

## [Transcript] Global News Podcast / World's top court to weigh in on climate change

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Ich bin Janet Jalil und in den ersten Stunden der 30. März sind diese unsere Hauptstunde. Der UN-Generale hat die Welt's höchste Kurs zu geben, eine legale Opinion auf die Übersetzung von Ländern zu kombatieren.

Pope Francis ist in der Spiritärin-Infektion in der Hospital. Wir hören die latesten von der Gwyneth Paltrow-Ski-Axident-Case in Utah, in dem sie ein Tril für die reiche Menschen genannt hat.

Auch in diesem Podcast. King Charles ist in Deutschland willkommen mit einem Gunsalute und ein paar neue Fans.

Ich bin so spezial. Ich kann nicht glauben. Ich habe nur mit dem King gesprochen. Ich habe nicht gedacht, dass er uns kommt und ich kann nicht die Worte finden, um das zu beschreiben.

Das ist der wichtigste Global-Move auf Klimatreaktion, seit dem 2015 Paris-Aggrenz.

Der UN-Generale hat eine Resolution geadopt, die die Welt's höchste Kurs zu geben, eine legale Opinion auf die Klimatreaktion von Ländern zu geben.

Es ist so entscheidend.

Die Landmark-Vote war gebraucht durch die Worte. Es folgt eine vierjährige Kampagne, lediglich der Pacific Island Nation von Vanuatu.

Die Opinion von der International Court of Justice wird nicht legale Binding sein. Es will, dass es die Länder auf Klimatreaktion betrifft.

Heute haben wir ein Wunsch für die Klimatreaktion der oberen Proportionen. Ich zeige heute mit den Leuten von Vanuatu, die noch von der Verletzung von zwei zurück- bis zurück-Syclots von diesem Monat,

verursacht von den Fossilfühlen und den Grün-Haus-Ermittlungen, die sie nicht verantwortlich sind. Ein Korrespondent, Neda Taufik, hat mein Kollege Ross Atkins mehr über das, was die Resolution bedeutet.

Die kleinen Nationen und die anderen sind von Klimatreaktionen verursacht.

Aber wir wissen, dass sie nur eine kleine Faktion an den Grün-Haus-Ermittlungen betrifft.

Das betrifft von den Universitätsstudien von den Pacific Islands, die sagen, dass Vanuatu und andere die United Nations General Assembly gehen.

Das betrifft die International Court of Justice, um zu klären, was die International Law sagt, um die Länder zu betreffen,

um die Wärme und die Temperaturen zu beschreiben.

Und auch, was die Konsequenzen für die Länder, die das Gesetz und den Grün-Haus-Ermittlungen verabschieden.

Also, das wird Zeit nehmen. Die Länder können ihre Aufmerksamkeit an den Grün-Haus-Ermittlungen betreffen.

Es dauert ca. 18 Monate, um diese Vorschläge zu bekommen.

Aber bereits sind viele, die das Landmark-Resolution nennen, auch der Prime Minister von Vanuatu und die 18 Grün-Haus-Ermittlungen, die wirklich mit dieser Kampagne stecken, in dieser Resolution zu championieren. Und sie sagen, dass das Klimareaktion gebraucht ist.

Und, you know, Roz, you were talking earlier about those other lawsuits.

Well, reportedly, there are about 2,000 climate-related lawsuits.

And even though this wouldn't be kind of a binding decision from the International Court of Justice, nevertheless, it would kind of add to the legal, you know, the legal context, you could say, in regards to how these other courts could look at their cases.

But just so I'm clear, and I'm just reading some of the copy that's being filed into the newsroom, not all of the biggest emitters in the world are supporting this, right?

That's right. Vanuatu tried extremely hard to get the world's biggest polluters on board, but we have heard from the United States, a representative for the Biden administration, said that they think diplomacy, not going to international courts, is the way to address some of the issues related to climate change.

The most effective path forward, they say.

But, I mean, if we look, Roz, I mean, one of the key issues we're talking about here is financing. And the UN says that the amount of money needed to help countries adapt to the changing climate to help those smaller nations that are disproportionately affected.

Well, they said that funding is only about a tenth of the amount that's needed right now.

So funding has fallen short. There's a wide gap.

But these big countries haven't really said definitively how much they will contribute to help combat climate change and help those countries.

So that could be part of what the court looks at, what are some of the financial obligations these countries have.

But the UN Secretary General and others are saying that they hope this also helps guide not just the UN's policy, but other countries' commitments under the Paris Agreement and in their national legislation to be more bold in how they combat climate change.

Pope Francis has been taken to hospital in Rome, where he's been treated for a respiratory infection. In a statement, the Vatican said the Pope, whose 86 had been struggling with breathing difficulties and would need to spend a few days receiving medical treatment.

Harry Farley reports.

Pope Francis appeared in good health and spirits at his usual audience in St. Peter's Square.

But later in the afternoon, he was unexpectedly taken to hospital.

The Vatican spokesman said this was for a previously scheduled check-up.

But Italian media questioned that, saying a television interview with the Pope had been cancelled at the last moment.

A second statement, released by the Vatican later, said Francis had complained of breathing difficulties in recent days, but the tests showed he did not have COVID-19.

This is one of the busiest times of the year for the Pope, with a Palm Sunday Mass this weekend and Holy Week and Easter celebrations next week.

The Vatican said the Pope was touched by the many messages he had received and grateful for the prayers.

Harry Farley.

Without cobalt, the modern world wouldn't be able to function.

The chemical element is found in almost every tech gadget that uses a lithium-powered battery, whether that be smart phones, laptops or tablets.

And it also powers electric cars, a key part of the strategy to fight climate change.

Most of these glossy items lies a dark reality.

Most of the toxic but lucrative substance is found in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

And the people who mine it do so for very low wages, often in dangerous conditions.

Now activists are urging the big global corporations, which make billions from cobalt, to increase the pay of Congolese miners.

We heard more from our Africa regional editor Will Ross.

The mines are pretty tough from the reports that have been done.

We know that the workers receive pretty low pay, partly because so many are hired as subcontractors.

So they're not hired essentially by the large companies that run the mines.

So they're kind of easily exploited by what you could call middlemen.

But previous reports have looked at the kind of long working hours, degrading treatment, discrimination.

Some elements of racism and unsafe working conditions.

But obviously there is another side to the whole cobalt industry,

which is the mines that are outside the control of the large companies and not regulated.

So the informal mines.

And that's where certainly quite a lot of children have been mining and the safety conditions are very poor and they're a frequent accident.

So there are sort of two separate sides to it.

So poor safety conditions, sometimes children being involved.

What's the average wage for a miner in Congo?

So if we look at the reports that have been done into the formal sector, what these two organisations found out, one of them is called RAID.

That's a UK based organisation and CAJJ, which is based in Colwaysy in Southern Congo.

They found that most of the employees were subcontractors and most of them were earning below \$402 a month.

That was research done in 2021.

And at that time they looked at how much money you really needed

in order to bring up a family and not just put food on the table,

but look after your accommodation, school uniforms for the children, all kinds of running costs.

Food is obviously a big issue at the moment with the rising cost of living.

And what they've done with this latest report is they've found out

that basically in order now to look after your family,

that amount that you need has shot up to around \$480 a month due to inflation.

And yet the salaries that they're paid have not changed.

So in effect they're being paid, again, not nearly enough

in order to bring up their families.

The general message from these two organisations is that these multinational mining corporations

earn billions of dollars, turn over billions of profits, and it wouldn't take a huge jump for them to be able to pay all of their workers enough to look after their families. And they're not doing that at the moment, is what these organisations are saying. Will Ross, the British newspaper The Guardian has apologised after learning that it was founded in 1821 on wealth created from slavery. The Scott Trust, which owns The Guardian, also says it will invest around \$12 million, or £10 million, over the next decade in a programme of restorative justice. Catherine Weiner is the editor of The Guardian, and she told Sarah Montague about what they've been able to establish. We've known forever that The Guardian's founder, John Edward Taylor, ist der Cotton Merchant in Manchester, und dass der Cotton-Industrie relied on the enslavement of people in the Caribbean and the US and elsewhere. But somehow we've not quite seen it properly, and we commissioned some historians to look into it, and they discovered that indeed nine of the 11 people who funded The Guardian had links to cotton and therefore slavery, and one of the funders, in fact, owned a plantation in Jamaica, so owned 122 slaves, and the founder himself, John Edward Taylor, as a Cotton Merchant also profited. At the time that The Guardian was founded, it was in favour of the abolition of slavery. That's right, in fact, even the funder who owned his own plantation and owned slaves was in favour of the abolition of slavery, and there's some really interesting work about cognitive dissonance and how people sort of persuaded themselves that things certain, behaving a certain way and thinking a certain way was compatible. It's really interesting. It's what, a form of hypocrisy. Cognitive dissonance is probably the phrase I'd use, but I guess it is, yeah. There's quite a lot in this country that's been really unexamined about the sources of wealth, the sources of privilege, how society is constructed. At all levels of society, it deserves further examination, and so we've got this podcast series launching next week, and it's a long-term project. The Scott Trust have committed a considerable sum for a decade so that we can try and look at all the relevant aspects journalistically. But the £10 million, are you going to try to track down the descendants of those who were enslaved by the founders? So, historians tell us that's a really difficult thing to do.

The enslaved, their names are very rarely recorded.  
Their surnames are not recorded at all.  
It's not like a positive census.  
It's sort of, this person was sold to this person.  
And it's very affecting, actually.  
There'll be a baby age one month old and an old man age 90,  
and they're all listed as enslaved.  
And so there's a separate project that the Scott Trust is doing,  
which is a sort of reparative justice work  
with the community in Jamaica,  
the community in the Sea Islands off the US.  
But I think it's also worth acknowledging  
that no amount of money is enough.  
We're just one company.  
And the most important thing  
is that we try and inspire other institutions  
to look at their own history.  
I mean, The Guardian, of course, is known  
for its sort of activism journalism,  
not least on matters like the Windrush  
and Black Lives Matter.  
Do you see that as part of the reparations necessary?  
I wouldn't describe it as activism journalism.  
I'd say sort of investigative journalism.  
And we definitely expose some of the great outrageous,  
sort of racist outrageous, the ones you mentioned,  
and as absolutely an important part of what we do.  
And yes, we'd love to do more of that sort of work.  
Catherine Beiner, editor of The Guardian Newspaper,  
here in Britain.  
Can a dormant four-decade-old nuclear reactor  
that's never been run be revived  
and put safely into operation?  
That's the question that's now stirring controversy  
in the Philippines.  
In the 1970s, the dictator Ferdinand Marcos  
put his country on a path to become the first nation  
in Southeast Asia with nuclear power.  
But when he lost office in 1986, his plan was frozen.  
The Bhutan plant, which had just been completed, was mothballed.  
Now, nearly 40 years later,  
the dead dictator's son wants to revive his father's dream.  
Rupert Wingfield Hayes reports from the Bhutan.  
I'm at a place called the Bhutan Peninsula.

In front of me here is what should have been the Philippines' first nuclear power plant. This plant was built on the orders of Ferdinand Marcos back in the 1970s. It was supposed to come online in 1986, but then Marcos was brought down, his dictatorship ended, and this plant was mothballed. Nearly four decades later, there is now another Ferdinand Marcos in the Presidential Palace in Manila, and he's determined to finish what his father started. The man leading his campaign is in a white helicopter, currently circling the plant, looking for a place to land. Congressman Mark Colanco is the abulliant nephew of another Ferdinand Marcos. But these days, he is a key supporter of President Marcos and an enthusiast for nuclear power. Look at those electrical runs. Soon we're deep inside the plant, and ahead of us is the concrete containment structure that surrounds the nuclear reactor vessel, the very heart of any nuclear plant. This is better built than the ones in the United States. There's a lot of nuclear power, so this is the control room, wow, this looks like a movie set. This is 1970s technology, it's all analog, there's nothing digital about this at all, all the readouts, all the dials are analog, all the switches, and I guess the question here is, how is this going to be updated if they're really going to get this plant online? Renovating an old plant like this has been done by Marcos, in the U.S. State of Tennessee. The reference case for me is Watts Bar 2, which was initiated six years prior to this plant. They mothballed it just like this plant. In 2009, they decided, let's finish this plant. In 2016, it became America's newest nuclear plant. The congressman's enthusiasm to get this plant running is not shared by everyone. People who live near the Bataan plant look at what happened to those living around the Fukushima plant in Japan and fear the same could happen to them.

Here in the Philippines,  
it's always being devastated by typhoons  
and we have a lot of earthquakes.  
Derek Kabe is a leader of the nuclear-free Bataan movement.  
It's a sleeping monster,  
that's why we cannot let the monster be awake again.  
But opinion polls show the majority of Filipinos  
are now behind the Marcos plan  
and there's one big reason.  
They're electricity bills.  
This is really a typical poor neighbourhood of Metro Manila.  
It's pretty squalid conditions.  
They said one toilet between ten households  
and when the prices of food or electricity go up,  
let alone double as they have in the last year.  
These people really struggle.  
On a street corner,  
outside her ramshackled house,  
I meet Marilu Kalika,  
a 47-year-old mother of six.  
She couldn't pay her bills  
because the food, other house necessities,  
those prices gone up.  
So, because that's their priority right now,  
they haven't paid for three months  
and she already received the discount.  
At the Bataan nuclear plant,  
we're now inside the main reactor building  
and Congressman Koanko is in full flow with his pitch  
for why the Philippines needs nuclear power.  
Before Russia attacked the Ukraine,  
the price of electricity was around 10 pesos per kilowatt hour.  
Today, it's like 1950.  
2022, there's another energy crisis.  
Fossil fuel again.  
And there's another Marcos sitting as president.  
Over the decades, they have tried multiple times  
to revive this plant.  
All have ended in failure.  
But now, with a Marcos back in power in Manila,  
those who want to revive the Philippines nuclear program  
may have the best chance in at least three decades.  
And that report was by Rupert Wingfield Hayes.  
Still to come.

Three, two, one.

It was a giant lethal lamb kind.

You could say it was almost unique.

He was part of NASA's mission to the moon last year.

Now, Sean The Sheep is back on Earth.

At normal transactions.

Some kind of cyber attack on a bank.

Tens of millions of dollars.

Something I don't think anybody has seen before.

It's a cyber criminal group.

From the BBC World Service.

The Lazarus Heist is back for Season 2.

It was really like in the movies.

Find out more at the end of this podcast.

Welcome back to the Global News Podcast.

Police in Bangladesh have arrested a journalist from a leading daily under a controversial media law after it published a story that criticised rising food prices.

Samsa Zaman Shams is accused of writing a fabricated report.

Our South Asia editor, Ambrasan Itirajan, has more details.

His comments were seen as increasing frustration among people from the low income group on escalating food prices.

The article went viral.

Now, the reporter is being accused of smearing the image of the government with their false news.

Several rights activists have denounced the arrest, saying the government is using the draconian act to clamp down on freedom of the press and criticism.

The government of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina denies the accusations.

A local think tank says, around 280 journalists have been charged under the Digital Security Act since it was enacted in 2018.

The global media rights watchdog, Reporters Without Borders, ranked Bangladesh 162 out of 180 countries in last year's World Press Freedom Index, below Russia and Afghanistan.

Ambrasan Itirajan.

The trial continues of the Hollywood actor Gwyneth Paltrow, who's been sued by a retired eye doctor after a collision seven years ago on a ski slope in the US state of Utah.

Terry Sanderson is suing Ms. Paltrow for \$300,000, alleging she crashed into him.

He says the incident left him with brain damage and broken ribs.

Ms. Paltrow has counter sued for \$1.

Our West Coast correspondent Sophie Long gave this update to my colleague James Reynolds from Park City in Utah.



This is day seven of what we're expecting to be an eight-day trial and currently on the stand is a neurologist called by the defence by Gwyneth Paltrow's lawyers. We heard a lot of neurological and expert witnesses last week who were trying to call by his lawyers, who were trying to set out exactly how Terry Sanderson has been affected by this accident that took place in 2016. And now we're hearing from expert witnesses called by her side, who are trying to paint a picture of a man who's experiencing problems that are in line with someone of his age with his medical history. He is now 76, so he's a mature man. And so fairly dry evidence this morning so far. Nothing like what we saw on Friday when we heard from Gwyneth Paltrow herself. So she took to the stand and that was the first time we heard from either of the people directly involved in this accident. We heard from Terry Sanderson yesterday. So day seven now of what we're expecting to be an eight-day trial. We're expecting to hear closing arguments tomorrow. These things are a little fluid, of course, but the judge seems to be running quite a tight ship. And then, of course, it will all be down to the jury. What they have to decide is who crashed into who on that ski slope of Park City in 2016. Now, this is a luxury ski resort. It draws throngs of celebrities every year, who come here, of course, for the Sundance Film Festival. So lots of interest in this online and on social media. People referring to this as a trial, really, that's about rich people's problems. But at the heart of this, there was an accident that took place and Terry Sanderson and his lawyers are claiming that it left him with brain damage and four broken ribs. Now, the damages being sought are minimal by United States standards. \$300,000 he's seeking, and she has countersued Ms. Paltrow for \$1. So, this really, any victory will be a moral one. There've been animations online or attempted recreations of what might or might not have happened on the ski slope. Oh, yeah, there's been a huge amount of interest in this trial on social media. People are having a field day with their memes.

There are memes galore about Gwyneth Paltrow and some of the answers she gave giving evidence on Friday. She was asked at one point how the accident had affected her and she replied, well, I lost half a day skiing. So, there've been lots of memes about that. Lots of people calling it the White Lotus Trial, a reference to the award-winning series. Basically, they're saying this is about rich people's problems. Gwyneth Paltrow went viral when she covered her face in one of the early days of the trial with a blue Notebook branded with her initials. And social media users were quick to identify that as a 250-pound Notebook. But it's not all directed at Gwyneth Paltrow. Tery Sanderson, Tery Sanderson, has also been the subject of some mockery himself. He said at one point when he was giving evidence that he was asked how it had affected him and he talked about things he could no longer do, which included wine tasting. Sophie Lung in Utah. Now to Germany. Gunn Salutes greeted King Charles III as he arrived in Berlin with the Queen Consort Camilla for his first overseas State-Visit as monarch. Then at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin they met the German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier. Speaking at a reception at the Bellevue Palace, President Steinmeier said the visit marked a significant moment in relations between the two countries. It is a great personal pleasure for me and of course a great honour to welcome your Majesty, King Charles, together with your Wife, Queen Consort Camilla, on your State-Visit to Germany today. This visit, your first abroadist king, is a great personal gesture and I think an important sign for Anglo-German relations. Later at a state banquet, King Charles said that Britain and Germany stood united with Ukraine over its war with Russia. We stand side by side in protecting and advancing our shared democratic values. This is epitomised so clearly today as we stand together with Ukraine in defence of freedom and sovereignty

in the face of unprovoked aggression.

In the Royal Walkabout, King Charles and Queen Consort Camilla also met some of the people who had come out to greet them including a group of teenage girls.

I'm so speechless, I cannot believe, I just talked to the king.

I thought that we were going to be just somewhere in the corner and we're not going to see him in person.

I didn't thought that he was going to come to us and I cannot find the words to describe this.

Our Royal Correspondent, Daniela Relf, who's travelling with King Charles, told us more about the reception he's been getting in Germany. It is given the king and the queen concert quite a welcome today. It was, of course, supposed to be the second leg of this state visit with France going first.

But once that was postponed, the French leg, it was down to the Germans to lead on this, the king's first state visit overseas.

And it is the small gestures, the little things that the Germans are doing that is really quite significant and gives you a flavour of the red carpet being rolled out.

As the plane carrying the king and the queen concert landed a little earlier today, two German fighter jets escorted it into land.

Then, when the couple arrived at the Brandenburg Gate, there was a full ceremonial welcome for them.

That is the first time post-war that a head of state has been given that kind of welcome in Germany.

And tomorrow the king will address the Bundestag, the German parliament.

Again, the first time a British monarch has done that.

So there are some really significant moments that give this particular visit that extra bit of status.

So Daniela, he didn't make it to France this time round anyway, but it's deeply significant that the king's first overseas trip was planned for the EU's two leading powers.

Ja, absolutely.

When the queen died last September, there was some thinking that perhaps the king's first overseas trip would be to a Commonwealth country, reinforcing those relationships and his place as head of the Commonwealth.

But these state visits happen on the advice of the British government.

And it was pretty clear that the British government wanted the king to come to Europe,

and in particular France and Germany,  
the two powerful neighbours of the UK,  
that the thinking here is pretty obvious  
in terms of post-Brexit relations.

This visit has a chance to use that soft diplomacy  
to try and shore up relationships and friendships,  
and that is what we'll be seeing here  
and happening here over the course of the next couple of days.  
And a lot of pomp and ceremony.

But do state visits like this still have a big impact in the 21st century?

Well, I think the problem with state visits  
is how do you judge their success?

I think with this particular one,  
it is about shifting the mood  
and building bridges post-Brexit.

You know, it's probably not going to warrant  
a great big political change  
or even suddenly turn you into a monarchist if you're not one.

But it does create a backdrop  
and an undercurrent of goodwill and friendship.

And that's important after the business that surrounded the Brexit debate.

So, I think that the King's soft diplomacy here  
will help create an atmosphere  
on which the British government can then build  
and improve Anglo-German relations.

Daniela Relf.

Listeners of a certain vintage may remember the Muppet's sketch  
Pigs in Space.

Well, two decades later, another Farmyard favourite,  
Sean the Sheep, has enjoyed his own out-of-this-world adventure.

A model of the popular animated movie character  
was the passenger on NASA's  
recent real-life Artemis mission around the moon,  
but has now returned to Earth.

Our science correspondent, Jonathan Amos,  
was at Sean's party at Aardman Studios in Bristol,  
here in England.

Three, two, one.

Booster's indignation.

It was a giant, lethal lamb kind.

You could say it was almost unique.

When NASA's immense Artemis rocket lifted off Earth in November,  
there was a special passenger along for the ride.

On top, strapped into a capsule,

was one of the models they used  
to make the Sean the Sheep stop-motion animated features.  
Sean got his astronaut wings  
by being a mascot for the European Space Agency,  
a partner on NASA's lunar programme.  
Anisa wanted to celebrate the sheep's exploits  
when they returned him to Aardman Studios,  
where they make the movies.

Hey!

This certificate confirms that Sean is the first astronaut  
to go to the moon and back again.

Taking part in the ceremony was Rosemary Cougan,  
a Briton who's just about to start  
astronaut training with Issa.

I think Sean going to space has been an incredible way  
to engage the public.

It's an absolute thrill to be thinking about  
following in Sean's footsteps,  
going around the moon, getting involved  
with all the Artemis missions.

It would be an absolute pleasure to do that  
and we'll see what the future holds, definitely.

In this video, we'll see what the future holds.

And we'll see what the future holds.

And we'll see what the future holds.

And we'll see what the future holds.

Sean the Sheep, ending that report by Jonathan Amos.

And that's all from us for now,

but there will be a new edition  
of the Global News Podcast later.

If you want to comment on this podcast  
or the topics covered, you can send us an email.

The address is [globalpodcast@bbc.co.uk](mailto:globalpodcast@bbc.co.uk).

You can also find us on Twitter  
at Global NewsPod.

This edition was produced by Alice Adley.

It was mixed by Mike Adley  
and the editor is Karen Martin.

I'm Jeanette Jaleel.

Until next time, goodbye.

A series of increasingly sophisticated cybercrimes  
in carefully orchestrated around the world.

The attraction to target ATMs is fairly obvious.

I mean, a full of cash.

It was just like a block and a drop.  
Put these cards, put any pin number and you get money.  
U.S. investigators say the heists are being carried out  
by the Lazarus Group, a criminal hacking gang  
who is said to be working under the orders  
of the North Korean state.  
Tens of millions of dollars for the North Koreans.  
These actors are not as anonymous as they think they are.  
The group's goal?  
To steal money, to help fund the country's  
growing ballistic missile and nuclear program.  
But despite evidence suggesting otherwise,  
North Korea denies any involvement.  
In Season 2 of the Lazarus Heist  
from the BBC World Service,  
we're following the latest twists and turns  
in the incredible story of the Lazarus Group Hackers.  
And piles and piles of stolen cash.  
Over \$2 billion.  
We're at \$2.1 billion in stolen funds.  
Search for the Lazarus Heist.  
Wherever you get your BBC Podcasts.  
This week on the podcast Spark and Fire.  
How to deal with creative conflict.  
We would get in fights.  
We got lots of fights.  
You have to have conflict for it to get strong.  
The network's furious, the studio's furious.  
How dare I?  
Here we have a little dissonance, don't we?  
On some of the videos,  
we have a little dissonance.  
We have a little dissonance.  
We have a little dissonance.