

Catch up: France's government on the edge; Russia and Iran back Syria's dictator



Michel Barnier, **France's prime minister**, forced through a proposed budget without parliamentary approval. That could collapse his minority government, with a no-confidence vote expected as soon as Wednesday. Mr Barnier's government relies on the tacit support of the National Rally, the hard-right party of Marine Le Pen, for survival; it has opposed aspects of the €60bn (\$63bn) [fiscal package](#).

Russia and **Iran** emphasised their support for the government of Bashar al-Assad, the Syrian dictator, as Russian and Syrian air forces intensified their attacks on Syrian rebels in Idlib, a northwestern city. At least 400 people have died in recent fighting, according to a human-rights group. Rebels launched a [surprise offensive](#) last week, and have captured Aleppo, Syria's second city.

Hizbullah fired on a disputed border zone between Lebanon and Israel, its first attack since the [ceasefire](#) between Israeli forces and

the militant group began last week. Earlier the speaker of **Lebanon's** parliament accused Israel of a “flagrant violation” of the ceasefire after it struck southern Lebanon. At least two people were killed, according to Lebanon's government.

Olaf Scholz, **Germany's chancellor**, arrived in **Kyiv** as part of an unannounced trip to Ukraine. Mr Scholz said Germany would remain “Ukraine's strongest supporter in Europe”, and pledged an additional €650m (\$683m) in military aid. He is expected to meet Volodymyr Zelensky, Ukraine's president. It is Mr Scholz's second trip to Ukraine since [Russia's invasion](#) in 2022.

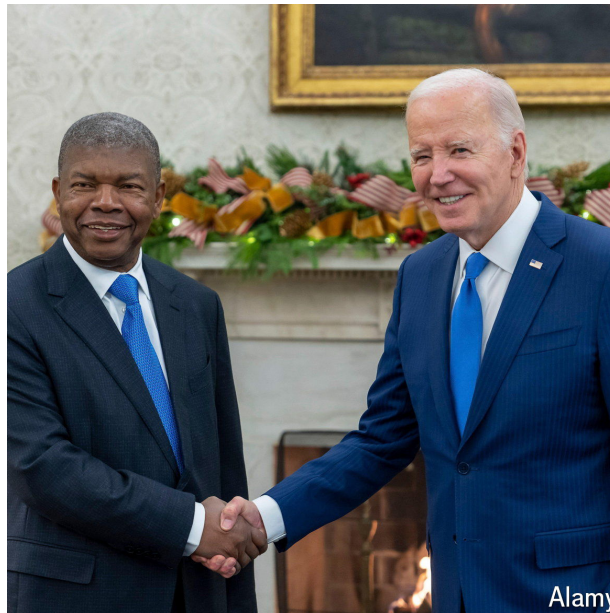
Georgian police arrested Zurab Japaridze, an opposition leader, during a fourth consecutive night of protests. The government said that 224 people have been detained in total. Last week the ruling Georgian Dream party said it would halt EU accession talks until 2028; protesters accuse the government of [cosying up to Russia](#). Salome Zourabichvili, the country's pro-European president, called for fresh elections.

Joe Biden pardoned his son, **Hunter Biden**, who had been [convicted](#) for illegally owning a gun and also faced several tax-related charges. For months America's president had insisted he would not use executive powers to help his son. But the president said Hunter had been “selectively, and unfairly, prosecuted” and that politics had “infected” the process of justice.

The **International Court of Justice** began hearings to help set legal guidelines on how countries should mitigate the impact of climate change. Representatives from 100 countries and organisations will present arguments before the court, which will issue an advisory opinion. The case begins after the end of COP29, the UN's climate conference, where [negotiators](#) made very modest progress.

Figure of the day: \$1bn, the economic losses caused by “clear-cutting”—removing all the trees in a given area—in the Brazilian Amazon between 2006 and 2019. [Read the full story.](#)

Why America is keen on Angola



On Monday Joe Biden will become the first American president to visit Angola—and the first to visit sub-Saharan Africa since 2015. The trip to the region’s second-largest oil producer is the culmination of seven years of strengthening diplomatic ties. Since João Lourenço became Angola’s president in 2017, he has turned his country’s focus to America, after decades of dependence on Russia for arms and on China for finance. America has been happy to reciprocate; it is keen to win friends in the global south to combat China’s influence.

Mr Biden will visit the centrepiece of Angola’s partnership with America: the Lobito Economic Corridor, an infrastructure project including a railway from Angola’s coast to the Congolese copperbelt. The project is likely to continue under Donald Trump, whose [Africa strategy](#)—to the extent he will have one—will probably focus on critical minerals, business deals and diluting China’s influence.

A boom for the world's arms producers



Major wars and mounting global tensions have been a boon for the world's 100 largest arms producers, according to a report by SIPRI, a Swedish think-tank, published on Monday. The revenues of big defence firms increased in 2023 to \$632bn, a 4.2% gain on the previous year.

It is perhaps surprising that the rise was not greater. SIPRI notes that the numbers do not yet reflect the scale of demand. Many companies are investing in new capacity to fulfil orders. But the biggest among them in America and [Europe](#), which work closely with governments, need more time to adjust complicated supply chains.

However, the revenues of [Russia's](#) main arms company, Rostec, increased by 49% last year, while sales of companies in the Middle East, especially in Israel and Turkey, were up by 18%. Firms in South Korea and Japan saw revenues leap by 39% and 35% respectively. Expect sales in America and Europe to start catching up.

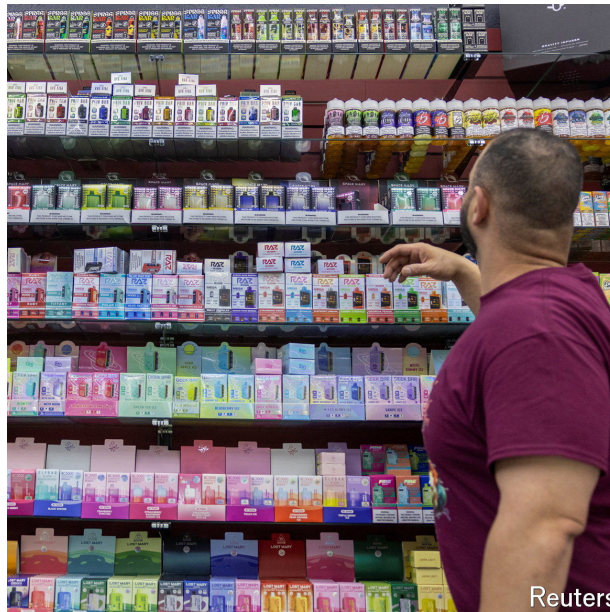
Volkswagen's unions step on the brakes



Workers at nine of Volkswagen's production sites across Germany started a "warning strike" on Monday. After three rounds of talks, the carmaker's bosses have failed to agree a collective-wage deal with IG Metall, a big metalworkers union, concerning 120,000 of the company's 300,000 workers. VW is planning thousands of redundancies and the first domestic-plant closures in its history.

But it is not just VW that [is in trouble](#). Gloomy profit forecasts have dragged down the combined market value of Europe's five biggest carmakers by sales (see chart). In Europe demand has shrunk and competition from Chinese electric-vehicle firms is intensifying. In China, European companies are losing out to domestic rivals. And America's incoming administration is threatening to upend supply chains with a [25% tariff on imports](#) from Mexico and Canada. The cost cuts, redundancies and closures facing VW and others will pose a severe test for Germany's usually harmonious labour relations.

An e-cigarette clash in America's Supreme Court



On Monday America's Supreme Court hears *Food and Drug Administration v Wages and White Lion Investments*, a case asking if the FDA's crackdown on the sale of flavoured e-cigarettes violates administrative law. In 2021 the FDA barred two companies from marketing several vapes, including "Killer Kustard Blueberry" and "Suicide Bunny Mother's Milk and Cookies". The agency reckoned that such sweet flavours pose a "known and substantial risk to youth". In 2020 a fifth of [high-school students vaped](#).

The companies counter that e-cigarettes are safer than their combustible counterparts and contribute to "an overall decrease in disease and death from tobacco-product use". The FDA did not provide "fair warning", they say, of the criteria it would use to assess the applications for approval. In January the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sided with the manufacturers, finding that the FDA had led them on a "wild goose chase" with "regulatory switcheroos". But the federal government characterises this ruling

as “aberrational”, noting that seven other appeals courts, in similar cases, reached the opposite conclusion.

An ancient human crossroad



For most of their evolution, humans were not a single species. Several types of humans overlapped in time and sometimes interbred, as evidenced by Neanderthal DNA in the modern human genome. Scientists have now found the most direct evidence so far of two different human species crossing paths, some 1.5m years ago: their fossilised footprints, made only days apart, have been found near the shore of Lake Turkana in Kenya.

In a paper published in *Science*, researchers from America and Kenya hypothesise that the makers of the prints were *Homo erectus*, an ancestor of modern humans, and *Paranthropus boisei*, the only other hominin known to have lived in the region. The team reckons that the two species may have lived side by side for about 100,000 years. Fifty years after the discovery of the famous Lucy fossil in Ethiopia, the last remaining human species still has plenty to learn about its lost family.

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.

Monday: What does the ninth commandment forbid?

The inability of some critics to connect the dots doesn't make pointillism pointless.

Georges Seurat