

Media Headlines

September 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

**Seven of the nine planetary boundaries have been exceeded:
ocean acidification enters the danger zone**

**Research reveals how pollution can trigger harmful
changes in the brain that lead to neurodegeneration.**

**25% of the world's population still lacks access to
safe drinking water.**

**Heat waves in rivers increase four times faster
than atmospheric ones**

**There is a shortage of more than three
million teachers in Latin America.**

**The UN treaty on the high seas passes the ratification
threshold and will enter into force in January.**

**Scientists dismantle the US government's
climate report**

**Venezuela: International Coal Congress, Center for
national coal production and innovation**

Venezuela, the US, and the race for Caribbean oil

Seven of the nine planetary boundaries have been exceeded: ocean acidification enters the danger zone.



Oficina de prensa del PIK, 09/24/2025

Synopsis: A report from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) reveals that seven of the nine critical limits of the Earth system have been exceeded, one more than last year, leaving only ozone layer depletion and aerosol loading within safe limits.

The report states that "More than three-quarters of the Earth's support systems are not within the safe zone. Humanity is exceeding the limits of a safe operating space, increasing the risk of destabilizing the planet." The seven limits exceeded are: Climate Change, Biosphere Integrity, Earth System Change, Freshwater Use, Biogeochemical Fluxes, New Entities, and Ocean Acidification. These seven limits show worsening trends.

The ocean acidification threshold has been surpassed for the first time, driven by the burning of fossil fuels and exacerbated by deforestation and land-use change, degrading the oceans' ability to act as stabilizers for the Earth and pushing humanity even further beyond the safe zone for civilization.

The consequences are already perceptible: ecosystems are already feeling the effects. Cold-water corals, tropical coral reefs, and Arctic marine life are particularly at risk. Since the beginning of the industrial era, ocean surface pH has decreased by about 0.1 units, representing a 30–40% increase in acidity, pushing marine ecosystems beyond safe limits.

Oceanographer Sylvia Earle stated: "The ocean is the life-support system of our planet. Without healthy seas, there is no healthy planet. For billions of years, the ocean has been Earth's great stabilizer: generating oxygen, shaping the climate, and supporting the diversity of life. Acidification is a flashing red warning light on the dashboard of Earth's stability. Ignoring it risks collapsing the very foundations of our living world."

Boris Sakschewski, co-lead author, explained: "The interconnections between planetary boundaries show how a planet under pressure, both locally and globally, can affect everyone, everywhere."

Ensuring human well-being, economic development, and the stability of societies requires a holistic approach where collaboration to find solutions across all sectors is a priority."

This can only be reversed with sound political strategies and international cooperation, as seen in the control of aerosol load and the reduction of the stratospheric ozone layer.

Climate change fuels fires in Spain and Portugal



DW, 09/V2025

Synopsis: An analysis by World Weather Attribution, an international

group of scientists studying the role of global warming in extreme weather events.

It states that rising global temperatures have increased the likelihood of deadly wildfires by a factor of 40, such as those in Portugal, with 260,000 hectares burned, and in Spain, with 380,000 hectares, claiming at least eight lives and forcing to evacuate tens of thousands.

The analysis states that climate change is making the conditions that fuel wildfires 40 times more frequent and 30% more intense.

This year, a European record was broken, with more than 1 million hectares burned.

The study concludes that the Spanish heatwave was 200 times more likely and 3 degrees warmer due to climate change.

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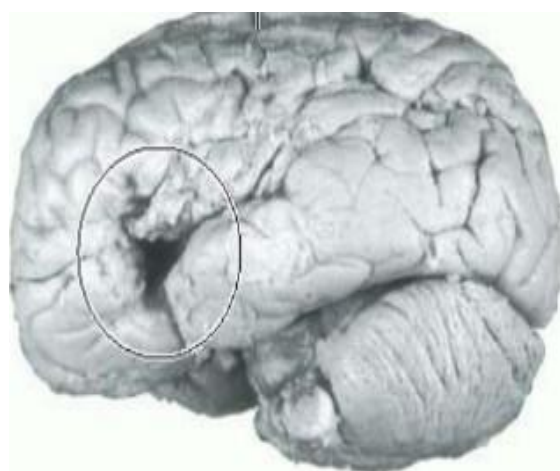
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In a world without climate change, heatwaves of similar intensity would occur every less than 2,500 years, whereas, at current levels of warming, they are likely to occur every 13 years, the scientists say.

Another aspect is that so far this year, forest fires in the EU have released 38 million tons of CO₂, the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming. Furthermore, recent studies have linked smoke from forest

fires to 1.53 million deaths annually worldwide.

Research reveals how pollution can trigger harmful changes in the brain that lead to neurodegeneration.



El País.es, 09/04/2025

Synopsis: Air pollution has recently been discovered to trigger cardiovascular disease, respiratory infections, and tumors, such as lung cancer. It is responsible for 4.2 million premature deaths worldwide each year.

Now, new research from Johns Hopkins University, published in the journal *Science*, has focused on the link between air pollution and the risk of developing dementias, a group of neurodegenerative diseases traditionally associated with aging and characterized by the destruction of memory and autonomy.

Highlighting the role of the protein alpha-synuclein, a key mediator linking environmental stress with brain damage, specifically Lewy body dementia, a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the abnormal accumulation of this protein in the brain and the second most common neurodegenerative dementia, behind only Alzheimer's.

Xiaobo Mao, a researcher in the Department of Neurology at Johns Hopkins University and author of the study, explains that an association between pollution and the risk of

developing dementia had previously been demonstrated, but "the specific molecular mechanisms were unclear."

Data from 56 million US patients hospitalized for neurodegenerative conditions between 2000 and 2014 were used, focusing on those associated with Lewy bodies, calculating their exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})—an airborne pollutant formed from vehicle combustion, in factories, or from the burning of materials.

It was found that as exposure to these types of environmental toxins increased, so did the risk of hospitalization for these neurodegenerative conditions.

In experiments with mice, normal mice exposed to these pollutants showed accumulations of alpha-synuclein and eventually suffered brain atrophy, neuronal death, and cognitive decline—all hallmarks of dementia. However, when mice genetically modified not to produce alpha-synuclein were exposed to the same pollutants, no significant changes were seen in the brain: neither brain atrophy nor cognitive decline.

The scientists who conducted the study hypothesized that environmental toxins, such as PM 2.5 fine particles, could trigger an abnormal accumulation of alpha-synuclein, potentially spreading damage throughout the brain.

25% of the world's population still lacks access to safe drinking water.



El Espectador, 09/04/2025

Synopsis: This is the main conclusion of a report published by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The document, which focused on progress made between 2000 and 2024, highlighted that the global population increased from 6.2 billion to 8.2 billion, with a quarter

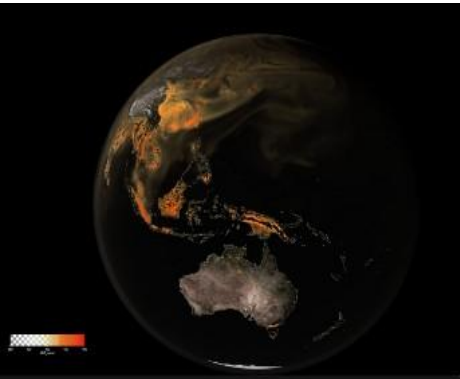
gaining access to safely managed drinking water and a third gaining access to safely managed sanitation. However, "progress has been uneven, and the total number of people still lacking access has decreased more slowly."

Overall, the population lacking safely managed sanitation has decreased in rural areas but has increased in low-income countries, as has the population lacking basic hygiene services, rising from 427 million to 502 million.

The report concludes that 3.4 billion people still lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities (354 million people defecate in the open), while for 1.7 billion people, household hygiene services remain inaccessible.

People living in the poorest countries are twice as likely to lack access to safe drinking water, with rural populations, children, and ethnic and indigenous minorities being the most affected.

The plan to clean the air by capturing CO2 has just received a reality check: the Earth doesn't have as much space as we thought.



Xataka, 09/04/2025

Synopsis: A devastating new study by an international team of scientists has provided a reality check for all those who argued that underground carbon capture and storage would allow us to "live" in peace without having to reduce our emissions overnight.

The storage facility is much smaller and has very strict conditions for its use.

Initial estimates suggested a storage capacity of between 10,000 and 40,000 gigatons of CO2.

The new figure, which the authors have defined as a "prudent planetary limit," is 1,460 gigatons of CO2.

It's like discovering that the hard drive that was thought to have a capacity of 40 terabytes actually only has 1.5 terabytes of usable storage.

Factors such as seismic risk, the inability to use polar areas and proximity to population centers, and the limited depth in marine areas significantly reduce the space available for such storage.

The main conclusion of the study is that geological storage is not unlimited.

It is a finite resource, like oil or lithium, and must be managed with an intergenerational perspective.

Peru: Residents of Pampa Clemesí reportedly lack electricity despite living near a solar plant.



Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos, 08/11/2025

Synopsis: In the town of Pampa Clemesí—just steps from Peru's largest solar complex—residents spend their days in the dark, waiting for a government promise that never comes.

The company's executive director, said they built a dedicated line for the town. "We've erected 53 towers, laid almost 4,000 meters of underground cable, and invested \$800,000 to bring electricity to your door."

But the final stretch—the two kilometers needed to connect the line to homes—is the responsibility of Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines. That work was supposed to begin in March 2025. That date arrived, and no crews arrived, nor were any cables laid.

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Colombia's energy transition is "Made in China"



El Espectador, 09/28/2025

Synopsis: In the last five years, six out of every 10 electric cars registered in Colombia came from China, and solar panels with enough capacity to power more than 25% of the country also arrived.

Indeed, figures compiled by Ember Energy, which come from Chinese export records, estimate that 7 gigawatts (GW) of energy capacity in solar panels and cells have arrived in Colombia since 2017, equivalent to 35% of the current national capacity, adding all energy sources.

China Harbour Engineering Company, an infrastructure giant in that country, is behind the construction of the first line of the Bogotá Metro, which will be electric.

Colombia has taken advantage of the fall in solar panel prices.

For example, in 2017, it purchased solar panels from China at a price of US\$0.38 per watt of capacity; so far in 2025, that watt has been paid at US\$0.09.

All of this is a consequence of President Petro's policy of promoting clean energy, a policy that goes hand in hand with, according to Wílmar Suárez, energy analyst at Ember Energy, China's "dual vision."

First, produce its own technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions domestically.

On the other hand, we need to develop technology so that China can have competitive technologies at competitive prices and that can be produced in large volumes."

The results are evident, as 80% of the world's solar panels and 60% of wind turbines for wind energy come from there, according to Ember Energy.

They are also the leading seller of electric cars and hold 75% of the global clean energy research patents.

NASA captures the birth of an Alaskan island after decades of thawing.



National Geographic, 09/10/2025

Synopsis: The retreat of ice in Alaska has freed the Prow Knob ice sheet and caused a significant expansion of nearby proglacial lakes, such as Alsek Lake, which grew from 45 square kilometers to more than 75 in just four decades.

Similarly, Harlequin and Grand Plateau Lakes, also fed by glacial melt, have doubled in size since 1984.

Images obtained by the Landsat 5 and Landsat 9 satellites reveal the gradual transformation of this region from 1984 to the present.

This phenomenon is not isolated. On the coastal plains of southeastern Alaska, the ice is giving way to water at an alarming rate.

This accelerated melting not only reshapes the landscape but also weakens the glacier itself, making it more vulnerable to calving and collapse.

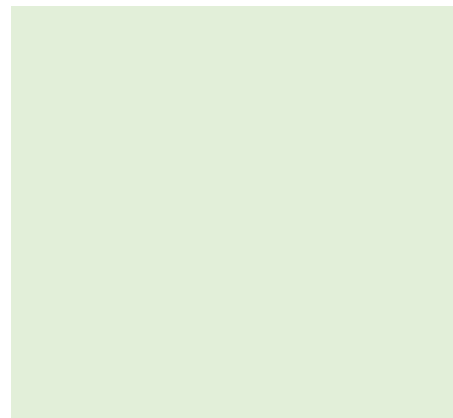
2026 World Cup: Colombia could play in stadiums under climate alert



EL ESPECTADOR, 09/10/2025

Synopsis: A report by the organizations Football for Future and Common Goal warns that 14 of the 16 stadiums at the upcoming World Cup in North America already exceed climate safety thresholds, with rising temperatures, floods, and droughts threatening to transform the venues where the world's most popular sport is played.

Miami, Houston, Monterrey, and Dallas top the list of the most climate-vulnerable stadiums, each facing between 100 and 160 days of heat.



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Heat waves in rivers increase four times faster than atmospheric ones



National Geographics, 09/22/2025

Synopsis: Historically, when the heat hits, rivers remain as a climate refuge. However, this is beginning to change. A study published in the journal PNAS, based on data from the United States, suggests that the impact of heat waves on rivers since 1980 has increased at a rate four times that of atmospheric heat waves.

In principle, these waterways buffer the temperature of their immediate surroundings. "Rivers constantly mix heat through moving water. This mixing softens temperature spikes, so rivers don't usually warm as much as the surrounding air." "But the downside is that, once a river warms, the entire system tends to stay warm, which

prolongs the duration of the heat wave," up to 7.2 days on average, in contrast to the four-day average for atmospheric heat waves.

The vast majority of creatures that live in rivers, especially fish, are ectotherms, cold-blooded. And also cold water. Rising temperatures could pose a danger to them.

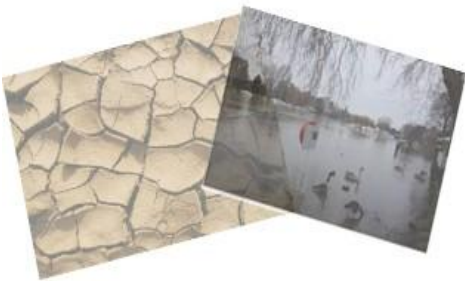
In principle, the key cause of the worsening of heat waves in rivers would be the same as that of air waves: climate change. "As snow cover decreases and groundwater inputs decrease, with climate change, rivers cannot cool as quickly."

Another factor is dams, which lengthen the duration of thermal extremes. However, agriculture is a factor that mitigates them. Therefore, the progressive abandonment of agricultural land could amplify the impact of heat on river systems.

A study of the Doubs and Saône rivers in France showed how almost all mollusks disappeared after the 2003 heat wave.

The effect of an extreme heat wave as a pulse-like disturbance is more likely to cause a change in the state of ecosystems, providing the impetus for them to cross ecological thresholds toward new and potentially irreversible ecosystem states.

Climate change in Cuba: from drought to floods



DW, 09/30/2025

Synopsis: In just a few hours, the residents of Santiago de Cuba went from being plunged into one of the worst droughts in recent decades to suffering torrential rains that left streets turned into rivers, with nearly 20,000

evacuated, two deaths, around twenty landslides, power lines on the ground, rivers overflowing, and homes flooded with several inches of water.

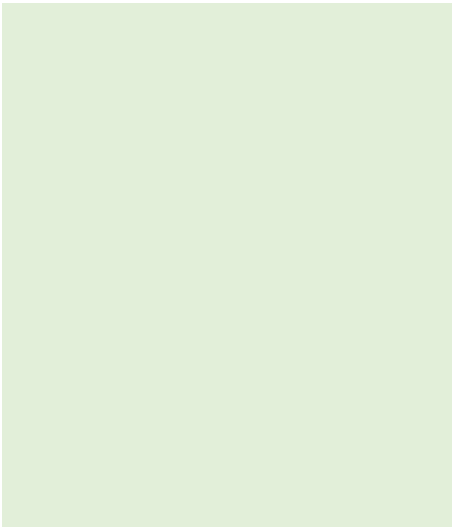
The paradox is that, until Friday, September 26, the drought was wreaking havoc in Santiago.

Reservoirs were at 15 percent capacity, and authorities were taking desperate measures to supply water to the population. That was the concern until Tropical Storm Imelda arrived.

A phenomenon that will be repeated.

"The magnitude and frequency of meteorological phenomena such as drought, tropical storms, and hurricanes are an example of the impacts of climate change in our region," ex-

plains Pablo Ramírez of Greenpeace Mexico. "The rise in ocean temperatures generates the humid conditions necessary for these types of phenomena," the expert adds.



There is a shortage of more than three million teachers in Latin America.



Prensa UNESCO, 09/05/2025

Synopsis: The UNESCO World Summit on Teachers, held in Santiago, Chile, on August 28 and 29, 2025, committed to reinventing and supporting the teaching profession in the final document entitled the SANTIAGO CONSENSUS.

On the occasion of this meeting, UNESCO published a 77-page document entitled: Regional Teacher Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025-2030, which served as a reference framework for the discussions. From the abundant information on the topic contained in the document, we extracted some figures and references that give an insight into the serious state of education in the countries of the region:

- 1 - In some countries in the region, a significant percentage of teachers work under temporary contracts, most notably Peru (48.7%), Brazil (46.3%), Costa Rica (43.5%), Uruguay (41.9%), and Honduras (40.6%).
- 2 - Although temporary contracts provide greater flexibility to education systems, they negatively affect those in this situation. In addition to instability, temporary contracts imply fewer labor rights, such as not receiving compensation equivalent to the entry-level salary for public teaching, not being able to access other positions or advance in their careers, and affecting the possibility of accessing training and continuing professional development (
- 3 - A third of households in the region lack a fixed internet connection, with significant gaps in service quality and access by area of residence (74% of households in rural areas

have fixed internet access compared to 42% of households in rural areas).

4 - The analysis by country shows gaps in enrollment and attendance that reflect the disadvantage of students belonging to indigenous groups, from rural areas, and from lower incomes.

These gaps translate into unequal educational achievements that have barely changed in recent decades. While only two out of three adolescents complete upper secondary education in the region (64%) (UNESCO, 2024a), in the wealthiest quintile, the percentage of adolescents complete the upper secondary education level (64%) (UNESCO, 2024a). This level is 89% compared to less than half of the poorest quintile (48%).

5 - Latin America is the most unequal region in the world when considering the income gap between the richest and the poorest (United Nations Development Programme, 2021).

The richest 10% concentrate more than half of the national income (55%) and household wealth (77%). The region faces a new challenge: the migration of more than 15 million people, a consequence of economic, crime, and political factors, in addition to mobility caused by natural disasters.

6 - In Latin America and the Caribbean, there is a persistent shortage of qualified teachers—at least one million in primary education and 2.2 million in secondary education.

This shortage is unevenly distributed, affecting more intensely geographically remote and socially disadvantaged areas and critical subjects such as Mathematics, Science, Foreign Languages, and Intercultural Education. It underscores the urgency of focusing efforts on these areas.

According to this study, it is estimated that by 2030, 21 countries in the region will not be able to meet the demand for primary school teachers, and 29 countries will not be able to meet the demand for secondary school teachers.

Einstein Hospital in São Paulo: Pen capable of detecting malignant tumors in seconds during surgery

Folha de S. Paulo, 08/01/2025

Synopsis: A mass spectrometer, a piece of equipment normally found in

research laboratories and used in surgical suites, which can help identify tumors in a matter of seconds, is being used in the operating rooms of the Albert Einstein Hospital in São Paulo, Brazil.

To make this feasible, a special cart was built for the spectrometer, which must remain on a stable surface and

be connected to a vacuum pump at all times.



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The UN treaty on the high seas passes the ratification threshold and will enter into force in January.



ONU Noticias, 09/21/2025

Synopsis: With the ratification of Morocco and Sierra Leone, a historic UN treaty to safeguard marine biodiversity in the high seas has reached the 60 ratifications required for its entry into force, paving the way for its implementation to begin in January 2026.

The agreement establishes legally binding standards to conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity, share more

equitably the benefits of marine genetic resources, create protected areas, and strengthen scientific cooperation and capacity building.

The treaty, formally known as the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), was adopted by UN Member States in June 2023 after nearly two decades of negotiations.

Secretary-General António Guterres celebrated this milestone, calling it a "historic achievement for the ocean and multilateralism."

"As we face the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, this agreement is a lifeline for the ocean and humanity." The pact—also known as the "high seas treaty"—covers two-thirds of the global ocean surface beyond national borders.

Scientists dismantle the US government's climate report



IPS, 09/05/2025

Synopsis: More than 85 scientists and climate experts reviewed the U.S. Department of Energy's new climate report and concluded that it is "not scientifically credible" and predetermined to justify weakening existing environmental regulations and favoring the fossil fuel industry.

Andrew Dressler, professor of atmospheric science at the University of Texas, stated that "this report makes a mockery of science. It is based on ideas that were long rejected,

supported by misrepresentations of the body of scientific knowledge and omissions of important data."

Perhaps the most sensitive aspect of the Energy Department's study is that it is being used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a basis to overturn decisions dating back to 2009 that regulate greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, which cause global warming.

This is the most important legal framework this country has for limiting climate pollution.

With its new policy, the Trump administration is pushing for the expansion of fossil fuel production while cutting incentives for clean energy.

Scientists say the government report "seeks to downplay the risks of record heat, intense rainfall, worsening wildfires, rising sea levels, and widespread health damage, all well documented by decades of peer-reviewed scientific research."

For the critical panel of experts, "the scientific consensus remains clear. The evidence confirms that the climate crisis is stronger than ever."

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Venezuela: International Coal Congress, Center for national coal production and innovation



MIDME, 09/25/2025

Synopsis: For the first time in history, the state of Zulia is positioning itself as the global center of attention for the mining sector with the celebration of the 2025 International Coal Congress, organized by the Ministry of People's Power for Ecological Mining Development,

from October 28th to 30th, the event will offer an exclusive window into investment opportunities in Venezuela's coal industry.

It will serve as a meeting point for industry leaders, where high-level experts will share presentations on the great potential of the country's coal reserves and will host business roundtables, allowing national and international investors to explore and formalize strategic alliances.

Producing companies from the region will showcase the unique properties of this mineral, highlighting its fundamental role in building a prosperous and sustainable economic future.

N.R. It is sad that at a time of global struggle against climate change, of which coal is one of the most important factors, Venezuela is promoting its exploitation, contrary to the interests of humanity.

Trump wants to boost one of the biggest culprits of climate change: coal.



El Espectador, 09/30/2025

Synopsis: The Donald Trump administration announced its intentions to reactivate coal production, a mineral that, according to Greenpeace, is the fossil fuel that most contributes to global climate change, and that coal-fired power plants are the largest source of human-caused CO2 emissions.

Despite this, the U.S. Department of the Interior indicated that it is ready to open "13.1 million acres of federal lands for coal leasing."

The purpose, it asserts, is to "strengthen our domestic supply

chains and ensure a reliable energy supply."

The Secretary of the Interior emphasized that "by reducing the coal royalty rate, increasing the coal acreage available for leasing, and extracting critical minerals from mine waste, we are strengthening our economy, protecting national security, and ensuring that communities from Montana to Alabama benefit from good-paying jobs."

Likewise, The New York Times reported that the Environmental Protection Agency announced it will repeal several regulations established during the Joe Biden administration to reduce carbon dioxide, mercury, and other pollutants from coal-fired power plants.

Scientists have warned that this must be reduced if we are not to exceed the 1.5°C global temperature goal. "Global coal use must drop by 75% by 2030," notes Greenpeace.

In 2024, according to the International Energy Agency, coal reached a

record high of nearly 8.8 billion tons. China, India, and Indonesia were among the countries that consumed the most. However, in the first half of 2025, consumption decreased in China and India, but it increased 10% in the United States.

OPEC+ accelerates oil production after years of defending prices



Bloomberg, 09/07/2025

Synopsis: In an 11-minute meeting, OPEC+ agreed to a new round of production increases of 137,000 barrels per day starting in October, as the group expands a policy shift toward higher volumes after years of defending prices.

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OPEC and its partners have already restarted 2.2 million barrels of halted production a year ahead of schedule in an attempt to regain market share.

The group hopes that a further increase in sales volumes will offset any hit to revenue from lower prices, one delegate said, marking a reversal of the strategy OPEC+ has championed since its inception nearly a decade ago.

Goldman Sachs Group predicts Brent could plummet to the low \$50s by 2026.

How South America is becoming the fastest-growing oil region in the world



BBC News Mundo, 08/27/2025

Synopsis: The production boom will be driven primarily by large projects operating in the area, such as the Brazilian offshore pre-salt project, the Stabroek Block in Guyana, and the Neuquén Basin in Argentina, according to the International Energy Agency.

According to estimates by the international consulting firm Rystad, South America will go from producing approximately 7.4 million barrels of oil (heavy and light) per day to almost 9.6 million.

Nearly half of the projected oil growth for all of South America will originate in the offshore subsoil, says Rystad analyst Flávio Menten.

Vaca Muerta in Argentina is a gigantic geological formation that hosts shale oil and gas.

By the end of 2026, a pipeline of more than 400 kilometers will be operating, transporting Vaca Muerta crude to a terminal on the Atlantic.

Undoubtedly, the Middle East will continue to produce many more barrels of oil per day (around 35 million) than South America (close to 10 million) in 2030, but what will make the difference is the percentage increase in production levels.

This oil boom in South America has met with harsh criticism from scientists and environmental organizations, who are calling for more investment in clean energy to halt the advance of climate change.

President Lula da Silva has said that oil revenues are necessary to finance green energy, something his critics consider a contradiction.

Despite environmental pressures for the development of alternative energy, the oil industry continues to look to South America.

Latin America in Ursula von der Leyen's speech



DW, 09/12/2025

Synopsis: "Europe must fight for its place in a world where many great powers are ambivalent or openly hostile": this was a phrase from the State of the European Union speech delivered by European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen to the European Parliament.

"For this fight for independence, Europe needs new and old allies and partners," she stated, "we will offer strong incentives for our partners to

buy European products," she went on to mention part of Latin America, specifically Mexico and Mercosur, a region with which Europe seeks to establish an agreement in which Latin American countries would export agricultural, livestock, and mining products, and European countries would sell their industrial products, promoting the slogan "Made in Europe."

He also spoke of creating "a coalition of like-minded countries to reform the global trading system, a coalition like the CPTPP," including Chile, Mexico, and Peru.

Tom Kucharz of Ecologists in Action stated: "With his mentions of Mercosur and Mexico, however, he makes clear his intention to delve deeper into the various extractivisms that destroy nature and human life in Latin American territory."

Another point raised is that not all migrants and countries will be welcome. "It is we, the Europeans, who decide who can come here and under what conditions."

Magdalena Bordagorry, coordinator of the EU-LAT Network, which brings together development organizations in Latin America and Europe, noted that: "On the eve of the EU-CELAC Summit, we hope that both parties can carefully and responsibly interpret the current situation and the political and historical context, promoting an agenda of rights and equality in a complex geopolitical moment that requires strong leadership in that sense"

Venezuela, the US, and the race for Caribbean oil



DW, 09/23/2025

Synopsis: A conflict is raging between the United States and Venezuela over alleged drug shipments in the Caribbean. But the world's largest oil reserve is also at stake.

On the high seas, chase scenes unfold. US military forces fire on suspected drug trafficking vessels, Washington and Caracas mobilize troops, and send mutual warnings. At first glance, the US objective in this conflict is to end drug trafficking from Venezuela to the US across the open sea.

But "The current conflict between the United States and Venezuela is much more than an ideological dispute: it reflects the general competition for energy, markets, and geopolitical influence in the region," says Demian Regehr of the Hans Seidel Foundation.

Tensions are not only with the United States; old disputes with neighboring Guyana are also resurfacing following the discovery of large oil fields in Guyana.

CELAC calls for maintaining Latin America as a "land of peace," free from any intervention.



Aporrea, 09/01/2025

Synopsis: The foreign ministers representing 23 of the 33 countries that make up the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) called for maintaining the region "as a land of peace" after an emergency virtual meeting to analyze the United States naval deployment in the Caribbean, near Venezuela.

Last week, the White House defended the military deployment in the Caribbean, which includes destroyers, a guided-missile cruiser, and a fast-attack nuclear submarine, as part of its anti-drug strategy and asserted that it has the support of several Latin American countries.

During the meeting, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Yvan Gil stated that the United States' excuse for "this unusual and rude deployment" is a "totally false story" about "an alleged cartel they have called the Cartel of the Suns," an alleged drug trafficking organization designated as a terrorist organization by Washington, which links it to the government of Nicolás Maduro.

NR. It is sad to see how, with this lukewarm, convenient statement, the CELAC meeting actually served to grant the United States carte blanche to invade Venezuela, under the pretext of a supposed Cartel of the Suns.

This is because it neither condemned nor clearly demanded that this US military contingent withdraw from the Caribbean, despite the extreme gravity of such an action.

It reaffirms what we have been maintaining: that this organization is useless for defending the interests of the peoples of our region.

Young Venezuelans celebrate their first participation in the World Youth Physics Olympiad



Mincyt/Prensa, 09/28/2025

Synopsis: A group of 35 young people from the National Scientific Seedbeds Program is participating in the qualifying round for the 2025 World Young Physicists Olympiad (WYPO), being held in Indonesia.

Sofía Martins emphasized how their participation "made her understand a side of physics she hadn't known before. She recommends it to anyone interested in the subject; it was truly wonderful."

These activities are part of the Dr. Humberto Fernández-Morán Great Mission for Science, Technology, and Innovation, to foster scientific vocations from an early age.