

Media headlines

November 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

Historic declaration at COP30 to combat climate disinformation

Climate change will drastically reduce harvests, threatening our food supply.

COP30 closes with little progress and an unprecedented dispute between Colombia and Brazil over oil

Colombia presents the Belém Declaration and convenes a global conference on fossil fuels

Lula: "If they want critical minerals, they will have to industrialize our country"

What you need to know about the climate change figures

More than 9,700 extreme weather events in the last three decades and approximately 830,000 deaths

The IEA now states that oil consumption could continue to grow until 2050.

Clinging to their home as the ocean swallows the Solomon Islands

Historic declaration at COP30 to combat climate disinformation



ONU Noticias, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: A declaration endorsed by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, the Netherlands, and Belgium reinforces action against false content circulating online, amplified by algorithms that promote conspiratorial and manipulative content, often using sophisticated tactics to spread false messages.

It calls for an end to deliberate attacks against environmental journalists, scientists, and researchers who produce factual information based on verifiable evidence.

This wave of disinformation aims to drown out efforts to save the planet from a catastrophic rise in temperature. For his part, João Brant, Brazil's Secretary of Digital Policies, stated that the goal is "to create a wave of truth."

The Global Fund for Climate Change Information Integrity, created under this initiative, has already received 447 proposals from nearly 100 countries. With initial funding of one million dollars from Brazil, the fund has begun supporting a first round of projects—almost two-thirds of them from developing nations.

Maria Clara Moraes, co-founder of the Marias Verdes platform, explained that disinformation is highly organized and "backed by powerful forces, particularly the fossil fuel industry."

She added that, in producing content on sustainability and scientific evidence, she has noticed that people are increasingly aware of the climate emergency. According to her, younger generations are "a great source of hope and optimism."

Clinging to their home as the ocean swallows the Solomon Islands



ONU, 11/10/2025

Synopsis: In Sikaiana, one of the many islands in the Solomon Islands archipelago, school principal Tuiao Kapule explains, "Now the tides are higher, the saltwater levels have risen, and it's more difficult to grow

food like we used to." These high tides flood the tree line and seep into the wells, making fresh water scarce. An elderly woman explains, "When it rains a lot, we can't harvest," "Our gardens depend on the weather. When the sun shines for too long, the reservoirs dry up, so we have to find wells, collect water, and boil it before we can drink it."

The archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean is facing an existential crisis. Many of its islands are low-lying, and the rising sea is making life on them unsustainable. Climate change is relentless, and the government, with UN assistance, is beginning to relocate them.

Brazil's Health Authority approves Butantan vaccine, the world's first single-dose dengue vaccine



Folha de S. Paulo, 11/26/2025

Synopsis: The National Health Surveillance Agency approved the registration of Butantan-DV, the world's first single-dose dengue vaccine, developed by the Butantan Institute in

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

November 2025

partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Chinese laboratory WuXi Biologics. The vaccine was authorized for people aged 12 to 59, and it is expected to begin being administered through the SUS (Unified Health System) in 2026.

Although 1 million doses have already been produced since the beginning of 2025, the ministry has not yet defined which age group will be prioritized.

Butantan-DV has an estimated five-year protection rate and an efficacy of 79.6% against symptomatic cases and 89% against severe cases.

Being quadrivalent, it protects against all four serotypes of the virus.

The institute plans to deliver 30 million doses annually starting in the second half of 2026, with the possibility of expanding production.

The expansion of the arsenal against the disease comes after the historic record of 2024, which had more than 5.9 million cases and 6,297 deaths, a number higher than the sum of the previous eight years.

More than 300 dead and hundreds missing after floods in Thailand and Indonesia



Minuto 60, 11/28/2025

Synopsis: Severe flooding in Southeast Asia has claimed the lives of more than 300 people, with Thailand and Indonesia being the hardest hit.

Intense rainfall has caused flooded cities, landslides, blocked roads, and

entire communities to be cut off. The region is experiencing one of the most critical episodes of the current rainy season, intensified by a tropical storm that strengthened the rainfall.

The Thai government has confirmed 145 deaths, and Indonesia more than 170, with some areas still inaccessible. Sri Lanka reports 56 deaths and 21 missing persons, and Malaysia also reports severe damage.

Climate change is intensifying episodes of extreme rainfall, strong winds, and flash floods in Southeast Asia. Global warming increases the atmosphere's capacity to hold moisture, producing more powerful storms.

Deforestation and uncontrolled development also contribute to the crisis. "Without forest cover, the ecosystem loses its ability to regulate water," warned Uli Arta Siagian of the NGO WALHI.

An unprecedented oil avalanche is beginning to take shape on the market horizon: "Several shipments are going unsold"



El Economista, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: Analysts have long pointed to 2026 as a very complex year for oil producers. Crude oil is everywhere, and it's only a matter of time before inventories skyrocket. The International Energy Agency (IEA) spoke a few weeks ago of an almost unprecedented production surplus, then Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BofAML) asserted that floating oil (oil adrift at sea or stored on tankers) was increas-

sing rapidly... now, the World Bank warns that there are increasingly more crude oil shipments that cannot find buyers.

Using data broken down by country and region, they conclude that so much oil is being supplied that demand cannot absorb it. As a result, more and more 'wandering' vessels are traveling from place to place with oil without managing to sell their cargo.

"The implied surplus (supply minus demand) is estimated to be 2.7 million barrels per day (mb/d) in the third quarter of 2025," the World Bank states in its latest report. Since August, data from Vortexa indicates that the volume of oil at sea has increased by up to 250 million barrels, reaching 1.4 billion barrels, according to another recent investigation by Bank of America (BofA).

The surplus oil could suddenly begin to appear in official OECD inventories, delivering another blow to the crude oil market and the price per barrel.

"The question is how long China will continue to hoard crude and when it will begin to flow in larger quantities to the storage facilities of industrialized countries," notes an analyst from the German bank.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts a surplus of 2.3 million barrels per day (mb/d) in 2025, increasing to 4 mb/d in 2026. This surplus would represent more than 4% of global demand, a figure that far exceeds the predictions of other analysts and the market.

Meanwhile, short-term oil demand growth continues to weaken. Global oil demand is estimated to have increased by only 0.8 million barrels per day (mb/d), or 0.7% year-on-year, in the third quarter of 2025.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

November 2025

Climate change will drastically reduce harvests, threatening our food supply.



Noticias ONU, 11/05/2025

Synopsis: Climate change will dramatically undermine agricultural productivity and human well-being globally, with some of the greatest risks concentrated in countries least equipped to adapt.

The Human Climate Horizons platform reveals that more than 90% of the 176 countries analyzed will experience

declines in the yields of staple crops by the end of the century.

High harvests are not only important for food security; they also sustain livelihoods and pave the way for economic diversification and prosperity.

Threats to agricultural yields are threats to human development today and in the future.

Countries with a low Human Development Index are projected to suffer some of the most pronounced losses, although the economies considered the "breadbaskets of the world"—which, under severe warming, show the greatest yield losses, with declines reaching 40% in these regions—could trigger cascading effects on food prices, trade, and global stability.

President Claudia Sheinbaum presents "Coatlicue", Mexico's supercomputer and the most powerful in Latin America



Gobierno de México, 11/26/2025

Synopsis: The Mexican government presented Coatlicue, Mexico's public supercomputer and the most powerful in Latin America, which will have a public investment of 6 billion pesos (MXN) and whose construction will take 24 months, starting in January 2026.

President Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo highlighted that Coatlicue will place the country at the forefront of data processing, since it will have a com-

puting capacity unmatched by any other country in Latin America, and will also generate public and private investment, making it a very important step.

"It will allow Mexico to fully embrace the use of Artificial Intelligence and data processing, and it will greatly help not only the development of science and technology, but essentially the development of the country.

The head of the Digital Transformation and Telecommunications Agency explained that it will have the processing power of 14,480 GPUs and the capacity to perform 314 quadrillion operations per second, seven times more than the largest supercomputer in the region, located in Brazil.

Coatlicue is being developed through a management and collaboration model between educational and governmental institutions. It will be operated by Mexicans who will be trained at the Barcelona Supercomputing Center and will have the technical support of the Center for the Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in India."

The last Spix's macaws living in the wild are infected with a deadly virus, says the Brazilian government.



Folha de S. Paulo, 11/26/2025

Synopsis: The Ministry of Environment confirmed that the last 11 blue macaws living in the wild were infected with a lethal circovirus.

In response to the crisis, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation fined BlueSky, the company responsible for the breeding facility in Curaçá (BA), R\$1.2 million for "failure to comply with biosecurity measures."

COP30 closes with little progress and an unprecedented dispute between Colombia and Brazil over oil



Fundación Heinrich Böll, 11/23/2025

Synopsis: Despite President Lula da Silva's attempts and pressure for COP30 to adopt a "roadmap" for phasing out fossil fuels—as agreed at COP28 two years prior—the meeting in Belém do Pará concluded without any mention of the main culprits of the climate crisis in its official documents.

It's worth remembering that decisions at COP30 require unanimity among the 195 participating countries, which is why mentioning fossil fuels is often difficult.

The Synthesis Report of Nationally Determined Contributions shows that current targets are insufficient to achieve the 1.5°C temperature goal.

Latin American and European countries were the most insistent on a transition away from fossil fuels, but—with exceptions like Mexico and Australia—none of the major oil, gas, or coal producers joined the list, which, as the days passed, weakened the possibility of an outcome along those lines.

Despite this, Colombia refused to abandon its agenda against fossil fuels. Uruguay, Panama, and the European Union also criticized Brazil's approach.

"If COP30 does not allow discussion of pathways for a just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels, then this process loses its integrity.

There is no possible mitigation if naming the cause of 75% of global emissions is censored, and a consensus imposed on denialism is not an agreement, it is a defeat for truth, for justice, and for the communities that demand we act with transparency and consistency," stated Colombian negotiator Daniela Durán.

Regarding the deforestation target, the importance of reducing deforestation was only mentioned in the preamble, without a specific goal or measure.

The Global Adaptation Goal is related to measuring global progress, capacities, vulnerability, and resilience of countries in the face of climate change. To achieve this, the countries had been working for two years on a universe of comparable and traceable indicators, distributed across two categories: outcome domains (health, water, food, services, ecosystems and nature-based solutions, livelihoods, and heritage and identity) and enabling domains (governance, planning, financing, knowledge, and early warning systems).

After two years, the countries arrived in Belém with 100 indicators. However, the African group, arguing that they interfered with local policies and that there was no funding available, exerted strong pressure to postpone the decision until COP32, to be held in Ethiopia.

"Latin America is clearly stating that we want this COP to conclude with a set of indicators that will allow us to assess our progress in adaptation," said Chilean Environment Minister Maisa Rojas midweek.

In the end, 59 indicators were approved. Latin American countries strongly criticized the Brazilian presidency's handling of the issue, as the approved document emphasizes that the indicators are "voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive" and that they "should not serve as a basis for comparison between Parties, should not constitute a barrier, nor should they be used under any circumstances as a condition for developing countries to access financing," acknowledging that there are diverse approaches, led at the national level and specific to each context.

The document states that, with current trends, the Glasgow goal of doubling 2019 financing to US\$40 billion by 2025 will not be met. One problem with financing is that there are often no effective records of how much is contributed until one or two years later.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

November 2025

Ailton Krenak: "Exploiting oil at the mouth of the Amazon leads us to dystopia, to a point of no return"



EL PAÍS América, 11/08/2025

Synopsis: Ailton Krenak, thinker, artist, and one of the leading natural spokespersons for the indigenous peoples of Brazil, and author of the bestsellers "Ideas to Postpone the End of the World" and "Ancestral Future," states that "The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change manages to measure the effect of a vehicle in São Paulo, but does not include the effect of missiles launched on Ukraine and Gaza. Does a missile have no effect on the climate?"

"COP30 is being hollowed out by the warring powers. Whoever rules the world is whoever has weapons. War drives the economy."

He is critical of the oil exploitation that the Brazilian government has just authorized near the mouth of the Amazon River:

He is very critical of COP30, "it was hijacked by an economic perspective. The climate has become a market. The COP sidelined ecology and adopted the perspective of environmental services," suggesting that, instead of holding climate conferences, "a major meeting should be convened to dis-

cuss the ecology of the planet and the crisis in the relationship between humans and other non-human organisms."

Large corporations and AI pose a "clear and present" challenge to human rights



Noticias ONU, 11/24/2025

Synopsis: At the opening of the 14th United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights, Volker Türk stated that the power of corporations is increasingly influential with regard to social change.

The abuse of workers by corporations and the use of artificial intelligence are jeopardizing human rights, while governments are abdicating their regulatory role, thus enabling these abuses.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that large corporations and rapidly evolving new technologies are creating new challenges in addressing human rights abuses. Governments and businesses must intensify their efforts to govern artificial intelligence.

He noted that some governments are repealing laws that require companies to respect human rights in their operations, calling this trend "worrying" and urging states to reverse course.

He warned that, without proper controls, new tools, such as generative artificial intelligence (AI), could easily be misused.

COP30: \$300 million to address the climate-induced health crisis



ONU, 11/14/2025

Synopsis: Climate change is already causing a global health emergency, killing more than half a million people each year due to extreme heat and threatening hospitals worldwide, according to a report published by the World Health Organization at COP30 in Belém, Brazil.

This report provides evidence of the impact of climate change on people and health systems, as well as real-world examples of what countries can do, and are doing, to protect health and strengthen health systems."

The report reveals that between 3.3 and 3.6 billion people live in areas highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, while hospitals face a 41% greater risk of damage from extreme weather events compared to 1990, a number that could double by 2050 without rapid decarbonization.

A coalition of philanthropic organizations has pledged \$300 million to accelerate solutions to this problem.

Ethel Maciel, special envoy for health at COP30, emphasized that climate change is no longer a distant threat, but is transforming health systems today.

Colombia presents the Belém Declaration and convenes a global conference on fossil fuels



Minambiente.co, 11/21/2025

Synopsis: The Belém Declaration consolidates an alliance of countries from all regions of the world, recognizing the urgency of accelerating the transition away from oil, coal, and gas, and committing to strengthen international cooperation to achieve this goal.

It lays the political groundwork for the conference to be held in Santa Marta, Colombia, on April 28 and 29, 2026, the first global forum to advance a just and orderly transition away from fossil fuels and reiterates the need for

an ambitious and credible outcome capable of keeping the 1.5°C target alive.

The declaration acknowledges that the production, consumption, licensing, and subsidies of fossil fuels are incompatible with the goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C, and has already garnered the initial support of 24 countries, a number that will continue to grow by the close of COP30.

The endorsements include Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Australia, Mexico, Chile, Panama, Costa Rica, Kenya, Cambodia, and Vanuatu, among others.

The best available science (IPCC) demonstrates that fossil fuels are the primary cause of global warming. Emissions from their production and projected subsidies are incompatible with the 1.5°C limit.

States have legal obligations (ratified by the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice) that include taking measures to reduce emissions associated with fossil fuels.

The goal of accelerating the transition requires complementary actions beyond the regular processes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The US joins Saudi Arabia, Iran and Russia in the group of countries doing the least to combat climate change



El País.es, 11/18/2025

Synopsis. At the COP30 climate summit, the 2025 Climate Change Performance Index was presented, a ranking that shows the involvement of world governments in the fight against global warming and reveals

the decline of the United States under Donald Trump, making it one of the four countries, along with Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Russia, that are doing the least to combat climate change among those analyzed.

The report is led by the organizations Germanwatch, New-Climate Institute, and CAN International, and its preparation involves more than 450 climate and energy experts from NGOs, analyst groups, and scientific institutions.

To rank the nations, four categories are taken into account:

- 1) the reduction of greenhouse gases (which has the greatest weight in the final score), 2) the advancement of renewable energies, 3) energy use, and 4) climate policies.

OPEC forecasts that the world will consume 106.52 mb/d in 2026



Últimas Noticias, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) estimated that global crude oil consumption will reach 106.52 million barrels per day (mbd) in 2026, representing a 1.31% increase compared to 2025, without changing its

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

November 2025

2025 demand forecast of 105.14 mbd, 1.25% higher than in 2024.

The report also indicates that private consumption and public spending on infrastructure and defense in Europe and Japan will be factors sustaining economic growth over the next two years.

The United States will remain the largest consumer in 2026, accounting for 20% of total global consumption. China and India will lead demand growth, driven by higher incomes, household consumption, and public spending in a context of low inflation.

Europe will barely increase its consumption, by 0.2% in 2025 and 0.3% in 2026, with declines in the use of diesel and heavy fuel oil due to weak industrial activity and environmental policies.

In Latin America, extraction will grow by 5.7%, with Brazil increasing its production by 200,000 barrels per day to an average of 4.5 million barrels per day in 2026.

Venezuela: Sulfur dioxide cloud in Anzoátegui leaves one woman dead and more than 200 affected



Radio Fe Y Alegría, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: Following a fire at the José Antonio Anzoátegui petrochemical complex in Barcelona, a woman died and nearly 200 people were affected by a cloud of sulfur dioxide that covered areas of the states of Anzoátegui and Sucre.

A resident recounted that on Thursday, November 6, they awoke to a kind of fog, but neighbors continued with their daily activities without suspecting that it was toxic smoke. Between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m., they began to experience coughing and other respiratory problems, leading to the evacuation of the school and the collapse of the local clinic.

The commander of the Anzoátegui State Fire Department explained that the fire originated at PDVSA's Petrocedeño facilities on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 5th, and although it was partially controlled, it reignited and spread to the Petrorroaima sector on the morning of Thursday, November 6th.

Those who went to health centers presented symptoms such as dizziness, vomiting, fainting, and irritation of the eyes and respiratory tracts.

"It was serious that there is no response capacity for this type of emergency in the oil industry," denounced a resident, who also warned about the constant burning of coke (a solid, light, and porous fuel).

To date, Petróleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) has not offered official information on the causes of the fire or on the measures taken after the incident.

COP30: Pedro Sánchez, at COP30: "Climate change has claimed more than 20,000 lives in Spain in 5 years"



EL PAÍS.es, 11/07/2025

Synopsis: "Climate change kills, and increasingly so. In Spain alone, it has claimed more than 20,000 lives in five years." Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez expressed this sentiment in a speech at the climate summit leaders' meeting in Brazil.

"To those who believe in science: you can count on Spain," added the Prime Minister, who has maintained a stance of support for these summits and the fight against the climate emergency, despite resistance from other European leaders and especially from US President Donald Trump.

Sánchez stated that climate change "not only kills, but also impoverishes." "In three years, it has resulted in losses of 44 billion euros in the European Union." Faced with this reality, Sánchez argued that Spain should not be on the defensive against climate change denial. "There's no way to convince someone who has blinded themselves. Today I'm speaking to those who don't back down out of fear from denialist forces," he said.

"In Spain, we believe in the green transition as an engine of growth. And we can prove it. Our economy is among the fastest growing in the EU. We are demonstrating that it's possible to grow while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We don't want to approach this debate from a place of fear, but from hope, on the offensive, because our model works better. We're not starting from scratch, nor should we resign ourselves to the status quo. Renewable energies already generate more electricity than coal," he added.

"We, the leaders, have to decide whether the 21st century will be remembered as the century of climate catastrophe or as the century of intelligent reconstruction."

Lula: "If they want critical minerals, they will have to industrialize our country"



Folha de S. Paulo, 11/25/2025

Synopsis: Brazilian President Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva stated that "we are not going to be exporters of critical minerals. If they want, they will have to industrialize our coun-

try." He also defended the right of each nation to establish its own exploitation model "in a sovereign manner."

Critical minerals such as lithium, niobium, and rare earth elements are considered essential for defense and decarbonization technologies.

Although it possesses some of the largest deposits, Brazil faces refining limitations. Responsible for promoting the sector in the country, the National Bank for Economic Development is negotiating R\$46 billion in investments.

The United States has expressed interest in Brazilian resources. In July, representatives from the U.S. embassy mentioned Washington's intention to expand its involvement in the sector. Lula responded at the time that the minerals belonged "to the Brazilian people."

With a range of 826 km and a 5-minute refueling time, Hyundai is back in the game with hydrogen and a completely new Nexo.



Híbridos y eléctricos., 11/12/2025

Synopsis: The Hyundai Nexo boasts considerable cargo capacity, offering a trunk volume of 993 liters behind the second row of seats and up to 1,640 liters when these are folded down. It features two 12.3-inch touchscreens and a range of 826 km with an 80 kWh battery.

The hydrogen fuel cell is more efficient, achieving a maximum gross power of 110 kW and a net power of 94 kW.

Thanks to this, the new electric motor is capable of developing 150 kW, enough to accelerate from 0 to 100 km/h in 7.8 seconds and reach a top speed of 179 km/h.

It offers a range of up to 826 km according to the WLTP homologation cycle and only needs 5 minutes to refuel its hydrogen tank.

Two giant sails are installed on a cargo ship, solving a major problem for the maritime industry.



diariouno.com.ar, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: Enormous cargo ships consume very low-quality bunker fuel and emit tons of CO2.

But the solution could come from the wind. Specifically, from sails, which are estimated to reduce fuel consumption by around 20% under good wind conditions.

Their use has already begun on the Pyxis Ocean, an 80,000-ton bulk carrier, which has been equipped with two gigantic rigid "sail-wings", each about 37.5 meters high, made of steel and composite glass.

The ship has already made a crossing from China to Singapore with them deployed.

What does the solution consist of? The WindWings take advantage of the free wind over the sea to generate additional thrust, reducing the load on the ship's main engines.

By reducing fuel consumption and CO2 emissions, which is essential in an industry that contributes approximately 2 to 3% of global CO2 emissions. The sails are designed to fold or tilt when the ship enters port or areas with less wind, making them compatible with modern cargo operations.

What you need to know about the climate change figures



DW, 11/18/2025

Synopsis: A report by the scientific initiative World Weather Attribution revealed that since 2015, the global temperature has risen 0.3°C, leading scientists and experts to agree that the 1.5°C target is currently unattainable.

According to the UN, the only way to return to the 2015 scenario by 2100 would be to reduce emissions by more than 55% in the next 15 years. This would require radical and accelerated cuts in greenhouse gas emissions.

However, there is already talk of a 2-degree Celsius increase in global temperature.

That would be very serious. According to the World Resources Institute, while 1.5°C of warming would expose 14% of the planet's population to extreme heat, 2°C would not only expose a third to it, but also cause between 800 million and 3 billion people worldwide to suffer chronic water scarcity due to drought.

Despite this, in the decade following the signing of the Paris Agreement, fossil fuel production has been increasing.

The serious issue is that, according to the latest UN report on CO2 emissions, these would have to fall by 25% below 2019 levels by 2030 to keep the world on a 2°C trajectory, which is already catastrophic.

Extreme weather already reached unprecedented levels in 2024, the hottest year ever recorded, with wildfires, heat waves scorching India, and devastating typhoons contributing to the displacement of millions of people.

China launches a giant kite into the sky and solves two major renewable energy problems



El confidencial, 11/18/2025

Synopsis: China has taken a technological leap with the testing of a wind power system based on enormous kites designed to generate electricity in atmospheric layers where the wind is stronger and more consistent.

This system aims to reduce the cost of renewable energy and minimize land use compared to conventional wind farms.

The recent demonstration took place in the Alxa desert, where a 5,000-square-meter textile structure was lifted by helium balloons before being deployed at a height of 300 meters.

The data collected, from cable tension to fabric resistance, will be used to refine the final design.

The generator remains on the ground. By capturing high-altitude winds, the kite exerts traction on the cable, which powers the generator in a process known as the pull-and-collect cycle.

The difference compared to a traditional wind farm is significant.

According to data released by CCTV, these kites could reduce land use by up to 95%, decrease the amount of steel used by around 90%, and lower the cost per kilowatt-hour by approximately 30%.

This has a direct impact on the final price of energy and opens the door to lighter, scalable installations adaptable to different environments.

Merz: a "slip-up" that shouldn't affect trade with Brazil



DW, 11/18/2025

Synopsis: "I asked some journalists who were with me in Brazil, 'Who among you would like to stay here?' Not one raised their hand. They were all happy to return to Germany from that place," German Chancellor Merz said in his speech at the German Trade Congress.

These remarks have caused a great stir in the South American country.

More than 9,700 extreme weather events in the last three decades and approximately 830,000 deaths



Agencias, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: The Global Climate Risk Index 2026, compiled by Germanwatch since 2006, reveals that more than 9,700 extreme weather events have occurred in the last three decades, resulting in more than 830,000 deaths worldwide.

It also indicates that 40% of the world's population—more than 3 billion people—live in the eleven countries most severely affected by such phenomena as heat waves, floods, and storms over the past 30 years.

Vera Künzel, co-author of the index, points out that countries like Haiti, the Philippines, and India "face particular challenges and are hit so regularly by floods, heat waves, or storms that entire regions barely recover from the impact before the next event arrives."

The report indicates that countries in the European Union and industrialized nations such as France, Italy, and the United States are among the 30 countries most affected by extreme weather.

Extreme weather events also caused more than \$4.5 trillion in direct damages, adjusted for inflation.

The IEA now states that oil consumption could continue to grow until 2050.



Bloomberg, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: The International Energy Agency now estimates that global consumption will continue to grow until the middle of the second century, by approximately 13%.

The IEA's forecasts serve as a global benchmark for governments and energy companies in planning policies and investments.

It was previously criticized for declaring that investment in fossil fuels was incompatible with climate goals. Republican lawmakers have attacked the agency and attempted to cut its

funding. Its executive director rejected the suggestion that this new prediction was due to pressure from the United States.

The report considers two scenarios, based on the production of electric cars, the use of wind and solar energy, and the development of natural gas.

One scenario posits that the price of oil could reach \$90 per barrel by 2035 and that, to meet demand, an additional 25 million barrels per day will be required from producers currently subject to sanctions and threats of invasion, as in the case of Venezuela, with global temperatures nearly 3°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.

The other scenario anticipates lower demand, with a temperature increase of 2.5°C, showing that the path to net-zero emissions by mid-century will be more challenging than anticipated, with serious environmental consequences.

Both options imply a level of climate change that scientists consider extremely destructive.

Chile: America's first hybrid cruise ship unveiled



Prensa Latina, 11/12/2025

Synopsis: Chile announces the first luxury hybrid-electric cruise ship in the Americas, the Magellan Discoverer, designed and built entirely in Chile.

It incorporates a hybrid diesel-electric system that combines diesel generators powering electric motors with a system that coordinates the ship's energy to optimize consumption and reduce emissions. This will allow for lower CO2 emissions and underwater noise, with a range of up to 60 days without refueling.

It is 94 meters long, 17 meters wide, and 30 meters high, and can carry 96 passengers and 67 crew members.