

# The world in brief

Catch up quickly on the global stories that matter



Photograph: AFP

**Volodymyr Zelensky** said **Russia** “doesn’t want peace” as he travelled to Florida to meet **Donald Trump**. The Ukrainian president’s remarks came after Russia’s latest assault on Kyiv which lasted ten hours and killed at least two people. Mr Trump and Mr Zelensky are expected to discuss America’s [peace plan](#), including a possible security guarantee for Ukraine.

Early signs were that polling was low in **Myanmar’s** [sham general election](#). Voters will be able to choose from 57 parties over the next month, but all credible opposition to the country’s junta, which seized power in 2021, has been banned. Voting will also be impossible in large parts of the country where rebel forces continue to fight the army.

Three people were killed and dozens were injured in **Syria** when members of the country’s **Alawite** minority clashed with counter-demonstrators at a protest. The attackers have not been identified. The sect—from which Syria’s deposed dictator, Bashar al-Assad, originates—has [been in tension](#) with the government since it came to power. Days earlier eight people were killed in the bombing of an Alawite mosque.

Profits at big **Chinese** industrial firms fell by 13% in November, the biggest annual decline in more than a year. The new data, which cover firms with annual sales greater than 20m yuan (\$2.9m), adds to concerns about weakening demand.

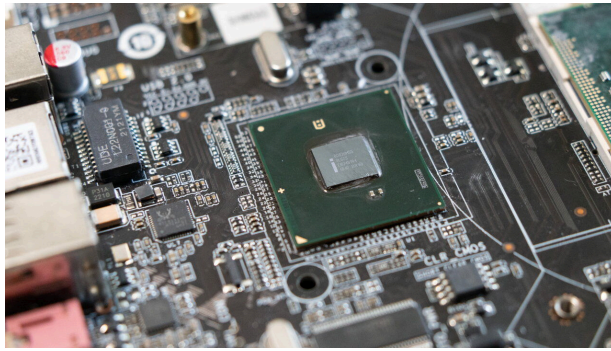
**Britain** announced visa restrictions on people arriving from **the Democratic Republic of Congo** because of the African country's refusal to implement measures allowing the return of illegal migrants. The new restrictions include the removal of fast-track visa services for Congolese visitors. Angola and Namibia, which faced the same threat, agreed to accept returning illegal migrants and criminals. The moves are part of Britain's [tough new line on migration](#).

Three people died in **Sweden** after a powerful **winter storm** swept through the Nordic countries. Storm Johannes hit on Saturday and has since knocked out power in tens of thousands of homes in Sweden, Norway and Finland. Travel services across the region were disrupted and the authorities closed several roads.

**Brigitte Bardot**, a French screen icon and sex symbol, died aged 91. Ms Bardot achieved fame with a string of films in the 1950s that were internationally popular but often shocked audiences with their unabashed portrayal of female sexuality. Tiring of her acting career, she abruptly retired in 1973, devoting herself to animal rights activism.

**Word of the week:** *Denisovans*, an elusive human species with origins in Siberia. [Read the full story](#).

**Figure of the day:** 57%, the proportion of Britons who say they have confidence in the judicial system and courts, down from 69% a year earlier. [Read the full story](#).



Photograph: Getty Images

## China will push for self-sufficiency in AI chips

*Until January 2nd we are looking ahead to next year's big stories. Today, what will shape business?*

In January DeepSeek, an obscure Chinese firm, shocked the West with an artificial-intelligence model rivalling America's best. Thanks to an ingenious training method, the startup had narrowed a lead that American AI-chip export controls were supposed to preserve. China will soon surprise the world again—not with more clever code, but with chip design and manufacturing.

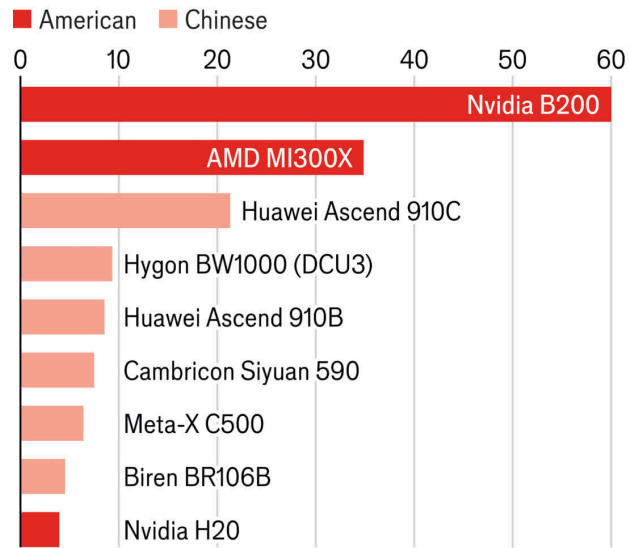
On the design front, Chinese chips already match the lower-grade versions American firms may sell in the country. But they can only rival the performance of Nvidia's best offerings in large clusters, requiring colossal amounts of energy. More efficient improvements could be achieved by aligning chip design better with software.

Local manufacturing will rise sharply too. China is constrained because the best equipment is also subject to export bans. Even so, it will manage to produce millions of chips, enough to cover much of domestic demand. Although its chips may never match global leaders in efficiency or performance, China's self-sufficiency will leap forward in 2026.

## Catching up

Selected AI chips, total processing performance\*

Nvidia B300=100



\*Measure of computing power

Source: Bernstein



Photograph: Reuters

## **The economic consequences of the war**

If you seek peace, splurge on war. Europe's rearmament drive is expected to add a cumulative €700bn-800bn to its defence bill between 2022 and 2028. Officials hope this will spur an industrial renaissance in the continent's long-neglected defence industry, where even the largest firms are pea-shooters compared with their American counterparts. Germany's Rheinmetall has already benefited: it makes €10bn in annual sales and its share price today is 16 times what it was when Russia invaded Ukraine.

Around 48% of European defence spending currently goes to non-EU suppliers—but the balance will tip further in Europe's favour in 2026 as its firms step up. Even so, the continent faces a huge challenge. The Kiel Institute, a think-tank, finds that a six-fold increase in weapons production is needed to match the scale of Russian rearmament. That sort of pace is unimaginable outside of wartime.



Photograph: Alamy

## **How AI is changing the career ladder**

Graduates entering the job market in 2026 will be up against a cadre of recruits who are well informed, can work fiendishly long hours and don't give a hoot about salaries: AI bots. AI adoption may be lower than tech giants hope, but there are early signs that it is already causing a contraction in hiring.

That might upend long-established workforce patterns. Dan Priest, chief AI officer at PwC, an accounting and consultancy firm, suggests that companies adopting AI may shift from a “pyramid” shape (large numbers at the base, few at the top) to a “diamond” shape (few at the top and bottom, with a big middle layer).

Graduates could boost their prospects by doubling down on AI literacy, helping them leapfrog laggards. But they can also argue their case by pointing out that the future of any firm that doesn't hire fresh talent is at risk if there are no employees qualified to take over as bosses age.





Photograph: AP

## **Geothermal energy goes from niche to necessary**

Geothermal energy has been used to generate power for more than a century, but it accounts for less than 1% of global electricity. That's because there are only a few spots on earth where the immense heat, pressure and water are found close enough to the earth's surface to be tapped by conventional drilling.

Now, by borrowing fracking techniques from the shale industry, companies are pioneering techniques that will allow them to drill for geothermal energy almost anywhere. Fervo Energy, a startup backed by Bill Gates and Google, is set to deliver energy to the American grid in 2026. Other techniques that do not rely on fracking are also making progress: "closed loop" systems circulate fluid at depth, drawing conducted heat to the surface.

America's Department of Energy predicts that by 2050 geothermal technologies could provide triple the energy supplied today by its nuclear power infrastructure. Over the coming decades, this obscure source of power could become indispensable.

*A thought will colour a world for  
us.*

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***Theodore Dreiser***