it's urging China to tell its people to act calmly, begging them really to not inflame this situation. But we had a press briefing from the Chinese Foreign Minister yesterday, and the Chinese were just kind of absolute that they always ensure the safety of foreigners, they say. But again, it issued this warning to Japan that it wanted it to stop the release of this water. So China is really going for Japan over this issue. And at the moment, we've heard what they've said on what they want, and this could be an impasse because the Japanese clearly believe they have to do this. Yeah, I don't think there's any indication that the Japanese are going to stop the release of this water. This is something they've been planning for many years, and really something they felt they were left with no choice. I mean, this plant at Fukushima has been storing this water now for, you know, a decade, more than a decade, and they'd filled a thousand of these massive tanks, they had to find a way to release it. And that this plan has been signed off by the UN Nuclear Watchdog as safe. And all the testing that's been done so far in the days following

the first release has shown that the radioactive levels in this water are within the safe range. But, you know, the issue for Japan is how it's going to be able to support its fishermen now if this Chinese boycott continues. Of course, you know, fishermen in Japan rely a lot on selling seafood. There's even some indication today from the Japanese that they might actually complain to the World Trade Organization now about this boycott from China.

Gene McKenzie. In recent months, there have been so many twists and turns in the story of Yevgeniy Progoshin and his Wagner mercenary group that when Mr. Progoshin's private jet crashed last week, reportedly killing all on board, there were some who suspected that wasn't the end of the story, that the incident had somehow been staged to allow the Wagner boss to disappear quietly into the sunset. But the Russian authorities insist that Mr. Progoshin's body and the bodies of the other nine passengers and crew have been identified. And on Monday, the White House said it was increasingly confident the Yevgeniy Progoshin died in that plane crash. So, what did the Russian public make of all of this? A Russian editor, Steve Rosenberg, is in Moscow. You know, it never fails to astonish me. There could be such drama

unfolding in Russia. And yet, come onto the streets of Moscow and you really couldn't tell that. I'm in a park close to the Kremlin where people are strolling in the late summer sunshine and there are kids whizzing by on scooters and lots of Russians taking selfies with St Basil's Cathedral in the background. It all looks very calm and very relaxed. And yet, this is a country that is currently fighting a war, having attacked and invaded its neighbour, Ukraine. And this is also a country where things happen in the most suspicious of circumstances. And just a few days ago, a private jet crashed 60 miles from here, killing 10 people, including the Russian mercenary chief Yevgeniy Progoshin, the man behind the Wagner Mutiny. That made headlines around the world. But I wonder what people in Moscow are making of it.

I'm not happy or sad about it, says Nina, but I do think that Yevgeniy Progoshin only has himself to blame. Then I speak to Ari. Does he believe that the Kremlin was behind the crash?

If the Russian government did it, so it's very bad for them, because he was very helpful for the Russian government. Was he popular in Russia? He and his Wagner PMC were like heroes in Russia. He is very, very popular. He said very popular things. He criticised the Russian government and he said what people wanted to hear from him.

Well, I'm outside a church now, right opposite Red Square. And here on the pavement, there is a makeshift shrine dedicated to the memory of Yevgeniy Progoshin and to his Wagner colleagues. There is a sea of red carnations and red roses. People are stopping to light candles here and crossing themselves in Russian Orthodox style. Some people are putting sweets and even cigarettes by the flowers. I can see there are portraits here of Mr. Progoshin and of his right-hand man, Dmitry Utkin. Let me read you some of the posters that have been put up. One declares, a warrior lives forever. Another to the fallen fighters of Wagner. And there is one here that says simply, thank you, Uncle Yevgeniy. It's clear that to many of the people coming here, stopping here, Yevgeniy Progoshin, is a hero. I served in the regular army and I've served with Wagner and a tolly tells me, Progoshin would spend whatever it took to kit out his fighters. Well, that's what the Russian public is saying. But what about the Russian media? Mr. Progoshin's death has been a huge story internationally. But on Russian TV's flagship weekend news show, the plane crash was very low down the running order. Some of the coverage here aims to make the West look bad. I've got some audio here on my phone. It's from a Russian TV talk show. Take a listen.

So the presenter is mocking a whole bunch of foreign newspapers for running the same front page headline. It's Putin's revenge. They're using the same playbook, she says.

Now, many here do suspect that the Russian authorities were behind this crash.

So the Kremlin is using the media to try to move attention away from itself to ensure that the death of a mercenary chief does not weaken the position of the president.

Steve Rosenberg in Moscow. Still to come.

It makes me really angry. Of course it does. They call themselves environmentalists, but uprooting trees is against nature. We have a special report on the conflict in the French countryside between farmers and environmental activists.

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The head of the Sudanese Armed Forces, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, is in Egypt to be President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi. It's the first time Sudan's military ruler has left the country since internal conflict broke out in April between the army and the paramilitary rapid support forces. More details from Will Ross. Up until just a few days ago, the Sudanese military leader was holed up inside the army headquarters in Khartoum. The fact that General Al-Burhan has now been able to leave the country for talks with his ally in Egypt is for some a sign that the army is under less pressure. The rival rapid support forces may have been weakened in the capital, but in Darfur, the RSF is still strong and has been behind ethnically motivated attacks. On Monday, General Al-Burhan dismissed the idea of peace talks and spoke about defeating the rebellion. Many Sudanese seeing their country being steadily destroyed will be hoping that behind

the scenes regional leaders are pushing for another attempt at negotiating an end to the war.

Will Ross. President Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris have strongly condemned the influence of white supremacy in the US. That follows confirmation from authorities in Florida that the fatal shooting over the weekend of three black people in the city of Jacksonville was racially motivated. The pair made the comments while speaking at the gathering of civil rights leaders to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the March on Washington led by the trailblazing African American minister Martin Luther King, Jr. So how pervasive is white supremacy in American society? Rob Young asked the Reverend Dr. Jackie Lewis, a senior minister at

Middle Collegiate Church in New York for her views. White supremacist ideologies have become an epidemic in the United States. It is not the first time we've been here. I'm an African American person. So I understand that our economy, our society was built on enslaving Africans and oppressing other racial ethnic minorities. And then we've had decades of progressive accomplishments that have brought us to a place where in America, we sort of feel like our Constitution

speaks truth. We can all have liberty and justice. We can all be free. But there has been, since 2016 or so, a kind of backlash where there's so much anger, resentment, a feeling of being

displaced by many white Americans that this dream that was their dream has been taken away from them because of the accomplishments, the opportunities of others. And what we see in this shooting where someone is hunting black people is the accumulation of anti-black rhetoric. So you're saying that we're not just seeing individual racist attacks, but this is part of a broader structural racist system within the United States? I would say that, sir. And I'm a pastor and I'm a psychologist and I study movements. And I would say this is a movement. I would say this is a curated, cultivated movement against blackness that frankly starts with Thomas Jefferson and his notes on the state of Virginia, where he has a suspicion that black people are inferior to whites. And it is built into laws. It's built into an economy, like the economy of America is built on the backs of African people. I would say the anomaly are the seasons of black flourishing, right? The seasons of black power, the seasons of black equality, the election of President Obama. I think white people in America, some of them lost their minds when we elected a black man as president. And now Trumpism, DeSantisism has given license to this kind of violence that would stop black flourishing. The White House has said that the U.S. needs to tackle white supremacy. How do you practically tackle this issue? I'm a pastor of the most incredible, multi-ethnic, multi-racial, multi-gendered, queer-affirming community called Middle Church. And how I tackle this is every day creating opportunities for people to find what I would call a boon to. I am who I am because you are who you are. To disrupt the racism and white supremacist ideology in America is to create laboratories of community. That's a mindset change, Anne. But I wonder practically, politically, what do you want to hear or perhaps not hear from some of the current crop of political leaders in America? Thank you for that beautiful question. I want the mindset change. Many of the people who are speaking these white supremacist ideologies say they're Christians. The mindset change starts with our core beliefs. Let's enact love as a public ethic.

The Reverend Dr. Jackie Lewis speaking to Rob Young. The French countryside has become the setting for increasingly violent attacks by environmental activists against farms and agriculture. In the South, activists recently destroyed several thousand young apple trees after their owner, who had gone organic, switched back to conventional farming. This report from John Lawrence, not far from the town of Levoire. Farm manager Michel Vieira snaps off an apple tree shoot. That's what they did, he says, 18,000 times. Outside this three hectare plot, apples are ripening in the summer heat. But here, where six farm workers spent a good part of spring grafting young trees onto rootstock, their work was destroyed in one night by a group of what the French government now calls eco-terrorists. It makes me really angry, of course it does. They call themselves environmentalists, but uprooting trees is against nature. 2023 has seen a sharp increase in what French environmentalists themselves call operation coup de poing, punch operations. The biggest was at a place called Saint-Solene in the west of France, where thousands of activists trying to stop farmers building a reservoir fought a pitch battle with thousands of gendarmes. 250 people were injured, 50 seriously, five critically. The government banned a group called Earth Uprising after Saint-Solene, though that ban has now been suspended by the Constitutional Council.

Among other recent incidents, militants entered greenhouses and destroyed lily of the valley, accused of using too much water and sand, and lettuces said to be experimental and chemical fertilizer dependent. Back in Laval, Mayor Bernard Carrillon says a mysterious group calling itself the thistle that has claimed responsibility for the apple farm attack is typical of a new very left-wing eco-extremism. In its communique, this group aligns itself with the radical environmentalism that is on the rise in France. It treats its adversaries as enemies because they're in favour of economic growth and believe that it's thanks to research and industry that we are going to meet the challenge of climate change. A donkey snorts in a field belonging to a smallholder, Jean-Luc Hervé, a member of the Peasants Confederation, an environmentally radical farmers union founded by the sheep breeder Josée Beauvais, who made a name for himself by

dismantling, as he put it, a McDonald's and destroying fields of genetically modified maize. Monsieur Hervé says he understands the attack on the Laval farm.

This industrial structure has been committing environmental irregularities for years, pesticide spraying in windy weather, or when they lit fires to protect their trees from the frost, and sent 20 people to hospital with smoke intoxication. So this sort of reaction, though it might be regrettable, is to be expected.

A recent poll shows 85% of French people oppose the sort of direct action increasingly adopted by environmentalists in France, but the eco-radical minority is an active one.

Following the ill-fated banning of the Earth Uprising Collective, 180 groups were formed around the country in support of the organisation. This war in the French countryside has perhaps only just begun. John Lawrence, reporting. Now, those of you with a squeamish disposition may want to cover your ears. Surgeons in Australia have pulled an eight-centimetre-long parasitic roundworm, alive and wriggling from the brain of a patient. Sanjay Sanyanayake, Associate Professor of Medicine at the Australian National University, based at Canberra Hospital, told Michelle Hussain first about the patient. It started off many months before the brain surgery, when she presented with these sort of non-specific symptoms, diarrhea, tummy pain, a cough, and she had abnormalities on a CAT scan in her liver and her lungs. And at that time, there were lots of diagnostic possibilities. Then Clever Person decided to do an MRI of the brain and found an abnormality in the front part of her brain. So she came back to our hospital and one of our neurosurgeons took a biopsy of it, wondering if it's cancer, is it an abscess, is it something else. And she and everyone that operating theatre were shocked when, with some forceps, she pulled out a

wriggling eight-centimetre worm. It was very much alive. Then we sent it to a parasitologist up the road in Canberra who specialized in animal parasites and it was alive when he got it too, but then he killed it. Had you ever seen anything like that or heard of cases like that? Had this essentially moved all the way through her body and grown in her body? Look, this is an unusual case because it's the first time that this particular parasite has been found to infect a human. So it's another new infection in the world. In terms of do we ever see worms appear in brains that has happened before, but certainly the way in which this happened and discovered was a very dramatic scenario indeed. How would she have become infected with it? So to understand that, we need to understand the life cycle of the parasite. Now normally, it lives in carpet pythons, so snakes. And it's excreted in the poo or the feces of the snake, which has got the parasite eggs in it. What we hypothesize here is that this lady, our patient, collected local

grasses, native grasses, which she used for cooking. And we think those grasses would have been contaminated by python feces and the parasite eggs. So through those contaminated grasses, she would have become infected herself. How did she react when she came around and was told what you'd found? We're all horrified and we're many degrees separated from her. So it was that poor lady's brain that was involved. So obviously she was horrified. But at the same time, we finally had a diagnosis for her. We finally had an opportunity to give directed treatment for her. So I think there was relief as well as horror. What an astonishing story.

And that's all for us for now. But there will be a new edition of the Global News podcast later.

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The editor is Karen Martin. I'm Nigel Adderley. Until next time, goodbye.