

Media Headlines

May 2025

Asociación Pro-Soberanía, Integración y Medio Ambiente

HIGHLIGHTS

Why Latin America tops the world list of tropical forest loss and which countries are most affected

Immigration in the U.S.: More undocumented immigrants, the states where they live, and the Latin American countries they come from

IEA says oil supply in 2025 will "more than double" demand

Climate change threatens the world's favorite fruit: the banana

What's behind the explosive rise in coffee prices?

Life expectancy has decreased worldwide, according to a WHO study

Two thirds of global warming is caused by the richest 10%, study finds

Air gasoline is now a reality

Why Latin America tops the world list of tropical forest loss and which countries are most affected



BBC News Mundo, 05/V2025

Synopsis: Some 6.7 million hectares of forest areas were lost worldwide, almost double the amount recorded in 2023, according to the latest data from the Global Land Analysis and Discovery Laboratory at the University of Maryland (United States), available on the World Resources Institute's Global Forest Watch platform.

The study reveals that 71% of the forested areas destroyed were concentrated in six Latin American countries. Brazil, with the loss of some 2.8 million hectares (42% of the global total), tops the list.

The report indicates that the main cause of forest loss was fires, something previously unheard of, as logging for agricultural and livestock purposes was historically the culprit.

N.R. The fact that most of this loss was caused by fires, rather than by logging, as was historically the case, indicates that this deforestation process has already taken on a life of its own, as a result of the droughts and heat waves generated by climate change.

The paradoxical impact of modern wind farms in one of Colombia's poorest regions



BBC News, 05/12/2025

Synopsis: Guajira, Colombia, is home to some of the country's most powerful winds, making it the epicenter of the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

This green ambition has met with both resistance and reflection from

the local Wayuu tribe, with a population of approximately 380,000 people in Colombia and whose territory is tied to culture, tradition, and a deep connection with nature.

Despite the cultural disruptions, the community has benefited from Guajira 1, as it has provided funding for access to clean water, improved roads, and solid brick houses, which have replaced some of the mud and cactus covered ones.

The operating company, Isagen, owned by the Canadian company Brookfield, also pays three local communities an annual fee for the installation of the wind farm, a percentage of the annual electricity revenue, and 20% of the sale of carbon credits. However, there are complaints about a lack of transparency, low compensation, disrespect for

cultural norms, and corruption, which have even led to protests and roadblocks.

For Colombian anthropologist Wielder Guerra, there is a clear disconnect between the Wayuu and the wind farm companies. "They are two worlds that, although they engage in dialogue, have not been able to understand each other," he says. "For the Wayuu, the winds are the people. It's not the wind, but the winds. There are eight different ones in the Wayuu culture, mythological and ancestral beings with distinct temperaments that shape the surrounding environment and must be respected." Instead, companies and the Colombian government see the wind as a resource that can be harnessed.

Immigration in the U.S.: More undocumented immigrants, the states where they live, and the Latin American countries they come from



CNN, 05/15/2025

Synopsis: According to the Migration Policy Institute, immigrants from these 10 countries represent approximately 55% of the total immigrant population in the US:

- Mexico, 10.9 million
- India, 2.9 million
- China, 2.1 million
- Philippines, 2.05 million
- El Salvador, 1.49 million
- Cuba, 1.45 million
- Vietnam, 1.37 million
- Dominican Republic, 1.27 million
- Guatemala, 1.25 million

Colombia, 1.05 million

On this subject, the institute notes that the immigrant population in the United States grew steadily between 2010 and 2023.

Given this growth and the large number of immigrants—47.8 million in 2023, or 14% of the country's population—Trump's immigration agenda could have economic repercussions, according to reports. CNN.

In 2023, immigrants paid around \$652 billion in taxes and generated a total purchasing power of \$1.7 trillion, according to the American Immigration Council.

There are more than 13 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States, according to the latest estimates from the Migration Policy Institute, as of 2023.

N.R. At first glance, the fuss made by President Trump regarding the "danger" posed to the United States by the "large" Venezuelan immigration seems pointless, unless, of course, it is understood to be part of a matrix of opinion to lubricate military intervention in Venezuela, using the situation with Guyana as a pretext.

A predicate loudly echoed by certain stateless sectors of our nation and subservient governments in the region, such as that of the fascist Boric.

US Energy Secretary says Trump "wants to use force" against Venezuela

Laiguana.tv, 05/11/2025

Synopsis: U.S. Energy Secretary Chris Wright said President Donald Trump will seek political change in Venezuela at all costs. "He wants to use U.S. power or energy independence to force change in Venezuela."



He noted that Venezuela "was a great ally of the United States and a huge energy producer, then they adopted Hugo Chávez and now Nicolás Maduro," whom he described as "two terrible tyrannical leaders."

He repeated the false thesis of "gang migration" as one of the reasons for attacking Venezuela, since Venezuelans supposedly represent a "challenge" to regional security and stability.

Without giving details of the actions the US will take against the Venezuelan people, he asserted that the strategy will be based on the principle of "peace through strength."

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Eviction of an indigenous federation's headquarters in the Amazon denounced in Ecuador



Telesur, 05/29/2025

Synopsis: Indigenous organizations in Ecuador denounced the violent and illegal eviction of the headquarters of the Interprovincial Federation of Shuar Centers (FICSH), located in the Amazonian province of Morona Santiago.

The Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE) described the operation as "violent and illegal," as they claim the National Police officers entered "without presenting a court order, violating due process and disregarding constitutional rulings."

CONAIE accuses Daniel Noboa's government of complicity with the Canadian mining company Lowell-Solaris, based in the Cordillera del Cóndor region, where it has extractive interests. It maintains that the eviction of the FICSH headquarters is a strategy to infiltrate, divide, and control indigenous organizations. According to CONAIE, the police action constitutes a serious violation of the right to self-determination, a crime that violates the rights of Indigenous peoples, protected by the Constitution and international treaties.

FICSH announced that, if necessary, it will take the case to national and international bodies.

Alto Paraguay community warns of severe food shortages following heavy rains



Ultimas Noticias, Paraguay 05/28/2025

Synopsis: After heavy rains made access difficult, numerous families were left without food in communities in the Alto Paraguay department, issuing numerous calls for help.

Desperation is growing among residents of isolated areas of the department, who report an alarming lack of food assistance from the National Emergency Secretariat (SEN). In the 45 days since a humanitarian aid decree was in effect, only one delivery was reported, made by the country's SEN: 22 kilos of food per family, which sold out immediately.

Argentina: Tragic storm: another body found, bringing the death toll to four in the province



La Nación, 05/21/2025

Synopsis: The fierce storm that hit the province of Buenos Aires caused the death of four people, while one man is still missing. Around 1,000 people remain in shelters. Flooding, caused by rainfall more than five ti-

mes the monthly average in some locations, collapsed roads, disrupted basic services, and left entire areas underwater.

Provincial Civil Defense Director Fabián García stated, "We are experiencing a very extreme situation across almost 7,000 square kilometers, practically a quarter of the province," adding, "It's a technical disaster. Daily life is disrupted: there are no classes, no transportation, and no electricity in several areas. Evacuated families don't know when they will be able to return, and in some cases, they don't even have a home to return to."

BNDES approves US\$44 million for work impacting the jungle in Belém



Folha de S.Paulo, 05/23/2025

Synopsis: The BNDES (National Bank for Economic and Social Development) approved US\$44 million for a project that will impact a remaining area of rainforest in Belém and cause deforestation of Amazonian vegetation, with the loss of 64 tree species, five of which are of high ecological importance and two included on the official list of endangered Brazilian flora species.

The Pará government maintains that it will be necessary to create spaces for the movement of the 40,000 people expected at the COP30 conference

IEA says oil supply in 2025 will "more than double" demand



Ultimas Noticias, 05/15/2025

Synopsis: The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that global oil supply growth this year will double that of demand, which is slowing due to the trade war climate.

In its monthly report, it forecasts that approximately 1.6 million barrels per day more will be released onto the market than last year in 2025, when expected consumption will only increase by 740,000 barrels. It estimates that by 2026, demand will increase by another 970,000 barrels per day, while demand will remain at another 760,000 barrels.

The report's authors warn that this appears to be an indication that the price decline of recent weeks will not be a fleeting trend.

The IEA notes that the drop in crude oil prices in recent weeks is making shale oil development less profitable in the United States and, of course, in other countries.

Emerging economies will continue to drive demand, absorbing an additional 860,000 barrels per day in 2025 and a million more in 2026.

N.R. Despite the extremely serious situation of climate change affecting the economies and lives of the poorest countries, which constitute the majority of humanity, oil companies continue to increase crude oil extraction, increasing production by 1.6 million barrels.

We are witnessing a world (or its leaders) that is insensitive both to the atrocities of the Jewish government's genocide in Gaza and to the disastrous consequences of climate change.

The company is responsible for 0.5% of climate change since the beginning of industrialization in the 1850s.



Aporrea, 05/28/2025

Synopsis: A German court has ruled against Quechua speaking farmer Saúl Luciano Lliuya, who had filed a lawsuit against the German energy giant RWE for co-causing the melting of glaciers in the Andes.

The 44 year old Peruvian farmer claims that RWE is partly responsible for the risk of flooding in Huaraz, Perú his hometown, located on the edge of a glacial lake whose volume has increased considerably due to melting.

Saúl Luciano Lliuya had already filed a lawsuit against the German energy giant RWE (one of the world's largest producers of climate harming emissions) almost ten years ago, after a 2013 study concluded that the company is responsible for 0.5% of climate change since the beginning of industrialization around 1850.

N.R. This is yet another of the rulings handed down in Europe in favor of large transnational energy companies, such as Shell and Total, sued for their massive CO2 emissions into the atmosphere, and therefore, direct causes of the acceleration of climate change.

The Senate approves a law that makes environmental licensing more flexible in Brazil.



Folha de S.Paulo, 05/22/2025

Synopsis. The Senate approved a bill that makes environmental licensing more flexible and simplifies it in Brazil, a victory for the agricultural bloc, the sponsor of the proposal. The approved text includes an amendment by Senate President Davi Alcolumbre,

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which provides for accelerated processing for projects classified as strategic, regardless of environmental risk. This would be the case for oil exploration in the Amazon Basin.

Critics claim the new rules weaken environmental protection. Proponents argue the bill will bring legal certainty, unify legislation, and simplify processes.

The NGO 'Clima 21' denounces that illegal mining affects rivers in southern Venezuela and contaminates their tributaries.



Aporrea, 05/21/2025

Synopsis: A report published by the Venezuelan organization Clima 21 in 2024 warned that "illegal gold mining is the main threat to the rivers in the south of the country." Although it dates back more than 100 years in some cases, it has increased considerably in the last two decades.

According to the report, 33 rivers were affected by this activity, and mining ponds were detected in 16 of them. Their main basins are threatened by sedimentation and mercury contamination resulting from gold mining, affecting human populations adjacent to the Cuyuní, Caroní, and Caura basins.

According to another report by SOS Orinoco, illegal mining on the Icabarú River in the upper Caroní Basin, which has been rampant since the incoherence of the criminal state anarchy of 2020, is centered around the city of

Santa Elena de Uairén, from where gasoline and materials for mining activities are supplied. "It has a paved airport for commercial and tourist flights," the document details. Furthermore, "the operation of mining dredges apparently without any official oversight has been reported in these areas," the document states. The Caroní River, in Bolívar state, is another affected river. The report warns that "anything that affects the Caroní River will affect the lifespan of the Guri Reservoir, as well as the operation of this vital electric power generation system for Venezuela," since "The sediment runoff from rivers affected by mining activity is mostly deposited at the entrance or 'head' of the Guri Reservoir, preventing a greater flow of water from entering (...) These sediments have a high erosive power on the components of the electricity generating turbines."

In this regard, it indicated that mining severely suppresses forests and vegetation, resulting in soil erosion during the rainy season and a decrease in river flow in the summer. The humid tropical forest of the Guayana Massif is characterized by low resistance to change and a slow recovery rate due to its intricate biological system. Furthermore, the loss of forest [due to mining] in the Caroní basin affects the regulation of the river's flow into the reservoir.

The NGO Clima 21 explained, regarding the Carrao River, which receives water from Angel Falls, that "the use of dredges and mining rafts has been recorded in the river, as well as mercury contamination affecting local indigenous populations."

According to SOS Orinoco, since 2010, the Pemón indigenous people have denounced the proliferation of illegal gold mining.

According to Clima 21, the Cuyuní River and its tributaries are in "critical danger" and its basin can be conside-

red "the most affected in the Venezuelan Amazon region." Certain tributaries are so damaged that, "without in depth ecological restoration," they could disappear completely.

"The world cannot continue to ignore what is happening in the Venezuelan Amazon and applaud the Venezuelan regime's ecocide," warned the Orinoco Ambassadors.

Climate 21 asserted that official information on its environmental effects is scarce, and that effective actions must be implemented to eliminate mining extractivism as a means of state financing.

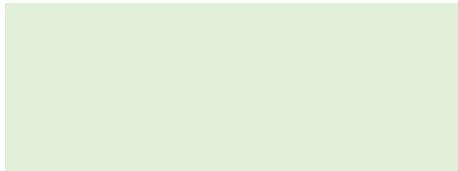
Venezuela: 44 liters of rain per square meter hit Maracaibo, leaving one dead and a house collapsed.



Ultimas Noticias, 05/08/2025

Synopsis: A torrential downpour hit Maracaibo, leaving one elderly woman dead, a home collapsed, from which emergency personnel were able to evacuate four minors and three adults, and trees felled.

Marcos Acevedo, Director of Civil Protection, reported that the rain, which began in the early morning, "accumulated 44 liters of water per square meter, which caused flooding in important roads due to the overload of the drainage system."



Climate change threatens the world's favorite fruit: the banana



IPS, 05/14/2025

Synopsis: A report released by the British and Irish organization Christian Aid warned that up to 60 percent of the world's best banana growing areas are at risk due to rising temperatures caused by climate change.

Holly Woodward Davey, project coordinator for Banana Link, explained that "banana producers are facing increasingly precarious conditions as a result of climate change." "Water scarcity and rising temperatures are reducing yields and putting pressure on the incomes of the rural population. This leads to more dangerous working conditions for workers, who are exposed to increasingly intense heat."

Bananas are the most consumed fruit in the world and the fourth most important food crop worldwide in terms of production volume, after wheat, rice, and corn. Latin America and the Caribbean are responsible for 80% of banana exports.

The report indicates that, due to heat stress, bananas become more vulnerable to diseases and infections. Among the cases studied, the report highlights two Central American countries: Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Costa Rica is the world's third largest banana exporter, with revenues of \$1.19 billion in 2023. It supports more than 100,000 jobs, including 28,000 on the country's plantations, but is vulnerable to climate impacts. 77.9% of the population and 80.1% of its GDP are located in high risk areas due to flooding, cyclones, tidal surges, and, in the long term, sea level rise.

Guatemala exports \$1.15 billion worth of bananas, making them the country's main source of export revenue, but it ranks fifth among countries with the greatest economic risk exposure to three or more climate hazards. As much as 83.3% of the regions that generate GDP are located in at risk areas.

What's behind the explosive rise in coffee prices?



DW, 05/14/2025

Synopsis: Coffee prices are reaching record levels, driven by growing demand and the impact of climate phenomena such as prolonged droughts, floods, storms, and hurricanes that are damaging crops. These include the dry and hot conditions in Brazil and Vietnam, and excessive rainfall in Indonesia, which have caused losses and damage, resulting in higher production costs for maintaining coffee trees.

The reduced supply is compounded by higher operating and transportation costs, market uncertainty, and growing demand.

Global exports, consequently, showed a decline. In January of this year, they fell 14.2% compared to the same month in 2024, according to data from the International Coffee Organization (ICO). In 2024, the composite indicative price (CIP) for green coffee increased 38.8% year over year, according to the FAO. According to the organization, in the United States and the European Union, the consumer price rose by 6.6% and 3.8%, respectively, between December 2023 and the same month in 2024.

The recent price increases were also influenced by increased purchases by European countries, in anticipation of the entry into force of the anti-deforestation law.

ECLAC points to a particularity of the international coffee market: there are many producers and few companies that dominate international transactions. The current high prices benefit the international intermediary who manages to control large quantities of coffee for processing and trade, as well as "medium-sized and large-scale producers, and those belonging to cooperatives or associations who have greater negotiating power."

Life expectancy has decreased worldwide, according to a WHO study



IPS, 05/16/2025

Synopsis: Global life expectancy has fallen by 1.8 years, reversing decades of progress, primarily due to COVID-19 and a slowdown in progress already observed before the pandemic, according to a study by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Between 2000 and 2019, global life expectancy at birth increased by 6.3 years, from 66.8 to 73.1 years, with significant regional differences. Life expectancy reached 78.1 years in Europe, 77.1 years throughout the Americas, and only 64.2 years in Africa.

This sustained progress suffered a significant setback due to COVID-19, which caused global life expectancy at birth to

fall to 62.8 years in 2020 and 61.9 years in 2021 (returning to its 2012 level).

It also highlights that health progress is uneven, despite the fact that 1.4 billion more people (17% of the world's 8.2 billion population) are living healthy lives, of whom only 431 million have gained access to essential health services without financial hardship.

WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus observed that "behind every data point is a person: a child who doesn't live to see their fifth birthday, a mother who loses her child in childbirth, a life cut short by a preventable disease." "These are avoidable tragedies. They point to critical gaps in access, protection, and investment, especially for women and girls. Health progress is slowing. All governments have a responsibility to act with urgency, commitment, and accountability to the people they serve," he stated. The report notes that progress has been possible where governments and civil society have committed to action: tobacco use is declining, and global alcohol consumption has decreased.

But air pollution remains one of the leading causes of preventable death worldwide, and the impact of poor mental health continues to hinder progress.

The largest freshwater reserve on the planet is located in South America: a priceless treasure



Gizmodo, 04/30/2025

Synopsis: In the heart of South America lies a colossal water reserve that

could guarantee drinking water for all humanity for centuries, but its wealth also demands protection, international cooperation, and a responsible outlook on the future.

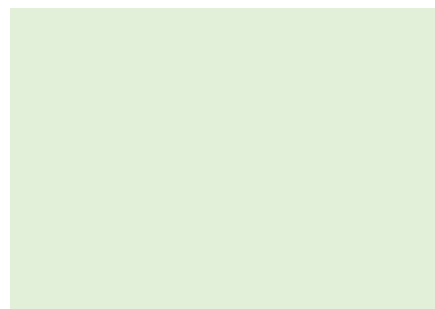
This underground water colossus covers approximately 1,200,000 km² and spans four countries: Brazil (70%), Argentina (19%), Paraguay (6%), and Uruguay (5%).

It is estimated to contain nearly 37,000 km³ of freshwater, enough to supply the entire planet's population for hundreds of years, provided it is managed sensibly and sustainably.

This reservoir represents an essential element in the ecological stability of South America, nourishing soils, maintaining wetlands, and supporting a rich biodiversity that directly depends on its integrity. Furthermore,

given the pressures of climate change and population growth on water sources, the aquifer is becoming a key regional asset in the face of water scarcity.

N.R. Given the challenges posed by the new planetary vision, and if we are to successfully address it, these types of situations present a unique opportunity to strengthen ties between Latin American and Caribbean nations.



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A widespread heat wave has brought temperatures above 40°C to the southern US and 17 Mexican states.



CNN, 05/15/2025

Synopsis: A widespread heat wave that will raise temperatures above 40°C (104°F), according to the U.S. and Mexican meteorological services, will affect the southwestern United States in the states of California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, as well as several areas of Mexico, including Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí in the north of the country, and Michoacán and Guerrero.

The Mexican Meteorological Service maintains a heat alert in 17 of the country's 32 states, where highs of up to 45°C (113°F) are expected.

A massive glacier collapse devastates a Swiss village: a missing person is being searched for.



Euronews, 05/25/2025

Synopsis: A large section of a glacier in the Swiss Alps broke away on Wednesday, unleashing a torrent of ice, mud, and rocks that buried most of the Alpine village of Blatten, which

was previously evacuated as a safety precaution.

Homes and structures were partially buried under a large mass of mud.

Swiss glaciologists have consistently expressed concern about the melting of ice in recent years, largely attributed to global warming, which has accelerated the retreat of glaciers in Switzerland.

The landlocked Alpine nation, which has the largest number of glaciers of all European countries, experienced a 4% loss of its total glacier volume in 2023.

This is the second largest single year decline, following a 6% reduction in 2022.

Tornado system leaves at least 25 dead in the US



Ultimas Noticias, 05/17/2025

Synopsis: U.S. authorities reported that at least 25 people died in Kentucky and Missouri as a result of a tornado system triggered by a powerful storm.

The storm first hit the Midwest and Great Lakes region, then moved south, spawning tornadoes in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana.

St. Louis Mayor Cara Spencer stated that "the loss of life and destruction St. Louis has suffered from today's storm is horrendous, and my thoughts are with all whose lives were disrupted."

The Poweroutage website reported that more than 700,000 homes and businesses in a dozen states remained without power today.

The threats facing the world's oldest tree



DW, 05/06/2025

Synopsis: Deep in a Chilean forest stands the Great Grandfather, a 5,400 year old tree considered the oldest living tree in the world, and the ecosystem surrounding it.

The alerces in this forest, also known as Patagonian cypresses or Fitzroya cupressoides, age faster than many other trees and are among the most sensitive to climate. Each ring in their trunk is an annual meteorological record.

Studying their rings allows researchers to reconstruct climate patterns going back thousands of years, as well as the amount of carbon the forest absorbs and emits. These measurements are essential for understanding how forests respond to global warming.

The Chilean government's proposal to reopen an old logging road to build a new highway through a protected national park threatens the centuries old trees.

Critics say there is already a road nearby, and the goal would be to connect "directly to the port of Corral, used by one of Latin America's largest pulp exporters."

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The new open-pit coal mine opening in La Guajira



El Espectador, 05/12/2025

Synopsis: The department's environmental authority is evaluating a previously denied environmental license application for an open-pit coal mine in San Juan del Cesar.

The plan of Best Coal Company (BCC), a subsidiary of the Turkish multinational Yildirim Holding, is to open three extraction points and build a 150 kilometer railway line to transport coal to Dibulla, all in Guajiro territory.

One of the mines, the smallest, is close to completing the process to begin construction and coal extraction.

Located in Cañaverales, a district of San Juan del Cesar, it is estimated to have reserves of more than 11 million tons, of which 7.5 million tons would be extracted over a 10 year period, according to information from the National Mining Agency (ANM), the entity that granted the mining title to the company.

The excavation site and the waste dump, as the material removed to obtain coal is known, would be located between one and two kilometers from the urban area of Cañaverales.

Furthermore, they border the Cañaverales Spring Protective Forest Reserve, a key area for the protection of the river of the same name, which supplies water to several communities in the region.

Paradoxically, all this is occurring during the energy transition process in which, according to Gustavo Petro's National Development Plan, La Guajira would be the department driving the use of renewable energy to gradually abandon the exploitation of thermal coal, one of the fuels that generates the most greenhouse gases.

"They've been given a free pass: How illegal mining spread across Peru, leading to massacres at a Pataz mine



BBC News Mundo, 05/08/2025

Synopsis: With the killing of 13 people in a mine in Pataz, the number of people "killed" by criminal gangs who have taken control of mining activity in that region of Peru now stands at 39.

The government declared a curfew in the province and ordered the deployment of the armed forces in the area.

Delinquency and organized crime have become the main concerns of citizens and dominate the Peruvian political debate.

Peru is the largest gold producer in Latin America and the sixth largest in the world, according to PlanetGOLD.

An estimated 250,000 artisanal and small scale miners work in the country and produce a quarter of its gold exports.

Peru is also one of the world's leading producers of copper. Prices for both minerals have soared in recent years.

According to the Peruvian Institute of Economics (IPE), illegal gold production in Peru reached 77 tons in 2023, representing 44% of the illegal gold exported from South America.

"Rising prices have made illegal mining and smuggling a more lucrative business than drug trafficking," said César Ipenza, an environmental crime specialist at the University of the Pacific.

The use of mercury and other chemicals in clandestine mining contaminates water and fish, endangering the health of local residents, including indigenous communities.

"I hope Greta and her friends know how to swim": US senator makes threatening comment



RT, 06/02/2025

Synopsis: Thunberg, along with "Game of Thrones" actor Liam Cunningham, and other activists departed from southern Italy on Sunday for the Gaza Strip to deliver humanitarian aid to the Palestinian people.

US Senator Lindsey Graham made a disturbing comment, "I hope Greta and her friends know how to swim," against Swedish environmental activist Greta Thunberg, who joined an effort led by the Freedom Flotilla Coalition (FFC) to reach the Gaza Strip by sea, defying Israel's naval blockade, and deliver humanitarian aid.

Two thirds of global warming is caused by the richest 10%, study finds



The Guardian, 05/07/2025

Synopsis: The world's richest 10% are responsible for twothirds of global warming since 1990, causing droughts and heat waves in the poorest parts of the world, according to a study published in the journal Nature Climate Change. It demonstrated with evidence how many people in the developed world—including more than 50% of full-time

employees in the UK—bear greater responsibility for climate disasters that affect those who can least afford them. "Our study shows that extreme climate impacts are not just the result of abstract global emissions; we can directly link them to our lifestyle and investment choices, which in turn are linked to wealth," said Sarah Schöngart, a climate modeler and lead author of the study. It has been clearly established that the wealthiest individuals, through their consumption and investments, generate more carbon emissions, while poorer countries, located near the equator, bear the brunt of the consequences of extreme weather conditions and rising temperatures. "We found that the richest 10% contributed 6.5 times more to global warming than the average, while the richest 1% and 0.1% contributed 20 and 76 times more, respectively," they write in their article. The researchers said they hoped the analysis would inform policy interventions that recognize the unequal contributions of the world's wealthiest to climate breakdown and foster social acceptance of climate action.

President Maduro spoke about the proposal to re-found Greater Colombia



Laiguana.tv, 05/13/2025

Synopsis: President Nicolás Maduro expressed his agreement with Colombian President Petro to reactivate the Gran Colombia project. He stated that a starting point could be the creation of a binational development zone. "The new Gran Colombia must be based on a new binational economy," he noted. "I sent a letter to President Petro stating the need for him to instruct his teams so that we can move rapidly toward a binational shared development zone. The business leaders are already prepared and there are specific plans. I welcome President Petro's presence on this visit, and I am reading the news that he will sign the Silk Road Treaty.

It seems very good to me, and together, Petro-Maduro, Colombia-Venezuela, we can bring, along with the Chinese, machinery, investments, capital, and markets for a powerful binational economic zone," he emphasized. He recalled that Gran Colombia was a project created and led by the Liberator Simón Bolívar, which collapsed as a result of the betrayal of Colombian Francisco de Paula Santander and Venezuelan José Antonio Páez. This plan was revived by Commander in Chief Hugo Chávez during his presidency. "The destiny of Venezuela and Colombia must be an integral, productive union," said the president.

Air gasoline is now a reality



primicia.com.ve, 05/29/2025

Synopsis: During a demonstration held on May 20 in New York, the American company Aircela presented a revolution-

nary machine that produced gasoline in real time from air, water, and renewable electricity, offering an alternative to fossil fuels.

Approximately the size of a commercial refrigerator, it combines direct capture of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air with an on-site fuel synthesis process, allowing the generation of clear gasolina, free of sulfur, heavy metals, and ethanol.

The final product can be poured directly into any car's gas tank without any modifications.

The current version can hold up to 64 liters of gasoline. Commercial production is expected to begin later this fall.

" "Victory for health": WHO adopts historic agreement on future pandemics



Diario El Universal, 05/20/2025

Synopsis: The member countries of the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a "historic" agreement that provides that up to 20% of pandemic related health products would be delivered to the organization to ensure that the most vulnerable nations have access to them in the event of new pandemics, which, according to the scientific community, will occur at some point.

This decision comes at a time when many countries prioritize national interests over shared values and cooperation.

The agreement is "due to the gaps and inequities identified in the national and global response to COVID-19" when developing countries were disadvantaged by a lack of access to vaccines, testing materials, and basic equipment, such as ventilators.

N.R.: It is an important step but, in our opinion, extremely insufficient, since wealthy countries, which constitute a tiny minority, will have access to 80% of these supplies. It seems more like a handout.

The Mexican Interoceanic Corridor is emerging as a new global route between Asia and the U.S.



El Economista México, 05/03/2025

Synopsis: Mexico has just taken a key step toward consolidating its position as a logistics bridge between two oceans with its Isthmus of Tehuantepec Interoceanic Corridor. Hyundai used it for the first time, transporting 900 vehicles in two shifts, with a land journey of just nine hours and a complete operation of approximately one week.

This represents a significant reduction in logistics times and costs compared to traditional routes.

The corridor is presented as a strategic alternative to the Panama Canal for international trade and connects the ports of Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, via 308 kilometers of modernized railway.

In addition to its logistics role, the CIIT is part of the so called Plan Mexico, a strategy that seeks to stimulate economic development in the southeast of the country, which has historically lagged behind.

With rail infrastructure, port modernization, and industrial zones planned at various points along the corridor, the goal is to generate employment, investment, and international competitiveness.

Thanks to this project, Mexico is positioning itself as a new link between Asia and the Americas, capable of influencing the design of 21st century trade.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

MAY 2025

"It's time to tighten our belts," says Petrobras president about the fall in oil prices.



Folha de S.Paulo, 05/13/2025

Synopsis: Petrobras President Magda Chambriard stated that the scenario of falling oil prices is challenging and will be addressed by simplifying projects, reducing costs, and seeking better margins in product sales.

"It's time to tighten our belts," the executive said during a conference call. "What lies ahead is even more challenging.

We are seeing oil at US\$65 per barrel, almost US\$20 less than in the first quarter of last year," Magda stated.

Are your bank funds contributing to the climate crisis?



DW, 05/26/2025

Synopsis: The world's 60 largest banks are estimated to have allocated €619 billion to the fossil fuel industry in 2023, and \$6.9 trillion since the Paris Agreement in 2015.

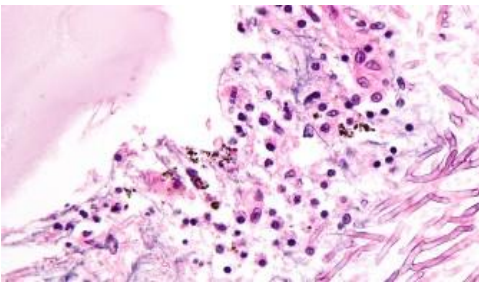
Much of this funding is directed toward expansion plans that contradict

unequivocal climate science warnings.

Pension funds are among the largest global investors in fossil fuels, with an estimated \$46 trillion invested in the sector and a 30% stake in their shares, according to Climate Safe Pensions.

In 2023, the German research platform Correctiv revealed that 10 of Germany's 16 federal states invested pension funds in fossil fuel related activities.

A fungus that can 'eat you from the inside' could spread as the world warms



CNN, 05/24/2025

Synopsis: Aspergillus, a type of fungus, is expanding its range with rising global temperatures, according to new research from a team of scientists at the University of Manchester.

Infection causing fungi, which are responsible for millions of deaths each year, will spread significantly to new regions as the planet warms, and the world is unprepared.

Fungal infections kill an estimated 2.5 million people annually, and a lack of data means that number could be much higher.

The team used computer simulations and forecasts to map the potential future spread of Aspergillus, finding that certain Aspergillus species will expand their range as the climate crisis intensifies in new areas of North America, Europe, China, and Russia.

In addition to expanding their growth range, global warming could also increase fungi's temperature tolerance, allowing them to better survive inside the human body.

Extreme weather events, such as drought, floods, and heat waves, can also affect fungi and contribute to the spread of spores over long distances.

Spikes in fungal diseases have occurred after natural disasters, such as the outbreak following the 2011 tornado in Joplin, Missouri.

Deforestation fell by 32.4% in Brazil in 2024



Folha de S.Paulo, 05/15/2025

Synopsis: The Brazilian Annual Deforestation Report (RAD) recorded a 32.4% reduction in deforestation last year compared to 2023, marking the first time in the last six years that all biomes have shown a decrease or stability in deforestation.

The Cerrado was the biome with the largest deforested area, with 652,197 hectares of vegetation, while the Atlantic Forest was the only biome that showed a slight increase, with a loss of 13,472 hectares.

Natália Crusco of MapBiomas explained that extreme weather events accounted for 22% of all deforestation in the Atlantic Forest last year. "Rio Grande do Sul was the third state in the Atlantic Forest with the highest deforestation rate in 2024.

This is due to extreme weather events, such as floods, landslides, and strong winds, which caused the loss of native vegetation," Crusco explained.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

MAY 2025

According to MapBiomass' historical data series, which began in 2019, more than 97% of all native vegetation loss in Brazil was driven by pressure from agriculture and livestock farming, having lost an area of native vegetation equivalent to the size of South Korea since that date, the study reports.

Report reveals dangerously high levels of arsenic and cadmium in commercial rice. What to do?



CNN, 05/15/2025

Synopsis: A Healthy Babies report reveals dangerous levels of heavy metals in commercial rice fed to children and families, finding that samples of commercial rice from more than 100 different brands purchased in the United States contained dangerously high levels of arsenic and cadmium.

"Even at low levels, both arsenic and cadmium have been linked to serious health risks, including diabetes, developmental delays, reproductive toxicity, and heart disease," said co-author Jane Houlihan.

"Heavy metal contamination in young children is of particular concern because early exposure is associated with reduced IQ and various cognitive and behavioral problems," concluded Houlihan.

One in four rice samples purchased at U.S. supermarkets and retail stores exceeded the inorganic arsenic levels

established in 2021 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for infant rice cereal, the report said.

Arsenic is also a carcinogen, and exposure early in life, including during pregnancy, is especially dangerous, potentially causing miscarriage, stillbirth, and premature birth, as well as later neurodevelopmental disorders, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

They intend to drill the deepest well in history: why is it necessary?



RT, 05/03/2025

Synopsis: A recent study published in the journal Nature Metabolism found that sucralose, a common sweetener in diet drinks, can alter appetite regulation in the brain and increase feelings of hunger.

According to Dr. Katie Page, lead author of the study and a professor at the University of Southern California, sucralose activates brain regions responsible for hunger, increasing appetite by up to 20% compared to regular sugar.

Participants consumed three types of beverages on different occasions: plain water, water with table sugar, and water with sucralose. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) tests revealed conclusive results: sucralose containing beverages increased feelings of hunger and generated greater connectivity between the hypothalamus and the anterior cingulate cortex, brain areas associated with decision making and food motivation.

Furthermore, it was found that sucralose does not stimulate the release of hormones that signal satiety, leaving the body without a clear signal that it has consumed enough.

These findings reinforce the hypothesis that artificial sweeteners can confuse the brain by providing a sensation of sweetness without the expected calories, increasing the need to eat more food.