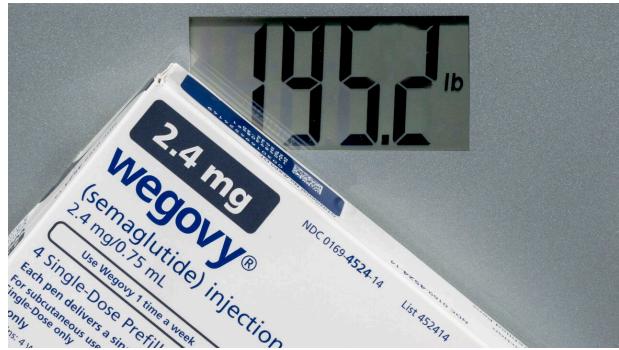


The world in brief

Catch up quickly on the global stories that matter



Photograph: UCG/Universal Images Group via G

America's Food and Drug Administration approved a daily pill version of a weight-loss injectable, Wegovy, manufactured by **Novo Nordisk**, a Danish drugmaker. Eli Lilly, a rival drugmaker, is expected to receive regulatory approval for a similar pill soon. Pills—which are less effective than jabs, but far more convenient—mark [a new frontier](#) in weight-loss drugs.

Russia intensified strikes on the region of Odessa, which holds **Ukraine's** [largest port](#). Volodymyr Zelensky, Ukraine's president, said the attacks aimed to sever his country's maritime logistics. Meanwhile on Monday a senior Russian general in charge of training soldiers died in a car-bomb explosion in Moscow. Russia said it suspected the involvement of Ukraine's secret services and had opened a murder investigation.

Donald Trump sparked backlash in Denmark and **Greenland** by naming an envoy to the Arctic territory. Jeff Landry, the Republican governor of Louisiana, said he was honoured to work to “make Greenland a part of the US”. Mr Trump had repeatedly expressed his hopes [to take possession](#) of the Danish-controlled island. Lars Lokke Rasmussen, the Danish foreign minister, called the move “unacceptable”.

Larry Ellison, Oracle's chairman and one of the world's richest people, pledged a personal guarantee of roughly \$40bn to backstop **Paramount's** takeover bid for **Warner Bros Discovery**. The American film company is led by Mr Ellison's son, David. The [\\$108bn hostile bid](#) has come under scrutiny for insufficient financing. Last week Warner told its shareholders to back a rival offer by Netflix.

The **Trump administration** paused leases for five large **wind farms** under construction off America's east coast. The Interior Department said the projects posed national-security risks but did not provide details. The move is the administration's latest [blow to renewable energy](#). This month a federal judge struck down Mr Trump's executive order blocking wind-energy projects, calling it "arbitrary and capricious".

Alphabet, Google's parent company, acquired Intersect Power, a developer, for \$4.75bn. The deal, which gives Alphabet access to Intersect's power supply as well as its data-centre projects, aims to bolster the technology giant's energy capabilities amid [growing demand for AI](#). Last year Google inked a \$20bn agreement with Intersect to build a data centre and solar farm with battery storage.

The race for **robotaxi** dominance is revving up. Two ride-sharing apps, **Uber** and **Lyft**, announced plans to test [self-driving cars](#) manufactured by Baidu, a Chinese technology company, in London next year. In October Waymo, an American competitor, unveiled a similar scheme in Britain's capital using its own vehicles. But there may be bumps in the road: these plans must first win regulatory approval.

Figure of the day: \$19.5bn, the value of assets written-down by Ford as the carmaker rethinks its EV strategy. [Read the full story](#).



Photograph: Reuters

Corporate America's chaotic ride

We are looking back on 2025. Today, business.

Navigating the Trump administration sent corporate America on a [rollercoaster ride](#). The initial mood was buoyant—the promise of corporate tax cuts and Wall Street types leading treasury and commerce departments. A series of unpredictable jolts followed: policy decisions announced on social media, demands for law firms to take up MAGA causes pro bono and attacks on the Federal Reserve and executives Mr Trump disapproved of.

Then came the sudden drop—a trade war. Hiring has slowed as companies cut costs (though chief executives claim they are replacing workers with artificial intelligence). Many companies have held off passing higher import levies on to customers lest Mr Trump changes his mind or the Supreme Court strikes down some of his tariffs.

In the meantime corporate America is [bracing for](#) a new \$100,000 fee for H1-B skilled-worker visas, announced in September. So far the administration has faced little resistance from bosses, who are fearful of retribution from Mr Trump. Criticising him would risk derailing the car.



Photograph: Getty Images

Merger-mania hits big business

Mega-mergers are back and the party shows no signs of abating. Record profits, lower interest rates and friendlier regulators have fuelled [aggressive dealmaking](#). Companies announced at least 32 mega-deals worth more than \$700bn in 2025 —the most since a wave of deals in 2021, according to LSEG, a financial-data provider. Union Pacific's \$85bn purchase of Norfolk Southern, a railroad rival, is this year's largest deal. Meanwhile a \$108bn bidding war is underway between streaming and studio giants Netflix and Paramount for Warner Bros Discovery, a media titan.

Takeover booms often end in [painful hangovers](#). When the dotcom bubble burst, it halted the acquisition frenzy that began during the mid-1990s. The global financial crisis in 2008 ended a wave of deals fuelled by cheap debt. A correction of the frothy valuations of artificial-intelligence assets would cause an end to the current boom. But for now the corporate dance-floor is packed and the bubbly is flowing.



Photograph: Imago

Extravagances of the jet set

The definition of luxury has shifted. Fancy frocks can be purchased on second-hand marketplaces or rented for a fraction of the retail price. Lab-grown diamonds mirror the real thing. Such traditional markers of affluence are [losing their lustre](#). Bain, a consultancy, reckons global sales of personal luxury goods declined by 2-5% in 2025.

Instead, the ultra-rich are splashing out on [swanky experiences](#): the finest hotels, Centre Court tickets to Wimbledon or tables at flashy restaurants. McKinsey, another consultancy, estimates that global spending on posh hospitality services will exceed \$390bn in 2028, up by more than 60% from 2023.

The danger for the [luxury industry](#) lies in repeating past mistakes. Around the turn of the millennium, luxury houses broadened their appeal to aspirational shoppers to fuel growth, flooding the market with Gucci belts, Louis Vuitton bags, Burberry scarves and other high-margin items. That backfired when the economy turned in 2008 and shoppers vanished—along with the exclusivity that justified premium price-tags.



Photograph: Getty Images

Defence stocks explode

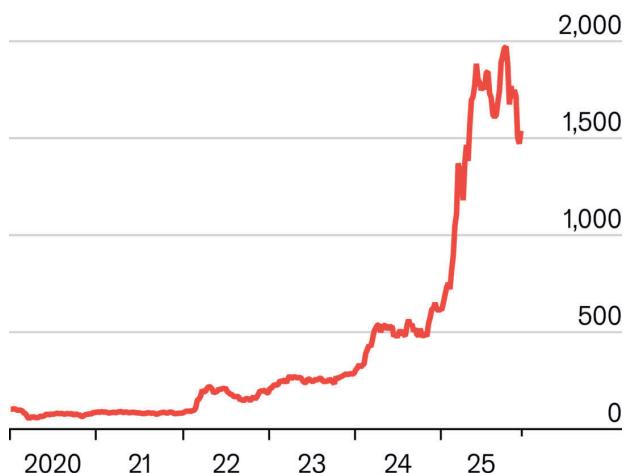
The business of war is booming. Geopolitical tension and Europe's [race to rearm](#) after Russia's invasion of Ukraine have fuelled demand for rocket-launchers, helicopters and submarines.

McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons European defence spending will increase by a cumulative €700bn-800bn (\$815bn-934bn) between 2022 and 2028. Germany alone plans to spend €215bn a year on its armed forces.

Military orders [continue to pour in](#). The Stoxx Europe Aerospace and Defence Index, which tracks big European defence contractors, has roughly tripled in three years, with half of that rise coming this year alone. [Germany's biggest defence firm](#), Rheinmetall, has seen its share price rocket from €37 in 2013, peaking at more than €1,900 in 2025. The company, which is Ukraine's biggest supplier of ammunition, will boost its annual artillery production from 25,000 rounds in 2025 to 350,000 rounds by 2027. With defence spending projected to reach new highs next year, the rally has further to run.

Full throttle

Rheinmetall share price, €



Source: LSEG Workspace



Illustration: The Economist

Daily quiz

We will serve you a new question each weekday. All five have a common theme. We won't pick any winners this week, normal service will resume next week.

Monday: Robert Peary claimed to reach which point in 1909, although the first group to manage the feat, and show verifiable evidence, was a Soviet expedition of 1948?

Tuesday: Which orchestral piece, composed by Leroy Anderson, was turned into a hit song by the Ronettes in 1963?

*Laughter is the shortest distance
between two people*

Victor Borge