

Catch up: Ukraine talks in Saudi; new Trump tariffs



America and **Russia** concluded four hours of talks in Saudi Arabia [about the war in Ukraine](#), the first direct meeting between American and Russian officials for three years. Volodymyr Zelensky was not invited. Later, when asked why Ukraine's president had been excluded, Donald Trump called him "grossly incompetent", blamed him for prolonging the war and retorted: "Where is all the money that's been given?" Then he suggested that Ukraine hold elections.

Mr Trump said he was considering **tariffs** "in the neighbourhood of 25%" on imports of cars, pharmaceuticals and semiconductors. Many of the [levies](#) would rise "substantially" over the year, he added. Mr Trump also said there would be room for negotiation and that the EU had already agreed to lower its barriers to American cars, which the bloc denied.

Jair Bolsonaro, Brazil's [hard-right former president](#), was formally charged with trying to stage a coup to overturn the election he lost to Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (known as Lula) in 2022. The

attorney-general accused Mr Bolsonaro—who denies wrongdoing—of leading a “criminal organisation” that falsely discredited the electoral system and encouraged groups of supporters to storm the three seats of government in Brasília, the capital, in January 2023.

Brazil joined **OPEC+**, an extension of the core [oil cartel](#).

Participation in the extended group makes adherence to the cartel’s mandates on production voluntary, not binding. In recent years Brazil has pumped more oil, becoming the world’s seventh-largest supplier. [Lula](#) wants regulators to allow drilling at the mouth of the Amazon river.

Iran charged two **British** citizens with espionage, local media reported. The married couple had been travelling the world by motorcycle when they were detained in the country in January; an Iranian official accused them of posing as tourists to collect information for “hostile and Western countries”. Britain’s foreign office advises against visiting [Iran](#), warning of “significant risk of arrest, questioning or detention”.

Israel withdrew its troops from much of southern **Lebanon** but stayed in five strategic positions, only partially fulfilling the terms of a ceasefire agreement. The UN said it was disappointed by the “delay” in the deal’s implementation. [Lebanon](#) also criticised the decision. Israeli politicians said that the move would protect residents in northern Israel, but did not specify how long troops would stay there.

The **ill health of Pope Francis**, who spent a fifth night in hospital in Rome, is worrying his flock. On Tuesday the Vatican said the [88-year-old pontiff’s](#) condition is “complex” following a diagnosis of pneumonia in both lungs, but that he “remains in good spirits”. His fragile state has already set off rumours about who might succeed him.

Figure of the day: \$18bn. Alibaba's market value gain on rumours that China's leaders are rehabilitating the company's founder, Jack Ma. [Read the full story.](#)

Ukraine makes its case to America



The arrival in Kyiv of Keith Kellogg, Donald Trump's special envoy for Ukraine, on Wednesday will be an opportunity for his host, President Volodymyr Zelensky, to calm the waters. In the past few days it appeared at times that American officials were [preparing to bully Ukraine](#) into a disadvantageous ceasefire deal.

Mr Zelensky is hoping to take the retired general to the frontlines, to show him things are not as dire as many appear to believe, and that his country is not interested in peace at any price. In line with that narrative, over the weekend Ukrainian forces carried out a series of successful counter-attacks near Pokrovsk, a logistics hub sought by Russia.

Mr Kellogg says that there is no intention of [imposing a peace deal on Ukraine](#). But given that he was excluded from recent talks between the Americans and the Russians in Riyadh, it is not clear whether he has much [influence with Mr Trump](#).

South Africa's pivotal budget



For more than a decade [South Africa's budgets](#) have followed a familiar pattern. The ruling African National Congress pledges to rein in public debt and accelerate economic growth. It then fails to do so.

Debt as a share of GDP has doubled since 2012, from 37.4% to an estimated 75% in 2024. The latest budget, due to be delivered by Enoch Godongwana, the finance minister, on Wednesday, ought to augur a change of direction. The International Monetary Fund is one of several bodies warning that South Africa's current path is economically unsustainable.

That is also true politically. The ANC's main coalition partner, the Democratic Alliance, is requesting a serious effort to reduce the debt ratio as a condition of its staying in the "[government of national unity](#)". But bond markets are sceptical about whether South Africa can reverse course: in the past month ten-year bond yields have spiked to more than 10%, the highest since the government took office last year.

CPAC is back



Right-leaning Americans will gather in Washington from Wednesday to Saturday for the Conservative Political Action Conference. The long-running event once served Republican politicians (and particularly presidential aspirants) to showcase their [vision of conservatism](#), while activists from around the country networked with each other. Its role has changed in the [Trump era](#).

Like the Republican Party at large, the conference has shifted its focus over the past decade to celebrating the current president. Donald Trump has spoken at the venue in the past but this time has not yet confirmed attendance. This year's event will be overshadowed by accusations that Matt Schlapp, chairman of the American Conservative Union, which runs CPAC, sexually assaulted a man earlier this month—the fourth reported incident of this nature in the past eight years. Mr Schlapp, who is married and has five children, denies the allegations. But the scandal hasn't kept leading Republicans away: J.D. Vance, the vice-president, will address the crowd on Thursday.

Violence and impunity in Mexico



Mexico's murder problem **continues** unabated, as a report by Human Rights Watch, to be published on Wednesday, sets out. Murder remains **alarmingly common**: the homicide rate is 26 per 100,000 people, over four times that in the United States. But more shocking is the extent of impunity: 90% of murders in Mexico go unpunished. Many of the killings are concentrated in certain towns, which rank among the world's most violent.

Claudia Sheinbaum, who became Mexico's president in October, has pledged to quell the violence. Her strategy focuses on better investigation and intelligence. But so far she has been unable to make a mark. That matters not just to Mexicans. Among the many things **America's president has grumbled** about regarding his southern neighbour are its gangs. Donald Trump's administration seems determined to get tough. It will soon name several Mexican groups as foreign terrorist organisations, potentially paving the way for unilateral military action—something Mexico can ill tolerate.

A sticky wicket in Pakistan



Pakistan is the second-most populous cricketing country in the world. Despite the legendary fervour of its fans, it has been 29 years since Pakistan last hosted an international tournament. That run ends on Wednesday when the Champions Trophy begins in Karachi, the country's largest city.

Pakistan's long-standing political [rivalry with India](#) has necessitated some big compromises. All matches in the tournament between the two are to be played at neutral venues until at least 2028. This time, that means the United Arab Emirates. If both teams reach the final, it will be held in Dubai.

India's financial and bureaucratic dominance of cricket has disadvantaged Pakistan for years. Its players are still unofficially banned from the Indian Premier League, the sport's most lucrative competition, and have few opportunities in other leagues where IPL owners have a presence—a political divide that even a shared love of cricket cannot begin to bridge.

Daily quiz



The Economist

We will serve you a new question each day this week. On Friday your challenge is to give us all five answers and, as important, tell us the connecting theme. Email your responses (and include mention of your home city and country) by 1700 GMT on Friday to QuizEspresso@economist.com. We'll pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners on Saturday.

Wednesday: Tony Stark is the real name of which Marvel super hero?

Tuesday: Which 1980s soft rock hit features the line "Sure as Kilimanjaro rises like Olympus above the Serengeti"?

**The man who cannot visualise a horse
galloping on a tomato is an idiot.**

André Breton