

The world in brief

Catch up quickly on the global stories that matter



Photograph: AFP via Getty Images

Marco Rubio, America's secretary of state, said an emergency meeting between American, Ukrainian and European officials in Geneva on Sunday was “[arguably the best](#)” yet regarding negotiations for peace in Ukraine. Andriy Yermak, the chief aide to Ukraine's president, said the parties were “moving forward” to “just and lasting peace”. Last week America presented Ukraine with a 28-point plan that looked like a Russian wish-list.

Israel killed Haytham Ali Tabatabai, a top **Hizbullah** commander, in an air strike on Beirut, Lebanon's capital. Mahmoud Qamati, another official from the Iran-backed militant group, said that the attack crossed a “red line” and that Hizbullah's leaders would decide whether to respond. It was the first [Israeli](#) strike on Beirut since June. Lebanon's health ministry said that five people were killed.

BHP, the world's largest mining company, walked away from a takeover bid for **Anglo American**, a competitor. BHP had tried and failed to buy the firm last year, but made a new approach after Anglo American announced plans to acquire Teck Resources, a Canadian company. That tie-up would create a copper-mining giant just as demand for the metal rises and [supply dwindles](#).

Canada and India agreed to resume talks for a bilateral free-trade deal. Mark Carney and Narendra Modi, the countries' prime ministers, announced that negotiations would resume after they met at the G20 summit in South Africa this weekend. Canada paused discussions in 2023 after accusing India's government of involvement in the [killing of a Canadian citizen and Sikh separatist](#). Mr Modi has denied the claim.

Jair Bolsonaro, a former president of Brazil, reportedly told a court that medicine-induced "paranoia" led him to tamper with his ankle monitor. Mr Bolsonaro has been on house arrest since August and was convicted in September of [plotting a coup in 2022](#). Police took him into custody on Saturday after Alexandre de Moraes, a supreme court judge, said that Mr Bolsonaro was a flight risk.

At least 50 of the 303 schoolchildren abducted by gunmen from a Catholic school in **Nigeria** on Friday escaped and were reunited with their families, according to a church group. The attack, the latest of three mass kidnappings in Nigeria over the past week, has prompted school closures. It also fuelled exaggerated claims of a "[Christian genocide](#)" by American conservatives.

Real Madrid presented plans to sell a 5% stake as part of a long-standing strategy to welcome external investors. The sale will modernise the club's ownership structure, converting thousands of its fee-paying fans (currently owners of a non-profit organisation) into shareholders. Real Madrid reported revenues of €1.1bn (\$1.2bn) last year, making it the world's [highest-earning club](#).

Figure of the Day: 279,300, the Galápagos visitor count in 2024—ten times the number of locals and six times the tally in 1993. [Read the full story here](#).



Photograph: EPA/Shutterstock

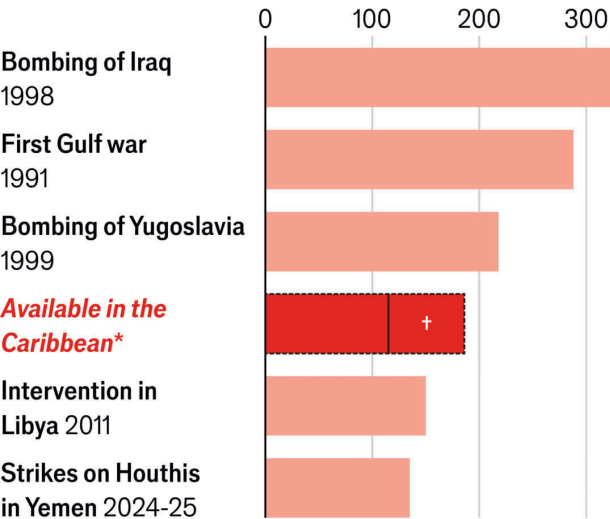
Building a case to strike Maduro

America keeps turning the screws on Venezuela. On Friday it warned airlines to “exercise caution” when flying in, out or over the country, prompting some to cancel flights. On Saturday it let slip that it would soon start a new phase of operations against the regime of [Nicolás Maduro](#), without giving details. On Monday, the Cartel de los Soles, an ill-defined group of senior regime figures, supposedly headed by Mr Maduro himself, will officially become a “foreign terrorist organisation”.

The designation makes it a criminal offence to give “material support” to the group, but does not give President Donald Trump new powers for military operations. America is already bombing alleged drug-running boats, and has deployed many warships off Venezuela’s coast, including an aircraft-carrier. All this seems aimed at intimidating the Venezuelan army into toppling Mr Maduro. But if the sabre-rattling doesn’t work, labelling him a narco-terrorist will [bolster the political case](#) for escalation, such as air strikes on Venezuela’s soil.

The biggest war for a while

US Tomahawk missiles used in past campaigns



*Available at Nov 21st 2025, estimate

†Missiles on Gerald R. Ford carrier strike group

Source: CSIS



Photograph: Getty Images

Africa and Europe's missed opportunity

A gathering of two continental blocs—the African and European Unions—will kick off Africa's latest diplomatic summit on Monday in Luanda, Angola. They have plenty to discuss. Europe is Africa's largest export market, as well as a source of development and military [aid](#). Africa is a supplier of much-needed critical minerals and energy, as well a vital partner on migration.

But this summit, the 7th since the first installment in 2000, risks highlighting the blocs' shortcomings. In recent years, the AU has stood aside as [coups and wars](#) broke out across the continent. The EU talks of a partnership with Africa but its focus is often squarely on paying willing allies to crack down on illegal migration. Big promises on infrastructure and security co-operation have proved paltry in practice. Meanwhile both sides risk being left behind in a world increasingly influenced by America, [China](#) and rising middle powers. There is much to talk about in Angola, but whether that dialogue will translate to action is less clear.



Photograph: Getty Images

Singapore's economy powers on, for now

Global trade has had a brutal year. Donald Trump's tariffs have shattered the rules-based system on which many countries depended. Yet [exporters have adapted](#) fast. Last week Singapore, one of the world's most trade-dependent economies, reported that its non-oil domestic exports grew by 22% year on year in October, well above estimates. Shipments, particularly of electronics, to other Asian countries are more than offsetting declining sales to America. The city-state's inflation rate for October, released on Monday, was 1.2%—the highest rate since December 2024. That suggests economic momentum is growing.

Even so, trouble lies ahead. One reason is that a front-loading effect, whereby sales have been brought forward to avoid impending tariffs, will probably diminish. Meanwhile, planned American [levies on semiconductors](#) may soon hit Singapore hard. And if AI stocks crash, as some fear, Singapore's tech-reliant economy will feel the pain more than most.



Photograph: dpa

The threat to Germany's coalition

Friedrich Merz, Germany's chancellor, is struggling to keep his fragile coalition with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) together. The latest dispute is [over a draft pension bill](#), which is expected to be passed next month. The proposals would keep pensions at 48% of pre-retirement salaries beyond 2031. But a group of at least 18 young, conservative parliamentarians from Mr Merz's Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union are refusing to vote for the legislation.

They argue the measures will mean additional costs of €120bn (\$139bn) between 2032 and 2040, unfairly burdening the young. The bill is a priority for the SPD, even as elements of the party believe that arguments against it hold merit. With a majority of only 12 in parliament, [Mr Merz](#) must respond carefully. He could try to negotiate concessions from a stubborn SPD, or attempt to placate his party's mutineers. He could also postpone the vote, kicking the can down the road.



Illustration: The Economist

Daily Quiz

We will serve you a new question each weekday. On Friday your challenge is to give us all five answers and tell us the theme. Email your responses (and your home city and country) by 1700 BST on Friday to [\[email protected\]](#). We'll pick three winners at random and crown them on Saturday.

Monday: Which long-serving Canadian prime minister won elections in 1968, 1972, 1974 and 1980?

*Without an informed society,
science is going to be considered
an enemy.*

Stanford Robert Ovshinsky