

# The world in brief

Catch up quickly on the global stories that matter



Photograph: AP

[François Bayrou](#) warned that **France** must reduce its budget deficit in a speech to the National Assembly, calling the issue of the country's vast debt burden a "historic question". The centrist prime minister, who leads a minority government, is set to lose a confidence vote. He called the vote over his budget, which would cut government spending. Left-wing and right-wing parties oppose his plans.

Binyamin Netanyahu said **Israel** would "catch everyone who helped" two Palestinian gunmen who killed six people and wounded 12 in **Jerusalem**. An Israeli security officer and an armed civilian killed the attackers. [Hamas](#) hailed the attack as a "heroic operation" but did not claim responsibility. The Israel Defence Forces said they were surrounding villages in the West Bank in response to the shooting.

**Tesla's** share of the American car market fell to its lowest level since 2017 in August, according to Reuters. Elon Musk's company, which once sold more than 80% of America's electric vehicles, sold 38% last month. Cox Automotive, a research firm, suggested Tesla is under growing pressure from other companies offering newer

models. Mr Musk's [embrace of hard-right politics](#) has also damaged Tesla's brand.

**South Korea's** foreign minister, Cho Hyun, travelled to **America** after [federal agents](#) arrested around 300 South Korean workers at a Hyundai battery factory in Georgia on Thursday. The two countries have reached a deal for the workers to be returned home. Donald Trump said foreign companies needed to "hire and train American workers", while legally bringing in their "very smart people".

**Indonesia's** president, Prabowo Subianto, removed his finance minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, in a cabinet reshuffle. She had led the finance ministry for nearly 14 years across two stints. Mr Prabowo named Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa as her replacement. Indonesian stocks fell on the announcement, which follows weeks of protests. Discontent over the [economy](#) has risen.

The price of **gold** rose above \$3,600 an ounce, a record high, just days after it went above \$3,500 for the first time. Donald Trump's [pressure on the Federal Reserve](#) and weak American jobs data have driven the rally. The labour-market slowdown has raised expectations that the Fed will cut interest rates on September 17th.

At least 16 people died in **Nepal** during a protest against a restrictions on social media. Thousands of people gathered in Kathmandu, the capital, after platforms including Facebook and X were blocked. Some tried to storm the country's parliament. The government blocked the platforms last week after their owners failed to register with the communications ministry. Critics say the restrictions threaten free speech.

**Figure of the day:** 40%, the share of Britons who had not read or listened to any book in 2024, according to YouGov, a pollster. [Read the full story.](#)

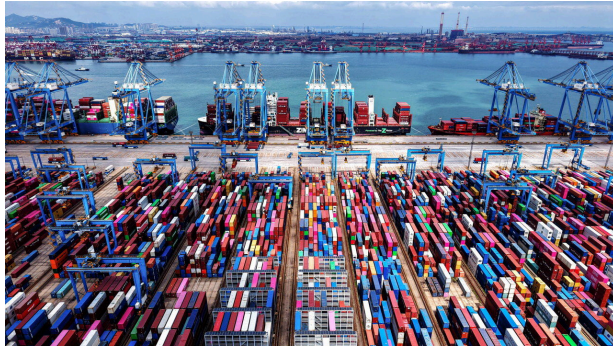


Photograph: Getty Images

## France's government on the brink—again

Yet another French government is [expected to fall](#) on Monday, when the lower house of parliament holds a vote of confidence. François Bayrou, the centrist prime minister, called the vote over his unpopular plans to reduce the budget deficit in 2026, currently running at 5.4% of GDP, with savings worth €44bn (\$51bn). His chances of survival are extremely slim. Mr Bayrou's centrist grouping is in a minority, and the opposition on both the left and the hard right have said they will not support him.

Should the vote go as expected, it would be the second time parliament has brought down a government in nine months. President Emmanuel Macron is not obliged to call fresh elections; he can name a successor to Mr Bayrou of his choosing. Whoever gets the job, however, will face the same structural problem: a deadlocked parliament, split into three blocs, which cannot agree how to bring down France's budget deficit, the highest in the euro zone.



Photograph: Getty Images

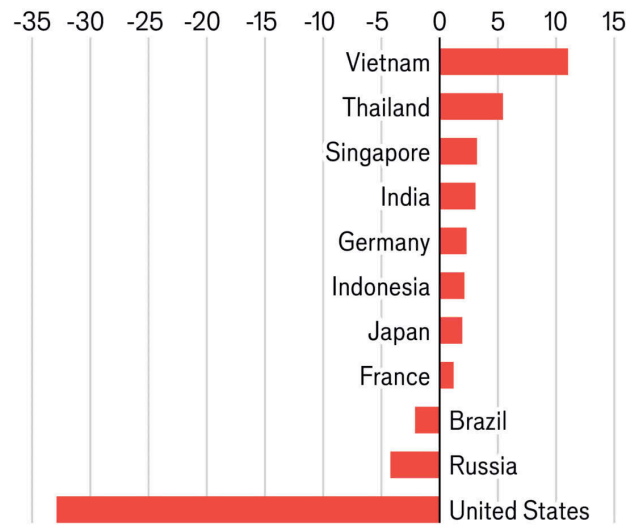
## China learns to live with tariffs

Having already waged a damaging trade war with China, America has [decided to pick a tariff fight](#) with Asia's other billion-person power. On August 27th it raised tariffs on India to 50% to punish it for buying Russian oil. President Donald Trump's latest "reciprocal" tariffs also went into effect earlier in the month, raising levies on many other trading partners, including Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

All this means China no longer looks so singled out. Trade figures released today showed that its exports continued to grow in August, rising by 4.4% year on year. America is still threatening to crack down on "transshipment"—goods that reach America from China through third countries. But it has yet to define the term clearly. And by raising tariffs on China's neighbours, it has anyway reduced the incentive for rerouting goods. Mr Trump's tariffs must be endured, not escaped.

## Like it or lump it

China, goods exports to selected countries,  
June-August 2025, change on a year earlier, \$bn



Source: China Customs



Photograph: AFP

## What next for Japan?

On Sunday Japan's prime minister, Ishiba Shigeru, resigned. For months, he had insisted he would remain in office despite two stinging [electoral defeats](#) that led his Liberal Democratic Party and its coalition to lose their majority in both houses of parliament. But the pressure from within the LDP proved too much. Mr Ishiba said he wanted to avoid division within the party.

He says he will stay on in a caretaker role until the LDP chooses a new leader. That vote will determine the [direction of the party](#)—and of Japan. The LDP has held power for most of the past seven decades by accommodating a wide range of views. Mr Ishiba was seen as a liberal moderate. His successor might be too: Koizumi Shinjiro, a telegenic centrist, is a leading contender. But the party could also veer sharply right under Takaichi Sanae (pictured), a hardline nationalist who wants to become Japan's first female prime minister.





Photograph: Disney

## The winning formula of “Only Murders in the Building”

For most people, the most important word in the show title “Only Murders in the Building” is the second. For New Yorkers it’s the last. Part of the fun of watching is cattily wondering how the main characters—an actor (played by Steve Martin), director (Martin Short) and artist (Selena Gomez)—can afford to live in such beautiful apartments, especially as they are all underemployed enough to spend hours investigating crime and podcasting about it.

Expect lots of enviable interiors, punchy dialogue and famous guest stars in the show’s fifth season, which begins this week on Hulu. Meryl Streep returns as Mr Short’s wife; Renee Zellweger and Christoph Waltz play wealthy residents (and suspects). The show mixes [cosy crime](#) with household names hamming it up: the main characters’ podcast becomes successful enough to inspire a film version, which entails having other famous actors play characters played by famous actors. It sounds tortuous and smug—but is actually great fun.



Illustration: The Economist

## Daily quiz

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 BST on Friday to [\[email protected\]](#). We'll pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners on Saturday.

**Monday:** Which Austrian dignitary was assassinated, along with his wife, in Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914?



*Soldiers are dreamers; when the  
guns begin they think of firelit  
homes, clean beds, and wives.*

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***Siegfried Sassoon***