

Catch up: Europe warns against “dirty” Ukraine deal; car crashes into crowd in Munich



Kaja Kallas, the **European Union's** top diplomat, warned that “any quick fix is a dirty deal” for Ukraine, after [Donald Trump spoke to Vladimir Putin](#), Russia's president, on Wednesday. Mr Trump, who later talked to Volodymyr Zelensky, Ukraine's president, agreed that America would “immediately” [start talks with Russia](#) to end the war. The Kremlin said it was “impressed” by Mr Trump's position.

A car crashed into a crowd of people in **Munich**, a city in southern Germany, injuring at least 28 people. Police said that the driver was a 24-year-old Afghan asylum-seeker. Bavaria's premier, Markus Söder, said that the incident is believed to have been an attack. Local media reported that the driver hit a rally held by Verdi, a trade union.

A federal judge ruled that the **Trump administration** can proceed with a [buyout programme](#) for federal workers. Last week the judge

ordered the government to hold the scheme open, past its deadline of February 6th, while he considered its legality. After the ruling the government closed the scheme. On January 28th more than 2m federal workers were offered roughly eight months of pay and benefits to leave their jobs.

Merger talks between **Honda** and **Nissan** collapsed. The tie-up, which would also have included Mitsubishi Motors, a smaller firm, would have created a [Japanese carmaking titan](#) worth some \$60bn. Nissan, which expects to have lost more than \$530m in 2024, did not want to become a subsidiary of Honda, according to reports. The two firms said they would collaborate on developing electric vehicles.

Britain's [economy](#) grew by 0.1% in the final quarter of 2024, according to the Office for National Statistics. That beat analysts' expectations of a 0.1% drop and followed no growth between July and September. Last week the Bank of England halved its forecast for growth in 2025 to 0.75%.

Commerzbank said it would cut 3,900 jobs, a tenth of its workforce, in a bid to reduce costs. The lender said it would increase hiring outside Germany and raised its net-profit target to €3.8bn (\$4bn) in 2027, up from €3.6bn. Commerzbank, which is being eyed as a takeover target by [UniCredit](#), an Italian rival, hopes to reassure investors that it can thrive on its own.

Last year **China's** coal-plant construction reached its highest level in nearly a decade. It built 94.5 gigawatts of coal-power projects, accounting for 93% of the global total. Xi Jinping, the country's leader, had promised to "strictly control" coal-power projects and that [carbon emissions](#) would peak by 2030. China also installed a record 356 gigawatts of wind and solar capacity—4.5 times the European Union's additions.

Figure of the day: 30,000. The number of troops mobilised by Ukraine every month over the past year, according to President Volodymyr Zelensky. [Read the full story.](#)

Stress testing the Modi-Trump friendship



India's prime minister, Narendra Modi, visits Donald Trump at the White House on Thursday. Mr Modi hopes to revive the [friendship](#) they had during Mr Trump's first term. But the American president is more transactional, and certainly more [protectionist](#), than before.

Mr Modi will have to manage potential conflicts on three issues. With about 725,000 individuals, Indians are probably the third-largest group of [undocumented migrants](#) in America. Mr Trump has already started sending home handcuffed Indians on military aircraft, sparking fury in India. Still, India must show itself to be co-operative on deportations, while ensuring that its citizens are treated fairly.

On defence, Mr Trump will push India to buy more weapons from American manufacturers and prod it to support American policies to contain China. India is afraid that Musk-infused techno-nationalism could thwart its ambition to take a leading position in the global race to develop and spread critical technologies. Messrs Trump and Modi will smile for the cameras, but there will be straight talking in private.

Debating the future of Syria in Paris



On Thursday France hosts an international conference on Syria, the first outside the Middle East since the [fall](#) of the Assad regime in December. Ministers and officials from Europe, America, Turkey and the Arab world will join Asaad al-Shaibani, Syria's new foreign minister, for talks in Paris. The Europeans will stress the need for an inclusive government and co-ordinated regional efforts to stabilise and rebuild the country.

Mr al-Shaibani is expected to argue for sanctions to be lifted swiftly. [Ahmed al-Sharaa](#), the new Syrian president, has said that there is “no justification” to keep them. The European Union has already agreed to ease some of the penalties but most European countries remain cautious. They want to see evidence that Syria's new rulers respect the declarations they have made about broadening representation in government and respecting women's rights, and that they are serious about the fight against Islamic State.

Honda and Nissan's failed tie-up



The collapse of a [deal](#) that would see Honda and Nissan combine to become one of the world's biggest carmakers overshadowed the presentation of third-quarter results from both companies on Thursday. The Japanese firms abandoned a merger announced in December because Honda reportedly wanted to make Nissan, by far the weaker of the two, a subsidiary. Nissan was not prepared to cede so much autonomy. Honda also doubted that Nissan's restructuring plan, unveiled in November, went far enough to fix its failings.

A merger could have helped the new entity invest more money in electric vehicles, an area in which both firms lag behind Western and Chinese rivals. Honda and Nissan said on Thursday that they will continue a looser tie-up to develop EVs. But Nissan will now look for another saviour, too. Foxconn, a Taiwanese tech firm best known for making iPhones, harbours ambitions to be a significant force in electric carmaking. It may step forward.

The war on bureaucracy: Tusk follows Musk



“Enough with deregulation as a slogan, it’s time for concrete action,” Poland’s prime minister, Donald Tusk, announced this week. A growing number of [governments talk about cutting red tape](#). On Monday Poland nominated Rafal Brzoska, head of InPost, a Polish parcel-locker company, to be a deregulation tsar. He will reportedly present his ideas for how to spur entrepreneurship to a new advisory council on Friday.

Poland’s government hopes to unleash [more investment](#), which has been stifled by bureaucracy. Mr Tusk estimates investment could hit 650bn zloty (\$160bn) in 2025, a record. This week he will host executives from Google and Microsoft, both of which [run back offices](#) in the country, to discuss their next moves. More investment may help push economic growth to as much as 4% year on year, says Mr Tusk. That is ambitious, but not impossible: GDP grew 3.2% year on year in the final quarter of 2024, according to preliminary data released on Thursday.

The Berlin Film Festival



The 75th edition of the Berlin International [Film Festival](#) begins on Thursday, with a new director, Tricia Tuttle, who previously ran the BFI London Film Festival. The 199 films shown in the next fortnight range from political documentaries to playful cartoons. The festival opens with “The Light”, by German director Tom Tykwer (of “Run Lola Run” and “Babylon Berlin”) about a modern Berlin family whose life changes completely with the arrival of their new Syrian housekeeper.

World premieres include “Blue Moon”, by American director Richard Linklater, and “Strichka chasu” (“Timestamp”) by the Ukrainian director Kateryna Gornostai, about school life in Ukraine in times of war. One highlight is “Das Deutsche Volk” (“The German People”), a documentary about a racist attack in the German city of Hanau in 2020 in which nine people were killed. And this year’s special award for her life’s work will go to Tilda Swinton, a Scottish actress.

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.

Thursday: Which is the only number one single achieved by the singer-songwriter Neil Young?

Wednesday: Who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin?

**It's no use crying over spilt evils. It's
better to mop them up laughing.**

Eleanor Farjeon