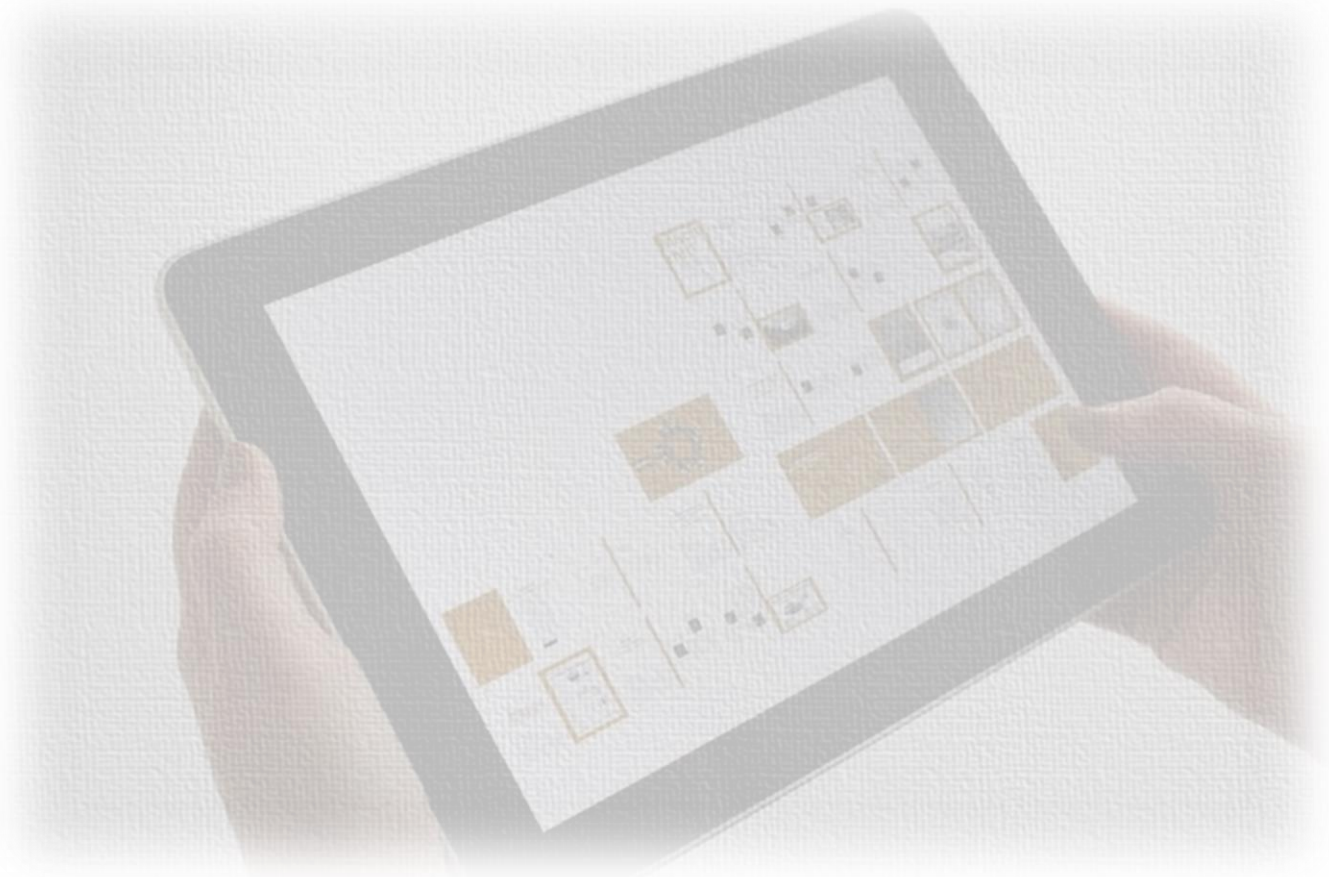


ASOCIACIÓN PRO SOBERANÍA, INTEGRACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE - APROSIMA



SYNOPSIS OF DIGITAL MEDIA HEADLINES DECEMBER 2024

SYNOPSIS OF DIGITAL MEDIA HEADLINES

December 2024

The world has been warming faster than expected; scientists now think they know why



CNN, december 5, 2024

Synopsis: This year, 2024, has been the hottest year on record, with the global warming threshold being exceeded. This extraordinary heat is known to be a consequence of several factors, the main one being the burning of fossil fuels, but they alone do not explain the unusually rapid rise in temperature

A new study published in the journal Science says that the missing part of the puzzle has been identified: clouds, as the rapid increase in warming was boosted by a shortage of low clouds over the oceans, since having fewer low and bright clouds means that the planet has "darkened", allowing it to absorb more sunlight, in a phenomenon known as "albedo", which

refers to the ability of surfaces to reflect the sun's energy back into space. Low clouds contribute to this effect, as they reflect sunlight.

Last year the decrease in low clouds reduced the planet's albedo to historic lows and in some areas, including parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, they experienced a particularly significant drop. The study can't yet explain for sure why this happens. "It's a very complex beast and very difficult to unravel."

Low clouds tend to thrive in a low, cold, moist atmosphere. As the planet's surface warms, this can cause them to thin or dissipate altogether, creating a complicated feedback loop where low clouds disappear due to global warming and their disappearance then drives further warming, so we should expect some pretty intense warming in the future, stronger than previously predicted.

It's likely the result of a combination of factors, such as the reduction in pollution from shipping due to regulations aimed at reducing harmful sulfur emissions from industry, which was helping to cool the planet by making clouds brighter, natural variations in the climate, but the most alarming factor is global warming itself.

Study in Brazil reveals deaths linked to consumption of ultra-processed foods

Publinews, 11/28/2024

Synopsis: The consumption of ultra-processed foods causes some 57,000 premature deaths a year in Brazil, equivalent to 10% of the deaths recorded in the country, according to a study carried out by the state health

research center Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz).



Among them, it mentions soft drinks, instant spaghetti or cookies with fi-

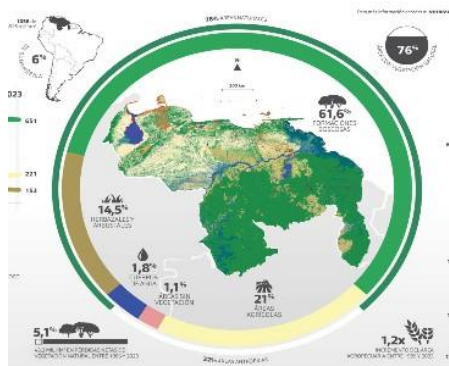
llings, etc. It also concludes that their consumption increases the risk of death related to cardiovascular diseases by about 50% and the risk of death from type 2 diabetes by 12%.

Although the researchers themselves recognize that the numbers may be higher because the study was limited only to examining deaths from diseases caused by the consumption of ultra-processed foods for which there is more scientific data.

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Venezuela continues to lose its forests



ACFIMAN, november 27, 2024

Synopsis: In 39 years, Venezuela has lost 32,600 square kilometers (km²) of its forests. The Venezuelan forest area was reduced by 5.3%, from 611,400 km² (57.9%) in 1985 to 578,800 km² (54.8%) in 2023, with the north of the country being the region that has experienced the most changes (36,200 km², equivalent to 87%) compared to the south (5,400 km², equivalent to 13%).

The affected natural cover includes both forests and savannas/grasslands and shrublands. The findings were published in the Second Collection of Annual Land Cover and Use Maps (1985 - 2023), developed by MapBiomass Venezuela

For Dr. María Eugenia Grillet, "less forest and vegetation cover has immediate negative consequences on biodiversity, including a wide variety of endemic (unique) species of flora and fauna" and also endangers the lives of human beings.

For example, the Amazon forest (located south of the Orinoco River) depends on the "provision of vital ecosystem services for the Venezuelan population, such as fresh water, hydroelectricity, food security for indigenous peoples and protection against emerging zoonotic diseases," said the academic.

Why has natural cover decreased? According to MapBiomass Venezuela, the area used for agricultural purposes increased by 20.4%, from 181,400 km² in 1985 to 218,400 km² in 2023, and the area used for urban purposes increased by 60.3%, from 2,164 km² in 1985 to 3,470 km² in 2023, with the area used for artisanal mining expanding dramatically, from 230 km² in 1985 to 2,039 km² in 2023, an increase of 787%.

To prevent this scenario from becoming irreversible, urgent measures must be taken, starting with the formulation of public policies "that stop illegal mining and regulate mining in general in the south of the country. Then, deforestation must be halted and effective conservation actions must be implemented."

Terram Foundation: Environmental Balance year 2024



Fundación Terram, december 19, 2024

Synopsis: The Terram Foundation published its 2024 Environmental Balance Sheet in Chile.

According to its conclusions, with the arrival of the current government in

2022, civil organizations and entities working for environmental conservation expected significant progress in matters of environmental regulation. However, after two years of administration, the reality has been completely opposite.

In a year marked by a regressive agenda and the relaxation of environmental standards, "the promotion of Green Hydrogen, with the recent approval of a plant in Quintero Bay, in addition to the commitments made to promote greater extraction of Lithium, as well as the government's inaction in removing salmon farms from protected areas, show us that this is not an 'ecological' government and that, rather, it is an administration that has committed to facilitating investment without adequate environmental safeguards, adopting the discourse of 'permissibility' established by business consortiums."

The document reveals how the promises of the self-proclaimed "ecological government" showed a change of direction:

"Little by little we were witnessing the lack of clarity, weakness, ineptitude or lack of environmental commitment of the government, while the large business sectors, in a coordinated manner, began to position the concept of Permisology in the media."

ACFIMAN presents final draft of the Second Academic Report on Climate Change



Prensa Acfiman, 12/11/2024

Synopsis: The Academy of Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences of

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Venezuela (ACFIMAN) presented the Final Draft (BF) of the Second Academic Report (DRACC) issued by the Academic Secretariat for Climate Change (SACC) at the Palace of the Academies in Caracas.

The DRACC represents ACFIMAN's firm commitment to the country on the issue of climate change, which began in 2018 with the publication of the First Academic Report on Climate Change (PRACC), unprecedented for Venezuela and in which 67 experts from 23 national institutions contributed, analyzing the impacts that this global phenomenon has caused and may continue to cause in the Venezuelan territory, both on the climate and on socioeconomic activities, livelihoods and well-being of the population.

High temperatures are disproportionately killing young people in Mexico



El Espectador, december 06, 2024

Synopsis: A new study published in the journal Science Advances suggests that 75% of heat-related deaths occur in people under 35 in Mexico. The analysis found that between 1998 and 2019, heat killed, according to official figures, about 3,300 people each year, of which three out of four were under 35 years old. One factor may be the fact that young adults tend to do outdoor work, with

activities related to agriculture and construction, and are therefore more exposed to dehydration and heat stroke. For example, a 2023 study found that agricultural workers in many poor countries are already planting and harvesting in increasingly oppressive heat and humidity. In addition, young people also participate more in outdoor sports, which would be another risk factor. While cold causes 14 times more deaths than heat, this mortality is concentrated among the elderly.

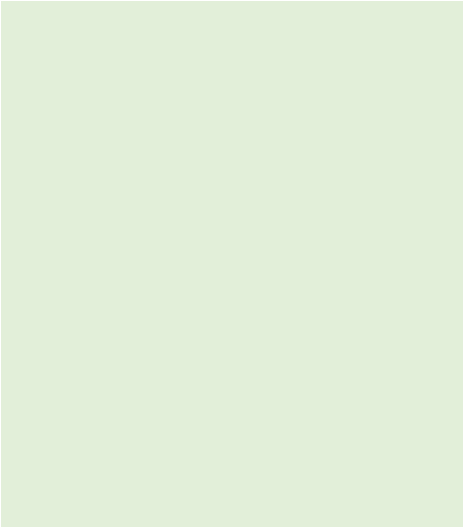
Water levels are falling in almost half of the world's largest rivers



University of Massachusetts Amherst, 12/12/2024

Synopsis: A new study published in Science by researchers at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and the University of Cincinnati has mapped for the first time 35 years of changes in rivers on a global scale, revealing that 44 percent of larger downstream rivers experienced a decrease in flow, while 17 percent of smaller upstream rivers experienced increases. "The bottom line of this paper is that rivers respond to factors (climate change or human regulation) differently, and we provide the most precise details of those responses," said Colin

Gleason of UMass Amherst and co-author of the study. "Some of these rivers are changing at a rate of 5 or 10 percent per year. That's very, very rapid change." These changes have implications for flooding, ecosystem disruption, interference with hydropower development and inadequate freshwater supplies. The significant declines seen in downstream rivers mean less freshwater is available, which has major implications for drinking water and irrigation, and means the river has less power to move soil and small rocks from the riverbed, which form deltas downstream – an important process to counteract rising sea levels. Smaller rivers upstream (typically those closest to mountains) show a reverse pattern: 17% are experiencing increased flow that can have major impacts on surrounding communities. Researchers found a 42% increase in major flooding in these streams. Although the paper can't quantify exact cause and effect, researchers know that the overall drivers of these changes are largely climate change and human activity, which is causing increased mountain snowmelt.



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"The court of history will judge us. And its conclusion will be merciless with those who deny that there is genocide in Gaza": Francesca Albanese, UN rapporteur



BBC News Mundo, december 19, 2024

Synopsis: In her new report, "Genocide as Colonial Suppression," the lawyer specializing in international law and human rights claims that what is happening in Gaza is part of a "centenary project" of colonialism.

Since her appointment as rapporteur in May 2022, Albanese has been one of the most critical voices of Israel's actions in the Palestinian territories through the lens of international humanitarian law, in which she has more than two decades of experience.

Israeli military operations in Gaza leave more than 44,000 dead, including more than 17,000 children, and more than 100,000 injured, according to data from the Gaza Ministry of Health. More than 11,000 people are still missing, allegedly under rubble, according to the Palestinian Civil Defense. While this is happening, Palestinians continue to be bombed, starved, burned alive.

So, of course this is catastrophic. And it is catastrophic not only for the people of Gaza, but for us as well, because

with all the beautiful human rights norms and systems we have, we cannot stop this carnage.

When it comes to justice, it cannot be left solely to the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. National courts can investigate and prosecute acts of genocide and often war crimes and crimes against humanity. There are many nationals in the West, who live in the settlements, sell and buy property in the settlements, do business in the settlements.

There are universities with links to Israeli universities, which are an intimate part of the illegality of the occupation and the apartheid and racial segregation regime. There are also politicians who provide cover for Israel and even justify its actions and are complicit, so these political leaders must also be held accountable.

He also speaks of legal action against companies. The next report will be about the private sector, companies, corporations, banks, pension funds, military and strategic sectors, technology companies, charities and research institutions, no one is innocent when it comes to Palestine. No one.

We are at a critical moment where we have to decide whether we are positioned, or whether we are prepared for a future where really, as Thomas Hobbes says, Homo homini lupus, "man is wolf to man," and it is just a matter of a struggle between humans for space and resources. That is why I say that this is a test for humanity.

Protests in El Salvador against Bukele's push for metal mining

TeleSur, 12/10/2024

Synopsis: Salvadorans are protesting against President Nayib Bukele's push to repeal the law banning metal mining in the country.

Salvadoran social organizations and communities are mobilizing in front

of Congress and the Presidential Palace to demand the continuation of the ban on metal mining, in force since 2017, opposing President Nayib Bukele's push to repeal the law that prohibits metal mining in the country, who argues that El Salvador has significant gold reserves that could transform the country's economy.

"Metal mining is not compatible with a country so densely populated

and with already limited water resources," said an activist present at the protest.



Metal mining was banned in El Salvador after years of struggle by social movements and communities

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affected by pollution generated by extractive projects.

Activists and experts have pointed out the environmental risks posed by mining in a country where the main source of water, the Lempa River, could be seriously affected, warning that water contamination would not only affect Guatemala and El Salvador, but also Honduras, in a clear example of how the interests of large companies, many of them Canadian, can threaten environmental sustainability and the rights of communities.

Prominent Syrian scientist assassinated in his residence



TeleSUR, 12/11/2024

Synopsis: The body of Dr. Hamdi Ismail Nada, a prominent Syrian chemist, was found in his Damascus residence, a member of the Syrian Scientific Research and Studies Center (SSRC), considered the best-equipped research center in Syria, which has suffered multiple Israeli attacks in recent days, representing a broader campaign targeting Syria's scientific infrastructure.

This incident follows the seizure of power by the terrorist group Hayat Tami al-Sham (HTS) in Syria, after overthrowing the government of Bashar al-Assad.

The incident could signal the "beginning of chaos and targeted assassinations orchestrated by glo-

bal intelligence agencies," according to analysts. Arab media say the murder could have been carried out by the Israeli spy service (Mossad) and the United States.

Both are responsible for the murder of more than 5,500 Iraqi scientists since the invasion of Iraq in 2003, as well as many scientists who were at the forefront of Iran's nuclear programme.

The Mossad and the CIA have also killed several Iraqi scientists who refused to cooperate with these agencies, especially experts in the chemical and nuclear fields.

Chile: Mapuche defender Julia Chuñil has been missing for a month after refusing to cut down native forest



Nodal, 12/09/2024

Synopsis: Julia Chuñil Catricura, 72 years old, Mapuche, disappeared since November 8th. Since at least 2014, she has served as legal representative of the Mapuche community of Putreguel, which together with two other communities in the area keep the traditions of their people alive.

Julia, like many of the community members in the area, used a small part of her land for cattle and the rest for the conservation of the native forest. In addition, her property is next to a large native forest of 900 hectares.

Already in 2018, the Mapuche environmental defender had received multiple threats and pressures to abandon or sell her land, from local businessmen who sought to cut down native trees to sell firewood.

Environmental organizations in Chile have evoked the Escazú agreement in the case of Julia, which obliges the Chilean State to take action to protect environmental defenders who are victims of attacks.

Argentina: Milei authorizes the eviction of indigenous communities by decree



Últimas Noticias, 12/11/2024

Synopsis: The Argentine government authorized the eviction of indigenous peoples through a decree published in the Official Gazette that ends the declaration of emergency on their lands that, according to the government, prevented in the last 18 months "the free exercise of productive and recreational activities on the lands involved," in addition to limiting "the right to the disposal of said assets" and that generated "legal insecurity" and a "serious affectation to the property rights" of their owners, as well as the provincial domain over natural resources.

From the Parliament of Nations, Peoples and Indigenous Communities of Jujuy they anticipated that they will "defend the territory with or without law."

"This is a new act of genocide, ethnocide, ecocide, which constitu-

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tes a crime against humanity, violating and trampling on the rights of Mother Earth, the territory and the indigenous nations that have inhabited these territories since time immemorial,"

The senator from Salta for Unión por la Patria, Nora Giménez, repudiated the decree and warned about the impact it will have: "The most serious thing is that it takes the situation back to 2006, when dozens of these communities were on the verge of judicial eviction, without offering any proposal."

In addition, she indicated that the Government is unaware of the territorial survey carried out in the last 18 years, in which the lands of more than 900 communities throughout the country were identified and measured, more than 70% of the total existing ones.

This is the estimated date for Venezuela to lose its last glacier



La Iguana, 12/13 /2024

Synopsis: The Minister of Ecosocialism, Josué Lorca, reported this Thursday, December 12, that, despite the efforts made by the national government, the country will lose its last glacier by December 2025.

He explained that for six years measures have been taken to prevent the rapid deterioration of this last glacier and that "thanks to the efforts of our scientists, we have managed to reduce the melting by 35%, which extends the life of the glacier by 1 year and 6 months."

"This year, we began to place a geotextile blanket, an innovative technique used in polar glaciers, which seeks to mitigate the melting of this tropical glacier."

Southern California is under the onslaught of flames



RT, dic 10 , 2024

Synopsis: A massive wildfire has been raging for nearly 24 hours near the city of Malibu in the US state of California.

Strong winds and low humidity are contributing to the rapid spread of the fire, forcing thousands of people to leave their homes to escape the smoke and huge flames, leaving more than 60,000 residents without electricity and forcing the evacuation of some 18,000 people.

Wind gusts reached 65 kilometres per hour overnight and exceeded 100 kilometres per hour in some areas, so by Tuesday afternoon the fire had grown to almost 1,000 hectares.

Due to the extreme weather conditions, a rare 'red flag' warning was issued on Tuesday in parts of Southern California, implying a particularly dangerous situation and an extremely high risk of fires.

The first ice-free day in the Arctic could happen in less than three years



National Geographic, december 4, 2024

Synopsis: In a scientific study published in Nature and conducted using computer models, it was predicted that the first day without ocean ice in the Arctic Ocean could occur, according to the model, between 2027 and 2043, no matter how humans alter greenhouse gas emissions.

Previous research indicated that the first month without ice would be almost inevitable and could occur in the 2030s.

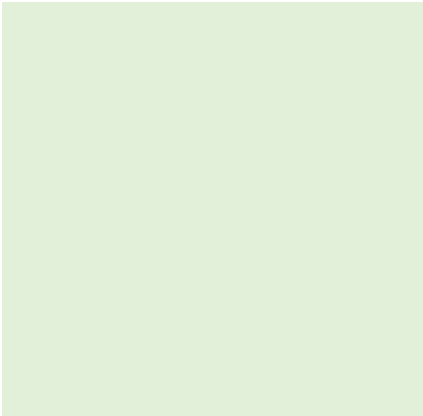
In the more than 300 computer simulations, the researchers observed that all the first days without ice occurred during rapid ice loss events.

In addition, they were linked to a marked warming in winter and spring, such as those we have experienced in recent years.

Sea ice in the Arctic has disappeared at an accelerated rate, exceeding 12% loss each decade.

This year, the day with the lowest amount of frozen seawater was recorded, reaching one of the lowest figures since 1978.

It should be noted that when the Arctic has less than 1 million square kilometers of ice, scientists consider the area to be ice-free.



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Venezuela rejects consolidation of military facilities of the Southern Command in Guyana



El Universal, 12/03/2024

Synopsis: The Venezuelan government rejected in a statement the installation of military bases by the United States Southern Command (US), including the military use of the Brigadier Gary Beaton Airfield located in Essequibo, which it considered a risk to regional stability and violates the principles of international law, especially those agreed upon in the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

Furthermore, the text states that the "belligerent" actions promoted by the US government have "no place in Our America," and therefore categorically rejects said bases in Guyana.

"The unacceptable expansion of naval and airport stations for military use, demonstrates their effort to hinder the peaceful and negotiated resolution of the territorial dispute, attacking the legitimate historical rights of our country over Essequibo," says the statement.

N.R: This is evidence of the United States' attempt to apply in Venezuela the same strategy that it used, in conjunction with the Jewish State, to provoke an open internal conflict, with the objective of obtaining territorial gains, in that case by appropriating Palestinian territory, and in our region, with its sights set on Essequibo Guyana.

France will provide Guyana with technology and personnel to detect threats against its territory



EFE , 12/04/2024

Synopsis: France will offer Guyana training and high technology for the surveillance of its territory, both on land and at sea, to contribute to the "stability of the region."

The head of the French Diplomatic Office in Guyana, Jean-Jacques Forté, announced at the event on the French maritime operations vessel Combatant, purchased from France for 41.7 million dollars, that France will assist

the South American country with technology and human resources to detect any threat to its territory.

These exercises are not unusual, as military exchanges with training sessions in jungles are carried out throughout the year in the Guyanese cities of Georgetown or Cayenne.

The Dr. Humberto Fernández Morán University of Sciences is inaugurated



Aporrea 12/13/2024

Synopsis: The President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela inaugurated the University for Sciences located at

the IVIC headquarters in Miranda state, which will be named after Dr. Humberto Fernández Morán, a distinguished Venezuelan scientist born in Maracaibo, whose life will soon be featured in a film.

The President urged that the University gather the best scientific professors "from our America who want to come to teach this generation of young Venezuelans interested in science and technology."

For her part, the Minister for Science and Technology, Gabriela Jiménez, said that in this higher education institution "16 courses will be taught as training programs," namely, nanotechnology, cybersecurity, biotechnology, materials engineering, atomic engineering, data engineering, oceanology, biomedicine and philosophy, as well as artificial intelligence, electromedicine, automation and petrochemistry. Bachelor's degrees are also offered in nuclear

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physics, molecular physics, computational chemistry, physics and mathematics. There will be more than 160 curriculum specialists in cooperation with Iran, China and Russia.

The head of State stressed that the study and management of artificial intelligence is one of the greatest study priorities in the country, at the same time as in other nations it is used to "destroy humanity by managing moods and behaviors through social networks" "we must develop artificial intelligence to build a human society, a civilization of peace."

The authorities highlighted that in the country there is currently an articulated community of around 54 thousand scientists. Added to that is the program of the so-called scientific nurseries, "almost 400 thousand boys and girls, about 100 thousand of them are dedicated to robotics, programming free software"

A bioceanic train in South America is managed by Bolivia with China, Brazil and Peru



Diario El Universal, 12/07/2024

Synopsis: The news was confirmed by Bolivian President Luis Arce after a meeting with his Brazilian counterpart, Lula da Silva

Bolivia is managing the construction of a bioceanic train with financing from

China, which will connect ports in Peru on the Pacific Ocean and Brazil on the Atlantic in South America, confirmed President Luis Arce, after having held a meeting with his Brazilian counterpart, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.

The bioceanic train is a railway project that, in effect, seeks to connect the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean in South America.

The most important objective is to improve the transport infrastructure, strengthen international trade and thus reduce transport times and costs.

This would connect Brazil, Bolivia and Peru, and could include Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. The project is planned as a mixed line, which would transport both passengers and goods.

Arce explained that "We had a bilateral meeting with the President of Brazil, Lula da Silva. We talked about the bioceanic corridor and among them, also echoing the President of China, Xi Jinping, who spoke of a train that connects the Atlantic with the Pacific.

We have revived the project of becoming a corridor between the port of Santos in Brazil and reaching a Peruvian port," he said upon his return to Bolivia from the Mercosur summit in Montevideo.

Sheinbaum announces a 12% increase in the minimum wage in Mexico



RT, dic. 4, 2024

Claudia Sheinbaum announced that starting next January, the minimum wage will increase by 12%, which means that it will go from 7,467 to 8,364 pesos (from 367 to 412 dollars).

"It is more than three times what we have estimated for inflation next year," said the president at a press conference, highlighting that between 1992 and 2018, the minimum wage in Mexico remained practically constant, without experiencing significant increases during that long period.

On the other hand, former president Andrés Manuel López Obrador managed to gradually increase the minimum wage and, during his last year of government, it was already equivalent to 1.6 basic baskets.

Sheinbaum anticipated that the goal of her administration is to be able to purchase 2.5, which would represent a record.

The president offered an ideological explanation of why salaries have not increased for so long. "During the entire neoliberal period, what Mexico boasted about abroad was cheap labor. That speaks of the dehumanization of those governments. You can't go out and boast about starvation wages," she lamented.

Sheinbaum explained that some of the arguments used to reject increases in the minimum wage are based on the idea that they increase inflation and threaten foreign investments, which has already been shown to be false.

"The unemployment level is at its lowest level. Mexican humanism works, it gives results, it reduces poverty, inequalities. It improves the quality of life, the well-being of Mexicans, that is why this is the direction that continues in the country. It is very good news," she said.

FAO seeks to mitigate the impact of the La Niña phenomenon on global agriculture



Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Diario El Universal, 12/08/2024

Synopsis: Every year, we have more crises and more disasters in the world and less money to respond, so we have to develop a project that is innovative and we have decided to do it in the Mara municipality of Zulia state, because it is an area that has many vulnerabilities at the level of climate, the environment and also the standard of living of the people."

This was expressed by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, in Venezuela, Alexis Bonte, who explained that it is an anticipatory action project, "because we have to change the way we react to disasters, we have seen that responding to disasters costs almost seven times more than anticipating them."

"Part of the actions that we have carried out together, FAO, with local authorities and with the communities, is to strengthen the early warning systems, this is one of the components of the project that we have developed and it is that there we strengthen the community organizations so that they help to repair the meteorological stations that are at the sources of the pipes since that leaves us a reasonable time to be able to respond. in the face of the crisis, said Villoria.

We know that these disasters are predictable, that is why we have early warning systems, together with the knowledge of local populations. This anticipatory action project combines high-level technologies such as early warning systems, drones, satellites, with the knowledge of the people.

Petro and Noboa warn of climate challenges and drug trafficking in meeting in the Galapagos



CNN, december 15, 2024

Synopsis: The presidents of Colombia, Gustavo Petro, and of Ecuador, Daniel Noboa, addressed issues of climate change, regional security and cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking, in a meeting held in the Galapagos Islands reserve, which according to the Colombian president, the meeting was

held in that reserve because of what the Galapagos mean, at a time when "life is being questioned all over the planet."

In a video message shared by the Ecuadorian presidency, Noboa thanked Petro for the support provided during the energy crisis and highlighted the effects of climate change.

"This year has been a year in which we have seen the effects of climate change everywhere and in every sense, we have experienced terrible floods, as well as periods of drought, and Colombia has taken, thanks to your leadership, President Petro (...) the decision to support us in the most difficult moments. We will always be grateful and it is a lesson in how we should be interconnected as a region."

Colombia albergará la planta de hidrógeno verde más grande de América Latina



Ecopetrol, dic. 3, 2024T

Synopsis. Colombia will build the largest green hydrogen (H2V) production plant in Latin America, Ecopetrol announced, reporting that an investment of 28.5 million dollars has been made and it will have the capacity to produce 800 tons per year of low-emission H2V.

North American proton exchange and membrane technology, the highest cutting-edge technology. This means that Ecopetrol has already entered the modern era of clean fuel production with the future production of low-emission H2V.

The construction and commissioning of the 23-megawatt solar farm in Cartagena, where the main source of this project is located, had already been announced.

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Cyclone Chido devastates the French island of Mayotte:



Elmundo.es, december 16, 2024

Synopsis: In the French colony of Mayotte, located at the entrance to the Mozambique Channel, 350 km from Madagascar, and which has some 300,000 inhabitants, Cyclone Chido, with winds of more than 220 km, caused untold damage.

It is the poorest colony in France, hence the extremely high level of destruction, especially in the most depressed areas, populated by shantytowns, where access by emergency services is more complicated. "We run the risk of a health crisis, but also of famine," warned the president of the departmental council of Mayotte.

85% of the population is without electricity, mobile networks are barely functioning and water is only just beginning to arrive. Rescue planes arrived on Sunday evening.

The great truth about hydrogen, uncovered: the world fears that this will end up happening



PopularScience, december 9, 2024

Synopsis: Hydrogen is known as "the fuel of the future" because it offers a number of advantages, the main one being that it does not emit greenhouse gases, its only waste is water vapour.

However, there are obstacles that seem insurmountable for its implementation. The first is that they can only be refuelled at special stations, which are very scarce, due to the cost of their installation.

Another point against it is that this type of car is very energy inefficient compared to an electric one. According to the company Transportation & Environment, the efficiency of this car is only 33% compared to, for example, 77% for the electric car.

In the production of green fuel, much more energy is used than what is obtained at the end. To produce a kilogram of hydrogen, with a specific fuel energy of 40 kWh/kg, around 55 kWh would be used. The investment in energy to create it is much greater than that produced.

The Ford Escort is back... with a combustion engine!



Motor1.com, 12/6/2024

Synopsis: Ford Escort, one of the brand's most iconic models. It will be assembled by Boreham Motorworks, and is inspired by the Mk1, with a gasoline engine and manual gearbox.

It will be a new Ford Escort, faithful in form and philosophy to the first generation of the American compact, to the point that it will resume

the chassis numbers, starting the sequence where the original ended.

The agreement between Boreham Motorworks and Ford provides for a total of five models, produced in continuity with their ancestors. These include the Ford RS200 Group B, and the rally coupe produced from 1984 to 1986.

N.R. One more example of how big corporations don't give a damn about the consequences of Climate Change.

Largest gas discovery in Colombia confirmed with Sirius-2 well



Prensa Latina, 12/05/2024

Synopsis: Colombia's state-owned oil company Ecopetrol and Brazil's Petrobras confirmed today the largest gas discovery in the entire history of the country with the drilling of the Sirius-2 well, located in the Caribbean region.

The evaluation activities of the drilling results confirm gas volumes greater than six cubic meters, said discovery could increase the current reserves of that fuel by 200 percent.

Likewise, it was reported that the consortium estimates to invest 1.2 billion dollars for the exploration phase one and 2.9 billion in the production development phase, expecting that this will begin by 2027.

