

Media Headlines

March 2025

Asociación Pro-Soberanía, Integración y Medio Ambiente



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Venezuela: Has it disappeared? This is what the World Meteorological Organization says about the Humboldt Glacier.

Latin America and the Caribbean: After the pandemic: "There is no Big Brother to take care of us"

Water storage in the Earth's soil, lakes and rivers is reduced, affecting agriculture.

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Half of the world's carbon emissions are from 36 fossil fuel companies.

Petro will speak with Maduro to propose a special economic zone on the border.

Rearmament of Europe: Where does the money come from?

AI's voracious and dangerous appetite for energy

China's BYD says its electric vehicles now charge in 5 minutes.

Photographs on this cover: Before and after the disappearance of the Humboldt glacier

Source: Government of Mérida

Latin America and the Caribbean: After the pandemic: "There is no Big Brother to take care of us"



DW. 03/11/2025

Synopsis: DW interviewed Dr. Félix Drexler, a virologist and professor at the Charité University Hospital in Berlin, on the subject. We asked him: What lessons has the pandemic taught us Latin Americans?

The main message is that there is no Big Brother looking out for us—that is, the tendency to think that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United States, or Europe will fix things. That's not what happened.

The second important message is that there wasn't enough regional collaboration. In Latin America, there are countries with vast shared borders, comparable

populations, and the same language, but they didn't know how to collaborate strategically. There was great cooperation between scientists and doctors, but not necessarily between the governments in the region.

It's a very complex region, where any government can simply refuse cooperation with a neighboring country because it has a different political stance. As a health care professional, and without a political agenda, I can say that it doesn't matter who governs a country, because we must work together for the good of the population.

What do you think about the current cuts in scientific research, for example, in Argentina, at CONICET, but also in Europe and the United States?

While in some cases it is necessary to reduce spending, it shouldn't be exaggerated, and the criteria and measures must be transparent.

The countries of Latin America and Europe, which have a very strong cultural bond and mutual respect, should work more together than they have.

. Political Ecology Observatory: "The largest ecocide in the history of Lara is currently taking place."



Radio Fe y Alegría, 03/18/2025

Synopsis: For months, environmentalists have denounced the destruction of vegetation due to the indiscriminate

te felling of trees in Lara state, an action that will affect the region's ecosystem.

In a press article, the Political Ecology Observatory stated: "The cutting and burning of vegetation is intended to create and package charcoal outside the concession, blurring the boundaries between legal and illegal trade.

They also warn of the enormous risk to the state's watersheds, on which the already scarce vegetation and the water supply of the Lara population depend.

They also state that to produce 1 ton of charcoal, 5 tons of wood are cut down and 3.75 tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere."

Environmental Studies graduate José Gregorio De Souza stated that Lara state is being affected by coal mining companies, concessions that began to be granted seven years ago, producing charcoal for export to Asian and European markets.

"The greatest ecocide in the history of Lara state since the arrival of the Spanish is being committed right now, and it's happening right in front of us in 2025, and we're doing nothing to stop it.

Therefore, we must demand that charcoal production be stopped now," he stated on the program Punto y Seguimos on Radio Fe y Alegría Noticias.

Water storage in the Earth's soil, lakes and rivers is reduced, affecting agriculture.



AP, 03/V2025

Synopsis: The article by University of Melbourne hydrology professor Dongryeol Ryu and his collaborator Ki-Weon Seo, published in the journal *Science*, concludes that global warming has significantly reduced the amount of water stored worldwide in soil, lakes, rivers, snow, and elsewhere, with potentially irreversible impacts on agriculture and rising sea levels.

The researchers say the significant shift of water from land to ocean is particularly concerning for agriculture, and they hope their work will strengthen efforts to reduce excessive water use.

The Earth's soil moisture has decreased by more than 2,000 gigatons in roughly the past 20 years, according to the study. Meanwhile, the frequency of once-a-decade agricultural and ecological droughts has increased, global sea levels have risen, and the Earth's pole has shifted.

"It appears that the land has lost its elasticity to regain its former level." Whether that elasticity ever returns will depend on whether humans take action on climate change and significantly change their water use, according to the researchers. Increased heat stress on plants means they need more water. Agriculture, particularly irrigated agriculture, continues to extract more water than it can afford. And humans continue to emit greenhouse gases without any serious attempt to reverse course.

Katharine Jacobs, professor of environmental science at the University of Arizona, noted: "Because greenhouse gases will continue to cause global warming in the future, the rate of evaporation and transpiration probably won't slow down anytime soon."

The study also confirms one explanation for a slight wobble in the Earth's rotation: it is being driven by the planet's changing humidity levels.

In Buenos Aires: Record-breaking temperatures and the forecast



La Nación, , 03/06/2025

Synopsis: Buenos Aires experienced a chaotic day, marked by a massive power outage and temperatures

reaching over 47°C (111°F). The National Meteorological Service (SMN) issued new red, orange, and yellow heat alerts for March 6 in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (AMBA) and the north of the country. It also warned of the possibility of severe storms for some provinces in the Pampas and Patagonia regions.

This new day of extreme heat comes after the City of Buenos Aires suffered two power outages due to the downing of two 220 kV high-voltage transmission lines owned by Edesur. Demand reached 4,395 MW in the concession area, close to the record of 4,545 MW.

Red and yellow heat alerts are in effect in the northern provinces of

the country, with temperatures reaching up to 40°C (104°F).

In the face of these extreme events, the SMN urges citizens to follow its recommendations, such as drinking plenty of water throughout the day, eating fresh foods such as fruits and vegetables, wearing loose, lightweight, and light-colored clothing, etc., remembering that there is no pharmacological treatment for heat stroke.

The SMN also announced that an orange storm alert is in effect for the provinces of Buenos Aires, Jujuy, northern Río Negro, La Pampa, southern San Luis, Mendoza, Santa Cruz, and western Neuquén and Chubut.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

Argentina: Glaciers threatened by mining projects



DW, 03/21/2025

Synopsis: "The rising temperature in the Patagonian and Cuyo mountain ranges is accelerating the retreat of glaciers, jeopardizing the strategic reserves of freshwater that originate in the Andes and feed the main rivers of western Argentina," explains Paz González, professor of Ecology at the National University of Tres de Febrero in Argentina.

"The Southern Andes (Argentina and Chile) lost approximately 13 percent of their mass, and the tropical Andes, 20 percent," she points out, adding that "the average rate of ice loss in millions of tons for the Southern Andes is almost 27 million tons per year."

Given the rise in global temperature, the main cause of glacier melting, the United Nations has designated 2025 as the International Year of Glacier Conservation.

Argentina has had specific regulations for the protection of these ecosystems since 2010: the Law of Glaciers.

"Since its enactment, the mining industry has tried to prevent the implementation of this law through various legal strategies," says Leandro Gómez, coordinator of the Investment and Rights program at the Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (FARN).

"It's a law that is under the sword of Damocles of the large mining corpo-

rations. "When Javier Milei sent the Omnibus Law, the first of the laws, it included a modification made by lawyers for the large mining companies, which consisted of changing the definitions to significantly reduce the protected area in order to be able to advance on these ecosystems."

Venezuela: Has it disappeared? This is what the World Meteorological Organization says about the Humboldt Glacier.



laiguana.tv, 03/29/2025

Synopsis: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) confirmed that the Humboldt Glacier, located on Humboldt Peak in Mérida state, has disappeared.

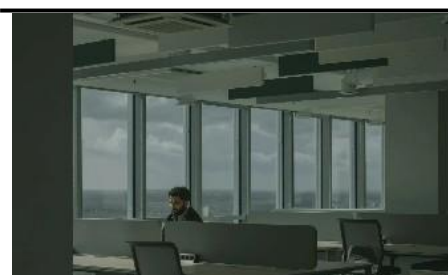
According to information provided by the WMO in its report on the state of the climate in Latin America, it warns of the accelerated disappearance of Andean glaciers and its consequences for the region.

"Glaciers were a particularly evident victim of rising temperatures. With the disappearance of Humboldt, its last glacier, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela became the second country in the world to lose all its glaciers," the report states.

The same report detailed the increased use of renewable energy in the region, with nearly 69% of the region's energy mix.

"Solar and wind energy experienced a notable 30% increase in terms of capacity and generation compared to 2023," it adds.

In Venezuela: In view of the heat wave expected for the next few days, with temperatures reaching 39 or 40 degrees, the Government joins the climate emergency: Public administration will have special hours for the next 6 weeks



laiguana.tv, 03/23/2025

Synopsis: In light of the heat wave expected in the coming days, with temperatures reaching 39 or 40 degrees, the National Government announced that public administration will have special working hours for the next six weeks to address the climate emergency caused by global warming.

This includes the following measures:

1. Working hours will be adjusted from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Organizations that provide essential services to the population will be exempt from this measure.

2. A 1-for-1 policy has been declared: one workday for one non-workday.

They encourage the public to use electricity efficiently.

In this regard, they recommend measures such as setting air conditioning temperatures to 23°C, taking advantage of natural light, and unplugging electronic devices when not in use, among others.

AFRICAN UNION: Slavery, Deportation and Colonial Regime, classified as genocide



DW. 03/11/2025

Synopsis: The African Union (AU) meeting in Addis Ababa "declared slavery, deportation, and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against the African peoples." The meeting focused on restorative justice and racial healing for Africans and people of African descent.

"This historic resolution marks a significant step in recognizing the profound harm inflicted on Africa over the past five centuries," the declaration continues.

The text establishes a legal framework that officially and internationally defines acts of slavery, forced deportation, and colonization as crimes against humanity and acts of genocide, emphasizing that they were "methodically

planned and executed" to the detriment of African populations.

"There are classic rules of international law that stipulate that any injustice must be remedied through compensation," said Christian Tomuschat, emeritus professor of public and international law.

The International Criminal Court (ICC), in Article 7 of its statute, defines crimes against humanity as "any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population and with knowledge of the attack," including murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, torture, rape, sexual slavery, and apartheid.

Most of the works displayed in museums were illegally acquired and should be returned. Personally, I believe that displaying the remains of ancestors in a museum is a blatant lack of respect. A museum is not meant for that. The remains of ancestors are meant to be buried," he said.

The resolution adopted represents a symbolic and political step forward, but its concrete effects will likely depend on the diplomatic and legal actions that African states decide to take.

N.R. An example for the Latin American and Caribbean region to follow.

Chile's largest wind farm inaugurated: Discover its impressive dimensions and location



Gobierno de Chile, 03/21/2025

Synopsis: Clean energy continues to expand across the country, and this

week it took an important step forward with the inauguration of Chile's largest wind farm.

The Horizonte Wind Farm, located in the Antofagasta Region, will produce energy equivalent to the electricity consumption of 715,000 homes.

It has also established itself as the second largest in Latin America, with a \$900 million investment from the company Colbún.

Main features of the Horizonte Wind Farm

* It has 140 wind turbines with a total capacity of 816 MW.

* Each tower measures 95 meters, equivalent to a 28-story building.

* Each blade measures 78 meters, equivalent to three-quarters of a city block.

* Each blade weighs 27 tons, equivalent to a mixer truck filled with concrete.

* The construction of the 140 foundations, or cement bases, for each of the towers required: 84,000 m3 of concrete, 8,540 tons of steel, and 168,000 m3 of excavated earth.

The energy produced is equivalent to removing 255,000 cars from circulation each year.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

Mexico urgently needed water; the US denied it.



El Espectador, 03/02/2025

Synopsis. For the first time since the 1944 Water Treaty, the United States rejected Mexico's request for a special water delivery for Tijuana.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico establishes five-year cycles for water deliveries, with the current cycle ending in October 2025.

Under its terms, Mexico must send water from the Rio Grande Basin to the United States, while the United States supplies water from the Colorado River to Mexico.

The State Department argued that this decision is due to Mexico's accumulated deficits in its water deliveries, which have severely affected U.S. agriculture, particularly farmers in the Rio Grande Valley.

Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum stated that the issue is being addressed through the binational boundary and water commission, but acknowledged that the main problem is water scarcity.

(N-R: due to Climate Change)

Since 2020, Tijuana, Mexico, has been losing its full supply of water from the Colorado River due to drought, on which it depends for 90%.

The Colorado River, in turn, is critical for cities like Los Angeles and Las Vegas, but its level has decreased due to drought and high agricultural demand, according to The Guardian.

In Texas, USA, farmers fear for the future of their crops if they do not receive a more stable water supply.

Various problems with water scarcity have already occurred in Mexico. One of these was when non-governmental organizations, citizens, and academics demonstrated against the Coca-Cola bottling company FEMSA, which was extracting more than 750,000 liters of water daily in a city facing an increasing water shortage.

The magnitude of an oil spill in Ecuador is captured.



AP. 03/16/2025

Synopsis. The rupture of the Trans-Ecuadorean Pipeline System (SOTE) pipeline in Ecuador, caused by a landslide amid heavy rains, has caused an oil spill in the province of Esmeraldas, posing an environmental, social, and economic disaster for the area.

The mayor of the canton, Vilko Villacís, announced that the spill has already reached the Esmeraldas River, causing "unprecedented damage." We are facing one of the worst environmental disasters. The oil has contaminated the river, reached the sea, and is directly affecting people.

This is not a minor incident, but a humanitarian crisis!

It is not only an environmental disaster, but also a social and economic one.

Drinking water is obtained from the Viche and Esmeraldas rivers, and fishermen and farmers rely on them.

Peru: Half of the population of a South American country could be left without water.



Prensa Minec, 02/26/2025

Synopsis: Peru's National Center for Strategic Planning (Ceplan) warned that 58% of the population will live in areas with water scarcity by 2030, which, if met, will exacerbate social conflicts and affect key sectors such as agriculture and industry.

Ceplan president Giofanni Peirano noted that they are already working on strategic planning to optimize water use and ensure its sustainability by 2050 with the goal of doubling water efficiency in the nation.

The plan emphasizes "a future with consequences that are difficult to avoid" for Peru.

"Due to its geographic location and its physical and topological characteristics, the adverse consequences of climate change could be significantly exacerbated; certainly, in some regions more than others," it reads.

Half of the world's carbon emissions are from 36 fossil fuel companies.



Euronews, 03/08/2025

Synopsis: According to a report by Carbon Majors, more than half of all carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels will come from just 36 companies in 2023. These include Saudi Aramco, Shell, ExxonMobil, Coal India, and several Chinese companies, responsible for more than 20 billion tons of CO2 emissions.

The report records the emissions released by the burning of coal, oil, and gas produced by 169 major fossil fuel companies in 2023. Of these, 93 increased their total emissions compared to the previous year.

Historical data from 1854 to 2023 is included, showing that since the Industrial Revolution, two-thirds of carbon dioxide emissions have come from 180 companies, 11 of which no longer exist.

Only 26 companies were linked to one-third of these historical emissions.

"The latest analysis of the 'Carbon Majors' database reveals that, despite global climate commitments, a small group of the world's largest fossil fuel producers are significantly increasing production and emissions," says Emmett Connai-

re, principal analyst at InfluenceMap, the think tank behind the data.

The report also includes figures on cement emissions. Four of the five companies with the largest relative increases in 2023 were in this sector.

This highlights the essential importance of efforts to decarbonize this industry worldwide.

State-owned and private companies account for similar amounts of carbon dioxide emissions, with oil giant Saudi Aramco topping the list. Meanwhile, China, the United States, and India are the countries with the largest emissions of this gas. Chinese companies alone accounted for 23% of global CO2 emissions from fossil fuels and cement in year 2023.

Paris Agreement architect Christiana Figueres noted that the report's findings show how "big carbon companies keep the world hooked on fossil fuels with no plans to curb production."

How do these emissions data help hold fossil fuel companies accountable?

As emissions from many companies continue to rise, Kumi Naidoo, chair of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative, says it is now "critical" that governments step up and use their authority to halt the expansion of coal, oil, and gas.

"We are living in a critical moment in human history. The alarming reality is that the world's largest fossil fuel companies are not only increasing their carbon emissions, but they are doing so against a backdrop of climate events that are having devastating effects on people's daily lives."

Heat blames 3,711 deaths in France in 2024

Prensa Latina, 03/11/2025

Synopsis: The French Public Health agency reported today that the high temperatures of the summer of 2024 caused 3,711 deaths, more than three-quarters of them people aged at least 75.



In its statement, the official source noted that last year was the eighth warmest on French soil since records began in 1900 and the warmest on record worldwide.

According to Public Health France, deaths due to high temperatures exceed two percent of deaths in the country. Scientists link the increase in the number and frequency of heat waves to climate change.

Petro will speak with Maduro to propose a special economic zone on the border.



Aporrea, 03/07/2025

Synopsis: Colombian President Gustavo Petro stated this Thursday that he will speak with Nicolás Maduro to discuss the construction of a special economic zone on the border. During a speech in Tibú, a municipality bordering Venezuela and part of the Catatumbo region, where guerrilla violence has left at least 70 dead and more than 55,000 displaced since January 16.

The president mentioned this proposal when referring to the decrees of internal unrest in Catatumbo issued by his government on January 24 to address the violence caused

by clashes between the National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrilla group and the 33rd Front of the FARC dissidents.

With these decrees, the government seeks, among other things, to equip itself with the legal tools to build a highway connecting the municipality of La Gloria, in the department of Cesar and located on the banks of the Magdalena River, with Tibú, in Norte de Santander.

However, the Constitutional Court has been reviewing the internal unrest decrees since late January, criticized by some sectors who believe they were unnecessary.

"If they overturn the decrees, we can't build the highway quickly, so we have to go somewhere, but we can't remain mired here in the middle of cocaine,"

Petro stated. In that area, Petro asserted, "it's the Mexican cartels that are giving the instructions for Catatumbo, and surely there are Venezuelan and Colombian cartels as well. That's called losing national sovereignty."

N.R. Unity of action among Latin American and Caribbean countries is the only way for our region to successfully confront the challenges

it faces today, and this initiative is an excellent example.

US Southern Command held trilateral maritime exercise in the Caribbean



La iguana TV, 03/08/2025

Synopsis: The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands recently conducted military exercises in the Caribbean Sea, which included the deployment of warships and aircraft. "Adopted in 2023, allies and

partners from the United Kingdom, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and the United States committed to more frequent information sharing and closer collaboration on strategic interests, specifically in the U.S. Southern Command Area of Responsibility," the press release stated.

"The U.S. Fourth Fleet serves as a trusted maritime partner to maritime forces in the Caribbean, Central, and South America, promoting unity, security, and stability in the region." (SIC).

These military maneuvers, it is worth noting, come precisely in the context of the most recent provocation by Guyana and its allies against Venezuela. Guyana has put into operation an advanced floating offshore oil

production unit in an area not yet delimited and disputed with Venezuela.

N.R. The declining powers refuse to acknowledge that their imperial era, based on wars and domination, is inconsistent with the tremendous challenges facing humanity, especially climate change.

In this case, they are preparing to intervene militarily in our country to seize our oil resources, using the situation in Guyana as a pretext. A new world order based on solidarity, not domination, is imperative.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

Terrible forest fires in South Korea leave four firefighters dead



reduno.com.bo, 03/24/2025

Synopsis: South Korea is facing an arduous battle against a series of wildfires in the southeast of the country that have already killed at least four firefighters and forced the evacuation of thousands of people, most of whom remained in shelters.

Authorities also reported six injuries, five seriously, in addition to the burning of 16 homes, damage to 162 buildings, two factories, nine warehouses, and two temples.

A total of 2,341 personnel, including firefighters and approximately 1,350 members of the armed forces, were participating from the ground in the efforts to contain and extinguish the raging blazes.

Tornado-like winds in the southern US, triggered by a storm, leave more than 39 dead.



CNN, 03/15/2025

Synopsis: Large tornadoes are leaving trails of destruction across the southern US as a deadly storm system

moves across the country. National Weather Service (NWS) meteorologists are pleading with residents to remain weather-aware and heed warnings today; this is a disaster in progress.

The tornadoes are generating a significant amount of debris: clouds of earth, destroyed trees, and structures thrown into the air so high they can be detected by radar. In Mississippi, radar indicated debris was being thrown 8 kilometers into the air.

In the Midwest and South, tornadoes left at least 12 dead in Missouri; in Arkansas, at least three people were killed and 29 injured; in Texas, at least three people died; in Kansas, at least eight people died; in Mississippi, at least four people died; in Oklahoma, one person died; and so on. More than 130 fires are burning in Oklahoma and northwest Texas, fueled by strong winds amid very dry conditions.

In Venezuela: In Monagas, the Uverito Forest was affected by a large fire.



Unión Radio 03/21/2025

Synopsis: On March 17, a large fire broke out in the Uverito Pine Forest, in southern Monagas state. State authorities deployed more than 180 workers and specialized personnel to extinguish the blaze.

Given the conditions, these are intentional fires. "So far, we have contained 60-70% of the fire area," explained Eduardo Gómez, manager in charge of forestry operations at Ma-

deras del Orinoco. Company representatives emphasized that they still do not know the number of hectares of pine affected by the fire.

In Chile: Red Alert declared for forest fires in municipalities in the Biobío, Araucanía, and Los Ríos regions.



lanacion.cl, 03/23/2025

Synopsis: The fires have been accompanied by intense wind gusts that could reach speeds of up to 90 kilometers per hour, in addition to high temperatures in the foothills, which could exceed 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit), which has complicated fire control and mitigation efforts.

Given the magnitude of the emergency, the National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response (Senapred) has requested the evacuation of several inhabited areas.

The high risk is due not only to the fires, but also to the weather conditions.

The presidential delegate of La Araucanía, Eduardo Pacheco, called for collaboration between public and private institutions, assuring that "all state institutions and forestry companies, coordinated, articulated, and working on the ground to protect the families of the region" are mobilized.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

Trump's halt to Colorado River funding jeopardizes water deals with Mexico



Agencia EFE, 03/07/2025

Synopsis: The Trump administration's freezing of federal funds for \$4 billion approved by Congress for the conservation of the drought-stricken Colorado River jeopardizes the tributary's survival and water-sharing agreements between states in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

The river basin supports 40 million people and more than 2.2 million hectares of farmland in seven states, and supplies water to more than a dozen Native American tribes.

The frozen funds finance assistance to farmers so they can survive without having to plant crops or grow crops that don't require as much water.

It also provides resources for conservation programs in the states so they don't have to consume as much water from the river.

This 2,333-kilometer-long river source supplies the western United States and also serves cities and farms in northern Mexico. Years of overexploitation, global warming, and constant drought threaten its flow, which has shrunk drastically in a decade.

Congressmen and senators from affected states, including Arizona, California, and Nevada, have sent letters urging the Department of the Interior

to release the funds as soon as possible.

Rains leave 104,000 people affected and 20 dead in Ecuador.



Ecuavisa, 03/15/2025

Synopsis: According to the most recent report from the National Risk Management Secretariat, there are 20 deaths, 95 injuries, 130 homes destroyed, and 29,358 damaged. Landslides have also caused damage to 90.8 kilometers of roads.

7,443 hectares of crops have been lost, and 6,290 hectares have been affected. In addition, 49,873 animals have died.

Concern over high waves: The Orinoco River becomes more unpredictable in Delta Amacuro



Radio Fe Y Alegría, 03/12/2025

Synopsis: There is concern about high waves on the Orinoco River and its Atlantic Ocean shores, which last Saturday caused a boat to capsize in the Manamo Canal in Tucupita, leaving one person dead.

Some of the recommendations from Civil Protection include trips or departures early in the morning, keeping the outboard motor running smoothly whenever possible, wearing life jackets, and avoiding overloading any boat, especially during the summer, due to the stronger waves and breezes.

Several travelers, especially Warao Indigenous people, have told Radio Fe y Alegría Noticias that the waves are increasing in intensity each year and that the river is becoming more unpredictable, which they believe is due to climate change.

One missing, evacuations, and homes without power due to impending cyclone in Australia



AP, 03/07/2025.

Synopsis: A man went missing after being swept away by floodwaters, evacuations of flood-prone homes were ordered, and tens of thousands of homes were left without power, as parts of Australia's east coast were lashed by wind and rain ahead of its first tropical cyclone in 51 years, which moved westward with sustained winds of 95 km/h and gusts of up to 130 km/h.

The acting chief superintendent of the New South Wales Emergency Services ordered 19,000 people to evacuate their homes before noon or risk being trapped by floodwaters.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

The Senate approves a reform that would prohibit the planting of genetically modified corn in Mexico.



CNN, 03/06/2025

Synopsis: The use of genetically modified corn could be banned after the Mexican Senate approved constitutional reforms to articles 4 and 27. According to legislators, the goal is to protect native corn varieties and their wild relatives.

Rainy season leaves 39 dead and more than 161,000 families affected in Bolivia



Xinhua, 03/06/2025

Synopsis: Severe flooding caused by heavy rains that have hit Bolivia since November has left at least 39 people dead, another seven missing, and more than 161,000 families affected, authorities reported.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Defense warned that the death toll could rise, despite rescue operations.

34 municipalities, most of them in the department of La Paz, have been declared in a state of disaster.

Ecuador's president awards the country's most valuable oil field to a private company



Agencia Venezolana de Noticias, 03/2025

Synopsis: Ecuadorian President Daniel Noboa unexpectedly awarded the Sacha Field, one of the country's most valuable oil fields, to Sinopetrol, a conglomerate with Chinese and Canadian capital.

The Ecuadorian state would only receive 12.5% of the profits from production.

The favored consortium includes among its members an Ecuadorian company "linked to President Noboa's family," an accusation denied by the president.

Japan suffers its worst forest fire in 50 years



ABC, 03/04/2025.

Synopsis: An unprecedented wildfire in nearly 50 years has devastated 2,600 hectares in Japan, becoming the largest since 1975.

According to the disaster management agency, the fire has killed one person and damaged at least 80 buildings. Authorities have recommen-

ded evacuation, and 3,939 have sought shelter.

The region has experienced a drastic reduction in rainfall in the last month, with only 2.5 millimeters in January, a historically low figure compared to the average of 41 millimeters.

This comes amid record temperatures in Japan, in line with the global trend of extreme events associated with climate change, according to the National Meteorological Agency.

Licensing in the Amazon Basin will determine the fate of another 47 oil exploration blocks.



Folha de S. Paulo, 03/06/2025

Synopsis: The environmental licensing process for Block 59 in the Amazon Basin is directly related to the approval this authorization will give to other planned blocks in the same basin.

Behind the urgency to obtain the exploration license as soon as possible is the goal of attracting interested parties to 47 other areas in the Amazon Basin, one of the regions that make up the so-called equatorial margin.

The oil companies that have registered interest will compete for the auction to be held on June 17.

After a new rejection by IBAMA analysts regarding Petrobras' studies, it is now up to the organization's president, Rodrigo Agostinho, to make a final decision on the request.

Rearmament of Europe: Where does the money come from?



DW. 03/11/2025

Synopsis: Around €800 billion will be mobilized for the "rearmament of Europe," representatives of the European Union (EU) countries announced at a special summit on March 6, 2025, in Brussels. The largest part of the €800 billion package, €650 billion, would come from new debt assumed by individual EU countries, not from joint debt.

The remaining €150 billion would be guaranteed by credit assistance from the EU budget.

Friedrich Merz, the likely next German chancellor, is campaigning for unlimited loans for arms.

The EU pact sets clear ceilings on public debt (60 percent of GDP) and budget deficits (3 percent). But many eurozone countries already have significantly higher debt levels.

If these countries were to accumulate additional debt, Brussels would turn a blind eye, instead of threatening punishment as it has done so far.

EU law prohibits one country from being responsible for another's debt. To be able to use Eurobonds to finance defense, it would be necessary to amend EU treaties, a long and complicated process.

N.R. Meanwhile, the \$300 billion aid package for the Global South to address climate change is up in the air, now that the United States has withdrawn from the Paris Agreement. This is how industrialized countries address the planet's problems, prioritizing the culture of death over the interests of humanity.

Argentina: Floods in Bahía Blanca leave 10 dead and more than 1,000 evacuated



La Radio del Sur, 03/08/2025

Synopsis: A fall of more than 350 millimeters of water caused a new tragedy in Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires Security Minister Javier Alonso confirmed that the floods have left at least ten dead, while authorities continue to work on rescue and assistance efforts. The num-

ber of evacuees has risen to 1,128. To record the missing, an emergency section was set up, as well as a donation collection point at the municipal depot at Donado 910, among other facilities.

The governor of Buenos Aires signed a decree declaring an emergency and ensuring the availability of funds to assist with the city's recovery and provide aid.

Several wildfires are being contained in North and South Carolina amid strong winds.



AP, 03/03 2025

Synopsis: In South Carolina, more than 175 wildfires have broken out. Governor Henry McMaster declared a state of emergency. West of the coastal resort city of Myrtle Beach, residents were initially ordered to evacuate several neighborhoods for a period of time.

In North Carolina, fire crews were working to contain multiple wildfires in four forests across the state. The largest was in the Uwharrie National Forest.

In the small southwestern town of Tryon, some residents were urged to evacuate Saturday as a blaze rapidly spread in that area.

The National Weather Service (NWS) warned that very low humidity was a challenge for slowing the spread of the fires.

AI's voracious and dangerous appetite for energy



BBC News Mundo, 02/06/2025

Synopsis: The servers that power AI, housed in data centers, consume colossal amounts of electricity and water, while generating carbon emissions that threaten global climate goals.

By 2025, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that data centers, largely powered by AI, will consume between 620 and 1,050 terawatt hours (TWh) globally.

A Goldman Sachs Research report revealed that global data center energy demand will increase by 50% by 2027. In the

US, servers dedicated to AI could represent between 6.7 and 12% of total US electricity consumption in the next three years, according to official figures, surpassing the national electricity consumption recorded in 2023 by countries such as Spain (246 TWh), Italy (298 TWh), and the United Kingdom (287 TWh).

Cooling these servers consumes millions of liters of water daily. Google's data centers alone used nearly 6 billion gallons of water in 2024.

Carbon emissions are also skyrocketing: Microsoft's carbon footprint in 2023 was more than 17 million tons of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.

For its part, China has invested \$60 billion in hydroelectric-powered data centers, giving it an advantage in operating costs and sustainability compared to the US, where dependence on fossil fuels remains high.

In Europe, the European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act requires companies to report the energy consumption of their AI models, which could force sustainable innovations. In this regard, simpler and more transparent AI models are being developed, while AI itself is being used to optimize the use of natural resources, such as energy and water.

Brazil: The Bolsa Familia aid program influences the decision to migrate after an extreme weather event.



Folha de S. Paulo, 03/24/2025

Synopsis: A study correlating social programs and climate change in rural areas of Brazil, conducted by the Institute of Mobility and Social Development, concluded that the Bolsa Familia social program increases resi-

lience and influences the migration decision of the poorest farmers when faced with droughts.

The organization identified 14.3 million vulnerable farmers, 76% of whom are Bolsa Familia direct beneficiaries.

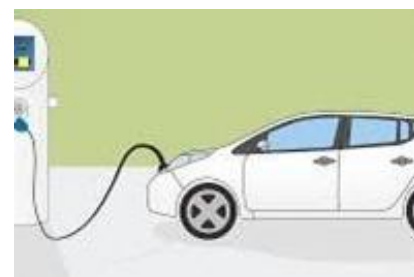
The study focused on the behavior of those living in areas affected by intense droughts between 2015 and 2019 and analyzed their geographic movements.

In these areas, the rate of beneficiaries who left their homes was 4% lower compared to those who did not receive the benefit.

"The study shows that Bolsa Familia helps beneficiaries resist severe but manageable droughts.

On the other hand, in the event of an extreme drought, it facilitates their migration."

Venezuela: Charging station for electric cars installed at UCAB



Diario El Universal, 03/24/2025

Synopsis: An electric vehicle charging station was installed at Andrés Bello Catholic University.

These vehicles will be able to charge in approximately three hours using 230 volt alternating current.

It was also announced that there will be a transportation route to and from the university using electric vehicles. At least 10 electric vehicles are in circulation at UCAB.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Why cancer cases are increasing among people under 50



BBC, 02/25/2025

Synopsis: More and more young adults are being diagnosed with cancer.

According to a recent study published in the journal BMJ Oncology, the incidence of early-onset cancer among adults under 50 worldwide increased by 79% between 1990 and 2019, and cancer-related deaths in the same group increased by 28%. The study analyzed 29 types of cancer in 204 countries.

Similarly, a report published in The Lancet Public Health revealed that rates of 17 types of cancer have increased steadily across generations in the United States, particularly among Generation X and millennials (born between 1965 and 1996).

A new report from the American Cancer Society (ACS) notes that breast cancer incidence rates among white women under 50 have increased, and nasopharyngeal, stomach, and colorectal cancers have also increased among young adults, according to a BMJ Oncology report.

Other possible factors are being studied, including constant exposure to artificial light, diets high in red meat and sodium, and low in fruit and milk, alcohol and tobacco consumption, obesity, shift work with prolonged light exposure at night, microplastics in bowel cancer, suggesting they damage the protective layer of the colon mucosa, additives in ultra-processed foods, and increased antibiotic use.

On this subject, Italian scientists suggested that it is linked to lung cancer, lymphomas, pancreatic cancer, renal cell carcinoma, and multiple myeloma.

However, younger patients tend to tolerate aggressive treatments better when diagnosed early, which improves their chances of recovery.

France deploys Rafale 6 fighter jets to Guyana



defensa.com, 02/18/2025

Synopsis: The French army has deployed Dassault Aviation Rafale two-seat combat aircraft to "guarantee the security of the Guiana Space Center ahead of the upcoming launch of the second Ariane 6 rocket, scheduled for March."

It will also include medium transport aircraft and Airbus Helicopters SA 330 Puma and H125M Fennec medium and light helicopters, while ground security will be provided by the French Marines and the Foreign Legion.

N.R. It is shameful that even at this point in the 21st century, nearly 250 years after the French Revolution with its motto "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," that nation still has colonies on our continent, but even more shameful is that we, the Latin Americans and the Caribbean, allow it.

Tesla is knocked out: China's BYD says its electric vehicles now charge in 5 minutes



GYZMODO, 19/03/2025

Synopsis: Chinese automaker BYD introduced a new battery system, claiming it can charge an electric vehicle in just five minutes, almost the same time it takes to refuel a traditional car. This achievement has long been a goal, as potential buyers perceive vehicle charging as a hindrance.

The company specifically claims that it can give its new Han L sedan a range of 400 kilometers in just five minutes.

There has been some concern about fast charging like BYD's, that it might shorten the lifespan of an EV battery.

BYD makes electric vehicles with varying prices, from the most affordable Seagull, which starts at just \$9,700. BYD

The transition to EVs has been more difficult than expected, because charging infrastructure takes time to expand and chargers are often inoperable or slow. Fast charging capabilities could reassure drivers who don't want to wait long for their vehicle to c

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Marzo 2025

Is diesel making a comeback? One of Europe's largest manufacturers is resuming the development of combustion engines.



www.eldebate.com, 02/26/2025

Synopsis: One of the world's largest automotive manufacturers, Estellan-

tis, is resuming the development of combustion engines due to low electric car sales and the demand for traditional powertrains.

The firm markets the well-known automobile brands:: Abarth, Alfa Romeo, Chrysler, Citroën, Dodge, DS Automobiles, Fiat, Jeep, Lancia, Maserati, Opel, Peugeot, Ram, and Vauxhall.

However, with an electrification percentage of less than 20% in Europe, when some manufacturers were confident of exceeding 50% of their sales, it cannot be said that electric cars are making great strides.

The lack of government support, Chinese competition, and much higher-than-expected prices have meant

that electric cars are a rarity in some markets, such as Italy and Spain.

Some groups, such as Volkswagen, have complemented their electric car program with multi-energy platforms that allow for the production of combustion, hybrid, or electric versions of the same car.

Its acting CEO, Mr. Jean-Philippe Im-parato, recently asked his brands for "more combustion engines," a clear statement of intent for what's to come.

There has been strong demand for diesel-powered vehicles in certain models, and buyers are no longer finding diesel options in virtually any brand, a niche where Stellantis believes it has seen a market opportunity.