

Catch up: Jimmy Carter dies aged 100; South Korea's deadly plane crash



Jimmy Carter, a former [American president](#), died aged 100. Mr Carter, once a peanut farmer, served from 1977 to 1981. He presided over the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel in 1978, among other foreign-policy achievements, but his single term in the White House was rocky. He set up the Carter Centre in 1982 to promote peace and democracy, and won the Nobel peace prize in 2002.

South Korean law-enforcement officials requested an arrest warrant for Yoon Suk Yeol, the country's suspended president. Mr Yoon is being investigated for his short-lived imposition of martial law on December 3rd, which later triggered [his impeachment](#). A court in Seoul, the capital, will decide whether to issue the warrant, the first ever to be sought for a sitting president.

[Ahmad al-Sharaa](#), a rebel commander who led the offensive that ousted Bashar al-Assad from power in **Syria**, said that the country might not hold elections for four years. In an interview with Al Arabiya, a news outlet, Mr Sharaa said that rewriting the

constitution could take “two or three years” and argued that Donald Trump’s incoming administration should lift sanctions against Syria “automatically”.

Chad held its first parliamentary elections in 13 years. On Sunday voters in the central African country cast ballots to choose a new parliament and fresh provincial assemblies. Results are expected to be announced on January 15th. Many opposition parties boycotted the elections, citing concerns of vote rigging by the country’s president, [Mahamat Idriss Déby](#).

Zoran Milanovic, **Croatia’s** leftist president, is on track to win re-election after securing nearly 50% of the vote in the first round of presidential elections. Mr Milanovic is now the overwhelming favourite in next month’s run-off against Dragan Primorac, the candidate of the centre-right Croatian Democratic Union which leads the government. Although the position is mostly ceremonial, Croatia’s president has a say in foreign policy.

South Korea ordered a safety inspection of the country’s airlines after a plane crash that killed 179 people. The aeroplane, operated by Jeju Air, burst into flames when it hit a wall while landing at Muan International Airport in the country’s south. Investigators said they were looking into a possible bird strike as the cause for the crash.

Russia promised to retaliate after **Telegram**, a messaging app, blocked several Russian state-media channels in a handful of European countries, including France and Italy. The Kremlin called the decision “an act of censorship”. The EU has already banned many Russian state-media outlets from broadcasting within the bloc over concerns about [disinformation](#). Neither Telegram or the EU has commented about the new restrictions.

Figure of the day: 43, the number of UNESCO World Heritage sites in India. [Read the full story.](#)

What can America expect from Donald Trump?



Until January 2nd we are looking ahead to next year's big stories. Today, what will shape the United States and the rest of the Americas?

Donald Trump returns to the presidency in January with Republican majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives, clearing the way for him to pass legislation. A giant [tax-cutting bill](#) is on the cards. But the majorities are slim, especially in the House, and he will probably act without Congress, too. Mr Trump could invoke national-security authority to implement [sweeping tariffs](#) on China and use executive orders to try to “shut down” the southern border and limit asylum. And he will be tempted to [seek retribution](#) against his political enemies, perhaps through the Justice Department.

Mr Trump's victory entrenches his ideological transformation of the party into one dominated by a nativist, protectionist wing, sceptical of military adventurism. J.D. Vance, the new vice-president, aged 40, is the [heir-apparent](#) to the Make America Great

Again movement, provided he can stay in Mr Trump's good graces. Wherever Mr Trump takes America in the next four years will be felt for decades to come.

What does a Trump presidency mean for Latin America?



Donald Trump gave Latin America a hard time the first time he occupied the White House. It can expect an even harder one in 2025. Cracking down on illegal immigration, trade imbalances and drugs will be priorities during his presidency. The vast majority of the millions of people Mr Trump says he wants to deport are Latin Americans. Their countries would struggle to absorb them, and [the loss of remittances](#) would hurt their economies.

A trade war may loom with Mexico—although given North America's economic integration, Mr Trump may consider a review of the United States-Mexico-Canada [free-trade agreement](#), due in 2026, as a chance to make deals. The president-elect has also promised to stem the influx into the United States of [fentanyl](#), a drug made by gangs in Mexico. Mr Trump may not actually bomb drug laboratories operated by gangs, as he has suggested, but he will probably take a more muscular approach to security threats from Mexico than have previous administrations.

What now for the Democrats?



In blazing the Republicans' path back to the White House, Donald Trump has sparked a frenzy of finger-pointing, and even some soul-searching, within [the Democratic Party](#). There is no agreement yet on policy or message. Does the Democrats' winning path lie further left, or towards the centre? The pro-labour economic populism of the party's leftists may appeal to working-class voters who defected to Mr Trump, but those same people are alienated by leftist positions on policing, illegal immigration and transgender rights.

The Democrats can at least console themselves that they have a strong generation of rising politicians who are, at last, free to compete to set the party's direction. The buzz in 2025 will be loudest about governors who boast records of pragmatic decision-making—people such as [Gretchen Whitmer](#) of Michigan and Josh Shapiro of Pennsylvania, both battleground states, and [Andy Beshear](#) of Kentucky, a firmly red one.

Will the “iron-fist” model spread in Latin America?



Enthusiasm for a ruthless approach to crime is growing in Latin America, thanks in part to the “iron-fist” model of [Nayib Bukele](#). Since declaring a state of emergency in 2022 El Salvador’s president has thrown 80,000 people, nearly 2% of the population, into jail. Human-rights groups say torture in prison is common. Most Salvadoreans seem not to mind: homicides have plummeted and Mr Bukele was [re-elected by a landslide](#) in 2024.

In 2025 concerns about crime will shape presidential elections in [Ecuador](#), where cities have lately joined the ranks of the world’s most violent, and in Chile, where the murder rate has increased since 2019 to surpass that of the United States. Daniel Noboa, Ecuador’s president, who is running for re-election, has sent the army and police into the streets to tackle gang violence. He will probably pledge to clamp down harder. Chile, which elected Gabriel Boric, a [youthful leftist](#), in 2021, could turn towards candidates promising to be tough on crime. If they do, other leaders will surely take notice.

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: Which is the largest ice shelf in Antarctica, at almost 500,000 square kilometres?

**It requires a very unusual mind to
undertake the analysis of the obvious.**

Alfred North Whitehead