

Catch up: South Korea impeaches another president; NATO boosts Baltic presence



Lawmakers in **South Korea** voted to impeach the acting president, **Han Duck-soo**. The former prime minister has held the office for less than two weeks after replacing Yoon Suk Yeol, who had been [forced out](#) over his brief attempt to [impose martial law](#). The opposition accused Mr Han of stalling the previous president's impeachment process. Choi Sang-mok, the finance minister, is the next to fill the hot seat.

Azerbaijan Airlines paused more than half of its flights to **Russia** following reports that Russian air defences were to blame for a [deadly crash](#) of one of its passenger planes in Kazakhstan on Wednesday. Azerbaijani officials have reportedly found that the flight was struck by Russian anti-aircraft fire. Russia warned against such "hypotheses". At least 38 of the 67 people on board died.

NATO will step up its military presence in the Baltic Sea following a suspected [act of sabotage](#) that damaged undersea power and telecommunications cables running between Finland and Estonia.

Estonia's navy said it would guard the remaining power cable; **Sweden's** coast guard also said it would increase surveillance of ships. Earlier **Finland** seized a tanker carrying embargoed Russian oil to investigate its involvement.

Israeli soldiers ordered some 350 patients and staff to evacuate from **Kamal Adwan hospital** in northern Gaza before torching sections of the [medical facility](#). Israel's army said that the hospital had served as a " Hamas terrorist stronghold". Earlier, dozens of Palestinians were killed in an [Israeli strike](#) in the area.

A soldier believed to be the first **North Korean** prisoner captured by Ukraine has died, according to South Korea's spy agency. He was reportedly seized in the Kursk region of Russia. Ukraine says that North Korea has [supported Russia's invasion](#) with more than 11,000 troops—and an estimated 3,000 of them have been killed or wounded. Neither [Russia nor North Korea](#) confirmed the claims.

Turkey's central bank lowered **interest rates** for the first time in nearly two years, but insisted that it remained wary about [inflation](#). Consumer prices increased by 47% year on year in November, down from 75% in May. The central bank said that the decline in inflation combined with a demand slowdown justified the cut, but stressed that future decisions would be made on a "meeting-by-meeting basis".

China approved the construction of the **world's largest hydropower dam** on the Yarlung Tsangpo river in Tibet. It would cost an estimated \$137bn to build. It would be the world's largest infrastructure project, expected to generate three times more power than the Three Gorges [dam in China](#). Since its announcement in 2020, the project has sparked rare protests in Tibet and provoked environmental and economic concerns downstream in India and Bangladesh.

Figure of the day: 26%. Revenue growth this year at the company whose boss we have crowned as the best CEO of 2024. [Read our annual assessment.](#)

Europe will plan for war



Until January 2nd we are looking ahead to next year's big stories. Today, what will shape Europe, the Middle East and Africa?

Donald Trump's return to the White House will be a bombshell moment for Europe. The continent's leaders, ministers and officials will try to persuade the new American administration to affirm its commitment to NATO and to continue sending aid to Ukraine. But they face steep odds. These discussions will probably unfold amid threats of a global trade war, including of American tariffs imposed on European goods. And although Mr Trump is unlikely to formally walk out of NATO, he could hollow it out.

As its principal security alliance withers, Europe will need to perhaps [double its goal](#) of spending 2% of GDP on defence. Rebuilding the continent's arms industries could take years. Europeans will also need to decide whether to reorientate the basis of their collective defence around other institutions, such as the European Union and regional military blocs such as the British-led Joint Expeditionary Force. It is hard to say which will be in shorter supply: [money or leadership](#).

Will Khamenei and Trump meet?



When Mr Trump last took office, in 2017, Iran was not destined to clash with America. He said he wanted a better deal than the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, negotiated by Barack Obama in 2015. Mr Trump sought restraints on Iran's regional proxies, but what he probably craved most was a photo-op with [Ayatollah Ali Khamenei](#). But the 85-year-old supreme leader deemed that Mr Trump was "not worthy". Tensions spiralled: America withdrew from the JCPOA and embargoed Iranian oil; Iran accelerated its nuclear programme.

Since then Mr Khamenei has signalled readiness to be friends with America. Mr Trump recently said that America must make a deal with Iran because the consequences of not having one were "impossible". If Iran abandons its drive for nuclear weapons, Mr Trump said as he cast his vote on November 5th, "I'd like them to be a very successful country." Can Mr Khamenei now [stomach that staged handshake](#)?

African economies will flourish



In October the IMF described a “two-track growth pattern” in sub-Saharan Africa. On one track are most of the 23 countries with sizable exports of non-renewable commodities such as oil, gold or diamonds. These include Angola, Nigeria and South Africa. As prices for their exports sagged, their GDPs per person have dropped in the past decade. Most resource-rich countries have also been focused more on dividing the spoils of the boom years than on using the proceeds to build resilient economies.

On the other track—one of faster average growth—are those countries less dependent on commodities. In 2025, the IMF says, nine of the [world’s 20 fastest-growing economies](#) will be in Africa. Most of these are non-resource-intensive states. Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and Tanzania, for example, are projected to grow by at least 6%. For all the faults of their politicians, it probably helps that, in the absence of a golden (or oily) goose, they have had to learn to look to other industries and services as sources of growth.

Britain's Labour government will fight itself



The Labour Party hates two things, runs the old joke: getting its own way, and each other. With a majority of 154 in the House of Commons, Sir Keir Starmer's government is perhaps the world's least constrained executive. Is it happy? Not really.

[Labour will spend 2025 fighting itself.](#) Some battles will be over policy: backbenchers will grumble that the government ought to start dealing more with Europe; others will worry about alienating Labour's new base of Eurosceptic voters. The two-child limit for child benefit will also divide the party. And questions about Sir Keir's leadership will at some point start to rumble and a not-so-subtle battle for succession will begin. A flurry of soft-focus profiles of cabinet ministers will appear in newspaper supplements: scruffy ministers will sharpen up; tubby ones will slim down. Still, If Labour can afford to spend 2025 fighting itself, it is because under the new Conservative leader, Kemi Badenoch, the main opposition party will be fighting everyone else.

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.

Friday: Which 1962 book by Rachel Carson described the harm to nature caused by the pesticide DDT?

Thursday: What erupts roughly every 90 minutes in Yellowstone National Park?

The winners of last week's crossword



Thank you to everyone who took part in our weekly crossword, published in the weekend edition of Espresso. The winners, chosen at random, were:

Amelia Cheng, Coquitlam, Canada

Gareth Davies, Burnham on Crouch, England

Sonsoles Ruedas, Madrid, Spain

They all gave the correct answers of [gingerbread](#), [gospel](#), [resin](#), [dinner](#). Our cruciverbalist is taking a short break before normal service resumes in January. You can also try our [special Christmas crossword](#).

Democracy is the best revenge.

Benazir Bhutto