

## Catch up: Israel strikes Gaza and Lebanon; Ukrainian drones target Moscow



**Israeli air strikes** on Gaza and [Lebanon](#) killed more than 50 people, according to local officials. Israeli forces said that an attack on Jabalia in northern **Gaza**, which reportedly killed more than 30 people including 13 children, targeted an area where “terrorists were operating”. Earlier Qatar said it had suspended its role as a mediator in talks between Israel and **Hamas**.

**Russia** said it shot down 34 Ukrainian drones around [Moscow](#). The Russian capital’s mayor said there was no significant damage, though the attack injured one person and caused the temporary closure of three airports. It is thought to be Ukraine’s largest attempted strike on Moscow so far. Meanwhile a Russian air raid on Odessa in southern **Ukraine** injured two people.

**China** expressed anger at the Philippines for adopting two new laws declaring sovereignty over disputed parts of the South China Sea. Chinese officials said the country would take “all necessary

measures” to “resolutely defend” its interests. Countries including the Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia have recently begun to rebuff Chinese claims in the region [more forcefully](#).

**Donald Trump** said that neither Nikki Hailey, America’s ambassador to the UN during his first term, nor Mike Pompeo, a former secretary of state, would return to his administration. Ms Hailey ran against Mr Trump in the Republican primary. Mr Pompeo had reportedly been a contender for defence secretary. China will no doubt be pleased not to have to [deal with him again](#).

Mr Trump won **Arizona**, as counting in the state neared its end. The president-elect prevailed in all seven of the swing states, and he improved on his 2020 vote share in nearly 90% of counties. He is likely to become the first Republican in 20 years to win the popular vote. Republicans also [nudged nearer](#) to taking control of the House.

**Cuban** officials cracked down on protests following several [widespread blackouts](#). Anger over the government’s failure to restore power in the aftermath of Hurricane Rafael, which struck Cuba last week, had prompted some to take to the streets in Havana, the capital, and elsewhere. Officials said they had “preventively” arrested people to restore order.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of **Valencia**, as anger about the authorities’ response to [last week’s floods](#) refused to subside. Protesters called for the resignation of Carlos Mazón, the leader of the regional government. More than 200 people died when waters submerged the Spanish city; 80 are still missing. Valencians say that flood warnings were issued too late.

**Figure of the day:** 5%, the share of American businesses that say they are using generative AI to produce goods or services. [Read the full story](#).

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# COP29 kicks off



Representatives from around the world will spend the next fortnight in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, for COP29, the annual United Nations climate summit. Some have dismissed this year's COP as merely a procedural meeting, partly owing to concerns over the appropriateness of the hosts, whose economy is almost entirely dependent on fossil-fuel production. But the decisions made at the summit will matter—not least because attendees must agree on a new target for the annual pot of cash that rich countries should provide poor ones to help them mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Other important issues are at stake, too. In 2022 COP delegates agreed that the most polluting countries would pay developing ones for the costs of climate change, setting up a so-called “[loss and damage](#)” fund. Yet the details of how this will work still need to be hammered out. Meanwhile all parties are also supposed to ratchet up their ambitions to cut emissions.

# Republicans prepare for a trifecta



During his first presidential term, Donald Trump sometimes struggled to impose his will. Paul Ryan and Mitch McConnell, then the top Republicans in each chamber of Congress, did not belong to Mr Trump's wing of the party. In the second half of his presidency, the Democratic Party controlled the House of Representatives.

Mr Trump's [second term](#) will begin with [fewer constraints](#). Some congressional races are yet to be called, but the Republicans look set to control [both chambers](#). The party will have 53 seats in the Senate should it flip one in Pennsylvania, as seems all but assured. That is a big enough majority to confirm federal judges and Mr Trump's cabinet appointments. The Republicans will probably eke out a narrow majority in the House, too. Its speaker, Mike Johnson, enjoys Mr Trump's support. None of this will stop legislation from becoming entangled in party factionalism. But it will give the president a firm basis from which to pursue his agenda.



## The Middle East's grim status quo



They can do little more than talk. Saudi Arabia has called a joint Arab-Islamic summit in Riyadh on Monday where leaders from dozens of countries will discuss the [worsening wars](#) in the Middle East. It follows a similar gabfest in 2023, which ended with a toothless communiqué. The sequel is unlikely to be more productive: Arab rulers have little leverage over the combatants.

On the ground, those wars rage on. Over the weekend Israel reportedly killed dozens of people in air strikes both in Jabalia, in northern Gaza, and in a village north of Beirut in Lebanon. There are growing fears that Iran might strike Israel in the coming days, perhaps via proxies in Iraq. Qatar has suspended its role as mediator between Israel and Hamas, saying neither side is serious. Diplomats doubt Joe Biden will make another push for a ceasefire during the waning days of his presidency. The chances of change are slim [at least until January](#).

# Japan's prime minister clings on



In Japan's [recent snap election](#), the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and its coalition lost their majority in parliament for the first time since 2009. That result has made the political fate of [Ishiba Shigeru](#), who became Japan's prime minister in October having won the LDP's leadership contest, far from certain. On Monday Japan's parliament convenes for a special session, in which Mr Ishiba may have to enter a run-off to be re-elected. It would be the first such parliamentary vote in three decades.

Mr Ishiba will probably keep his position. The Constitutional Democratic Party, the main opposition, failed to co-ordinate with smaller parties to form a unified front. But even if he survives, Mr Ishiba's political standing will remain weak. His cabinet approval rating has plummeted from 51% to 32% over the past month, according to Kyodo, a newswire. That would make it hard for him to implement urgent but unpopular policies, such as raising taxes in order to boost defence spending.

# China's flagging consumer sentiment



Not long ago Singles Day, the online-shopping holiday that culminates on November 11th each year, was one of the best gauges of China's rising consumer class. Alibaba and JD.com, the two main e-commerce groups behind the country's version of Black Friday, often gleefully pronounced their transaction figures once the event wrapped up. Usually sales far outstripped those of the year before.

Things have changed since China's covid years. Consumer sentiment slowed severely in 2022 and has [never fully recovered](#). Retail sales have been weak. Most companies no longer disclose their Singles Day transactions, probably because they have been shrinking. Hoping to revive their numbers, this year e-commerce groups started the extravaganza on October 14th, a week earlier than in 2023. A private research firm says gross merchandise value had reached 845bn yuan (\$119bn) by October 30th, which might be a promising sign. As the festival ends, analysts will be waiting to see if the companies themselves have anything to say.



## 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](mailto:QuizEspresso@economist.com). We'll pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners on Saturday.

**Monday:** The life of which mediaeval Spanish warrior was made into a 1961 film, starring Charlton Heston?

**5%**

*The share of American businesses that say they are using generative AI to produce goods or services.*

*Read the full story.*

**We are what we pretend to be, so we must  
be careful about what we pretend to be.**

*Kurt Vonnegut*