

Catch up: Government shutdown looms in America; Putin's annual press conference



America's House of Representatives voted to reject a **Trump-backed spending deal** that would avert a government **shutdown**. Dozens of Republicans defied the president-elect and joined the Democrats in opposing the bill, which would have funded the government through March and [suspend America's debt ceiling](#) for two years. Congress has until midnight on Friday to reach a new deal, after which non-essential government operations would stop.

Vladimir Putin said Russia was “ready for negotiations and compromises” in **Ukraine**. Speaking during his annual press conference, Mr Putin said he was “ready” to meet Donald Trump, who has promised to [bring the war to a swift end](#). Mr Putin also denied that the fall of Syria's dictator, Bashar al-Assad, whose regime he had propped up, was “a defeat” for Russia.

Australia signed a deal to help the **Solomon Islands** expand its police force. According to Antony Albanese, Australia's prime minister, the agreement revealed that his country remained the “security partner of choice” for the Solomon Islands. Australia has

signed a spate of deals with other Pacific-island countries in recent weeks to counter [China's influence](#) in the region.

FedEx, an American logistics giant, announced plans to spin off its freight-trucking business into a separate publicly traded firm. The change is part of a bigger overhaul amid a [slowdown in parcel deliveries](#). Earlier this year FedEx merged several of its business units to improve operations. Shares in the company rose on the news.

Keir Starmer, **Britain's** prime minister, is expected to choose Peter Mandelson, a Labour peer, to be ambassador to **America**. Lord Mandelson held senior government jobs during the premierships of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, including as European commissioner for trade. His experience managing trade policy—given Mr Trump's [taste for tariffs](#)—reportedly factored into his selection.

An appeals court in **Georgia** disqualified **Fani Willis**, the Fulton County [district attorney](#) prosecuting Mr Trump for election subversion, from the case and possibly scuttling it. The trial judge had earlier ruled that Ms Willis could stay on—if the lead prosecutor she hired, and was romantically involved with, stepped aside. The appeals court said that this solution failed to address an “appearance of impropriety”.

Hackers stole \$2.2bn from **cryptocurrency platforms** in 2024, according to Chainalysis. In a new study, the research firm revealed that hackers linked to North Korea accounted for more than half the loot. America has accused the [hermit kingdom](#) of resorting to cybercrime to raise funds and to avoid international sanctions. Last week America charged 14 North Koreans for extorting funds from American firms.

Figure of the day: 35,000, the number of independent corner shops in Britain. [Read the full story](#).

2024 in review: Ukraine's demoralising year



We are looking back on 2024. Today we are examining conflicts around the world, with one notable omission: on Monday we'll publish a special edition on the Middle East.

By the end of 2024 Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine will be nearing its third anniversary. At the start of the year Ukraine's troops were outgunned as allies wavered over providing more military aid. The loss in February of Avdiivka, a town in Donetsk, an eastern region, was a big blow. America's Congress finally approved a \$61bn aid package in April, which increased the supply of munitions. But the delays and manpower shortages meant that the year was mostly one of reverses for Ukraine.

Nonetheless, Ukraine has achieved some successes. In August elite units launched a shock incursion into Russia's Kursk region, initially claiming control of around 1,200 square kilometres of territory. (Russia has since taken some of that land back.) Ukrainians also destroyed Russian warships on the Black Sea—even though it barely has a navy. But Russia appears to have the

upper hand, and Donald Trump's re-election may improve its position. Few understand how he can fulfil his [promise to end the war](#) swiftly without undermining Ukrainian sovereignty.

2024 in review: Sudan's brutal civil war



In April 2023 civil war broke out between Sudan's national army and the Rapid Support Forces, a paramilitary group. The conflict has caused a [catastrophic humanitarian crisis](#): so far almost 30% of the country's pre-war population of 50m has been displaced.

As 2024 began the RSF appeared to have the upper hand. It had taken over much of Khartoum, the capital. Meanwhile almost all of Darfur, in the west, was under its control, though the army clung on to el-Fasher, the regional capital. The RSF's leader, Muhammad Hamdan Dagalo (better known as Hemedti), even embarked on a triumphant tour of African capitals.

But the group's momentum later stalled. Its advances in eastern and southern Sudan got bogged down by summer rains. And the national army began to win back parts of Khartoum. The RSF may yet take control of el-Fasher. But total victory for the group is now [less likely](#).

2024 in review: Myanmar's junta suffers heavy blows



In February 2021 Myanmar's army seized power from the democratically elected government of the de facto leader, Aung San Suu Kyi. Nearly four years later, a civil war between the Tatmadaw, as the army is known, and a coalition of armed groups rages on. In 2024 the junta suffered [significant setbacks](#). It lost control of most of the [crossing-points](#) on its border with China and most of the roads needed for trade with its neighbours. The Tatmadaw is on the back foot in the centre of the country, too.

The biggest winner was the Three Brotherhood Alliance, a network of three ethnic militias. It now governs swathes of the Shan Hills between Mandalay and China, and nearly all of Rakhine state in western Myanmar, where one of the militias is accused of committing atrocities against the Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic group. After a dramatic year, the fall of Myanmar's junta is no longer unthinkable.

2024 in review: Growing tensions in the South China Sea



An uneasy status quo long prevailed in the South China Sea. China stocked bases in the disputed Spratly Islands with troops, ships and aircraft. That served as a warning to other countries that claimed the rocks and reefs on which this military infrastructure was built, notably Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. But Chinese vessels in nearby waters had only a limited remit: commercial shipping was mostly unaffected; a Chinese ban on fishing was not seriously enforced.

Now a [new pattern of escalation](#) and confrontation is emerging. The Philippines has shown the most resistance. Its coastguard and navy vessels have skirmished with their Chinese counterparts (so far no shots have been fired). And in November Ferdinand Marcos, the Philippine president, signed into law a bill setting out the country's maritime zone to include disputed waters. China sent out air and naval patrols in response. America, an [ally of the Philippines](#), is watching closely.

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.

Friday: Which artist drew the Peanuts cartoon strip?

Thursday: Which Victorian poet had a secret courtship and marriage with the writer Robert Browning?

The winners of last week's crossword



Thank you to everyone who took part in our weekly crossword, published in the weekend edition of Espresso. The winners, chosen at random, were:

Ronald Murray, Toronto, Canada

Gwern Gwynfil, Cardiff, Britain

Nicola Shadbolt, Ashhurst, New Zealand

They all gave the correct answers of [Peter the Great](#), [potato](#), [human](#), and [Turkey](#). Check back tomorrow for this week's crossword. Our cruciverbalists will then take a short break before normal service resumes in January. You can also try [our special Christmas crossword](#).

Creativity comes from looking for the unexpected and stepping outside your own experience.

Ibuka Masaru