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How to Deploy AI in Implementing The PPP Projects?

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AI can be deployed across various areas and sectors to enhance the implementation of public-private partnership (PPP) projects. Some key areas where AI can add significant value include:

1.**Infrastructure Development**: AI can streamline the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, airports, and utilities. It can optimize resource allocation, predict maintenance needs, and improve project scheduling to ensure timely and cost-effective delivery.

2.**Transportation and Mobility**: AI can optimize transportation systems, including public transit networks, traffic management, and ride-sharing services. It can improve route planning, reduce congestion, enhance safety through predictive maintenance and accident prevention, and enable autonomous vehicle technologies.

3.**Energy and Utilities**: AI can optimize energy generation, distribution, and consumption in sectors such as power generation, renewable energy, water management, and waste management. It can optimize energy production schedules, predict equipment failures, and improve resource efficiency through smart grid technologies.

4.**Healthcare Services**: AI can improve healthcare delivery by optimizing hospital operations, patient flow, and resource allocation. It can facilitate remote monitoring, predictive analytics for disease prevention, and personalized treatment recommendations. PPP projects in healthcare can benefit from AI-enabled telemedicine, electronic health records management, and drug discovery.

5.**Education and Training**: AI can enhance educational outcomes by personalizing learning experiences, identifying at-risk students, and improving teacher effectiveness. It can support PPP projects focused on e-learning platforms, adaptive learning technologies, and workforce development initiatives.

6.**Urban Planning and Development**: AI can support urban planning and development projects by analyzing demographic trends, land use patterns, and environmental data. It can optimize urban infrastructure design, improve zoning regulations, and enhance disaster preparedness and resilience.

7.**Environmental Management**: AI can facilitate environmental monitoring, conservation efforts, and sustainable resource management. It can analyze satellite imagery, sensor data, and climate models to assess environmental risks, monitor ecosystem health, and support conservation initiatives.

8.**Financial Management and Risk Assessment**: AI can optimize financial modeling, risk assessment, and investment decision-making in PPP projects. It can analyze market trends, assess project feasibility, and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies to ensure the financial sustainability of PPP initiatives.

9.**Government Services and Administration**: AI can enhance government services and administrative processes by automating routine tasks, improving data management, and enhancing citizen engagement. It can support PPP projects focused on digital government initiatives, smart cities, and public service delivery optimization.

10.**Security and Public Safety**: AI can enhance security and public safety through video surveillance analytics, predictive policing, and emergency response optimization. It can analyze large volumes of data to identify security threats, detect suspicious activities, and improve disaster response coordination.

The ideal methodology to deploy AI to support in the implementation of public-private partnership (PPP) projects can greatly enhance efficiency, decision-making, and outcomes. Here's a structured approach to deploying AI effectively in this context:

1. **Identify Key Areas for AI Integration**: Begin by identifying areas within the PPP project lifecycle where AI can add value. This could include project planning, risk assessment, financial modeling, procurement, stakeholder engagement, performance monitoring, and evaluation.
2. **Data Collection and Management**: Data is the fuel for AI. Ensure comprehensive data collection from various sources relevant to the PPP project. This may include historical project data, financial records, regulatory documents, environmental impact assessments, and stakeholder feedback. Establish robust data management protocols to ensure data quality, security, and privacy compliance.
3. **Define Clear Objectives**: Set clear objectives for AI integration in the PPP project. Determine what specific problems or challenges AI is expected to address, such as optimizing resource allocation, mitigating risks, improving decision-making, or enhancing stakeholder engagement.
4. **Select Appropriate AI Techniques**: Choose the right AI techniques and algorithms based on the identified objectives and available data. This may include machine learning for predictive analytics, natural language processing for text analysis, computer vision for image recognition, or optimization algorithms for resource allocation.
5. **Develop AI Models**: Develop AI models tailored to the specific requirements of the PPP project. Collaborate with data scientists, domain experts, and stakeholders to design, train, and validate AI models that accurately capture the project dynamics and objectives.
6. **Integration with Decision Support Systems**: Integrate AI capabilities into decision support systems used by project stakeholders. Develop user-friendly interfaces and dashboards that provide actionable insights and recommendations based on AI analysis. Ensure that AI outputs are interpretable and transparent to facilitate informed decision-making.
7. **Continuous Monitoring and Improvement**: Continuously monitor the performance of AI models in real-world project settings. Collect feedback from users and stakeholders to identify opportunities for improvement and refinement. Incorporate new data and insights to enhance the accuracy and relevance of AI-driven analyses over time.
8. **Risk Management and Ethical Considerations**: Pay close attention to risk management and ethical considerations associated with AI deployment in PPP projects. Ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI decision-making processes. Address concerns related to data privacy, bias, algorithmic transparency, and potential impacts on stakeholders.
9. **Capacity Building and Stakeholder Engagement**: Invest in capacity building initiatives to empower project stakeholders with the knowledge and skills required to leverage AI effectively. Foster collaboration and engagement between public and private sector entities involved in the PPP project to promote shared understanding and ownership of AI-driven initiatives.
10. **Evaluation and Documentation**: Regularly evaluate the impact of AI deployment on the implementation of PPP projects. Document lessons learned, best practices, and success stories to inform future AI initiatives and promote knowledge sharing across similar projects and organizations.

By following these steps, you can deploy AI in a manner that maximizes its potential to support the implementation of public-private partnership projects effectively.

Best Ways to share the wealth with People in the Public-Private Partnership projects.

How to Move from PPP (P3) to PPP for The People (P4)?

Sharing wealth in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects involves creating a fair and transparent process that benefits both public and private stakeholders. Here are some top considerations for an effective wealth-sharing process in PPP projects:

1. Define Clear Objectives: Clearly outline the goals and objectives of the PPP project, including economic development, job creation, infrastructure improvement, and public service enhancement. Such provides a foundation for designing a wealth-sharing mechanism that aligns with these objectives.

2. Transparent Financial Revenue Sharing: Establish a mechanism to issue ownership certificates (shareholding certificates) for the people in the community. Establish transparent revenue-sharing mechanisms that clearly outline how to share the profits and the benefits between public and private partners. That would include a percentage of project revenue, profit-sharing agreements, or other financial incentives. And finally, establish a management, legal, financial and audit framework and process to safeguard the entire mechanism.
3. Social and Environmental Impact Assessments: Conduct thorough assessments of the social and environmental impacts of the project. Use these assessments to inform the wealth-sharing strategy, ensuring that the benefits distribution addresses the community needs and minimizes any negative impact.
4. Community Engagement: Involve local communities in the decision-making process. Seek their input on how to utilize the wealth generated from the project. Let them explore and address their community needs and priorities. Such approach can help in building support and ensure that the wealth-sharing process is inclusive.
5. Local Employment and Training Opportunities: The applied policies must prioritize local employment and training opportunities. That means hiring locally for project-related jobs and providing training programs to enhance the local workforce skills. The long-term vision shall ensure the long-term economic development.
6. Infrastructure Development: Investing in the local community infrastructure and public services will benefit the local population. Such examples are: funding for schools, healthcare facilities, transportation, and other essential services.

7. Performance-Based Incentives: Tie wealth-sharing to the performance of the project. Reward private partners for meeting or exceeding performance targets, as this encourages efficiency and accountability.

8. Risk Allocation: Clearly define how to allocate and share risks and rewards between public and private partners. A fair distribution of risks and rewards encourages collaboration. That will ensure also that both parties effectively invest in the project's success.

9. Long-Term Sustainability: Focus on creating a sustainable model that will continue to benefit the community, even after completing the project. That may involve establishing funds or endowments for ongoing community development initiatives.

10. Regular Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of the wealth-sharing mechanisms. Make the adjustments required to address any issues effectively. That ensures the benefits will reach the intended recipients.

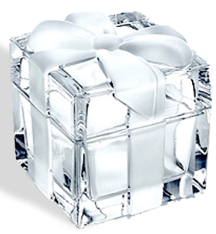
By incorporating the above-stated principles into the wealth-sharing process, PPP (P3) projects can contribute to sustainable economic development and foster positive relationships between public and private stakeholders. That way PPP can serve the People (P4) and not exploit the public trust, their resources, government assets, or funds, and most importantly, the financial security for future generations.

Invest. Build. Manage.

Business Management Tools For The Project Development

1. NEED/GAP
2. GeoPolicy Analysis
3. Viability/Risk Analysis
4. Technical Study
5. Feasibility Study
6. Economic / Financial Model
7. Business Building/ Structuring
8. Project Plan

Glass Box ®



PROJECTS	PRODUCTS
FASTER	AVAILABLE
BETTER	ACCESSIBLE
CHEAPER	AFFORDABLE

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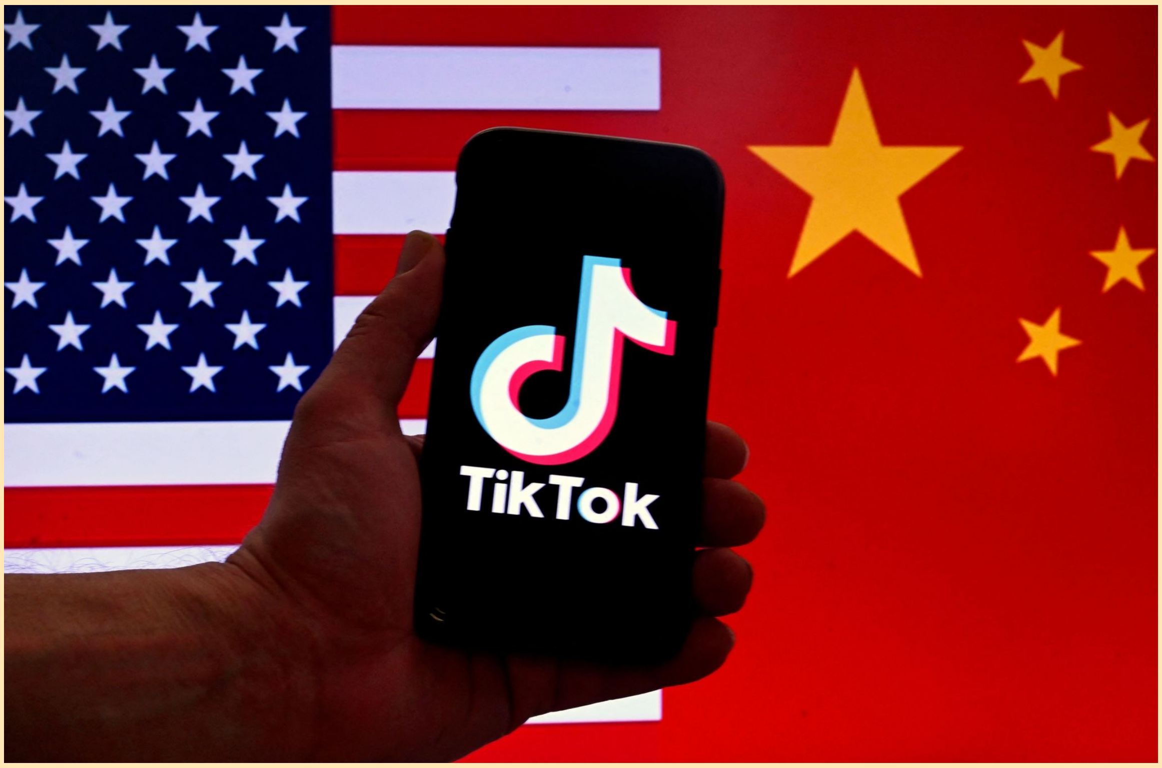
The Game

Spring 2024

Ottawa CANADA

TikTok WARS



The TikTok heated war is not about software and hardware. It is not digital espionage by definition. The real risk evolves from the war of mind domination of the young generation public and their likes and interests.

The fiery exchange and flaming debate between USA and China is not about the TikTok as a technology platform or tool. It is about what such tool can enable the owner to do globally. That is influencing the masses through media and psychology to form and shape the public opinion.
FaceBook and CambridgeAnalytica did that during the US 2016 elections and Mark Zuckerberg got away easily! In fact, the Congress let Analytica run away and resolve the business in 2018.
The wealth of information that can be collected and analyzed through TikTok per geographical region, per age, per gender, etc represents a live stream of golden data and priceless information about the world's population.
This is what the nature of the TikTok threat is: Mind Control!
In simple terms, the true reasons are all kept confidential and the motivations are still hidden from the public. Although the whole crusade is launched in the name of "PUBLIC INTEREST". Ironic!

The Challenges of Marketing and Selling Domestic Property in a Globally Shrinking Economy?

Marketing and selling domestic property in a globally shrinking economy can present significant challenges. Here are some factors to consider:

1. Decreased Demand: In a shrinking economy, people may be more hesitant to invest in property due to economic uncertainty. Job losses, reduced incomes, and tighter lending conditions can all contribute to decreased demand for real estate.

2. Lower Property Values: Declining economic conditions can lead to lower property values, making it harder to sell at desired price points. Sellers may need to adjust their expectations and be willing to accept lower offers.

3. Increased Competition: As economic conditions worsen, more sellers may enter the market in an attempt to liquidate assets or alleviate financial strain. This increased competition can make it harder to attract buyers and negotiate favorable deals.

4. Limited Financing Options: Lenders may become more cautious in a shrinking economy, leading to stricter lending criteria and higher interest rates. This can reduce the pool of qualified buyers and make it harder for potential buyers to secure financing.

5. Consumer Confidence: Consumer confidence tends to decline during economic downturns, leading individuals to delay major purchases such as buying a home. Negative sentiment can further dampen demand for real estate.

6. Adapting Marketing Strategies: In such conditions, it's crucial to adapt marketing strategies to target potential buyers effectively. This might involve highlighting the affordability of properties, emphasizing long-term value, offering flexible financing options, or leveraging digital marketing channels to reach a broader audience.

7. Economic Indicators: Keeping a close eye on economic indicators such as unemployment rates, GDP growth (or contraction), and consumer spending can help anticipate market trends and adjust strategies accordingly.

8. Government Policies: Government interventions, such as stimulus packages or housing assistance programs, can influence the real estate market during economic downturns. Staying informed about relevant policies and regulations can provide opportunities or challenges for sellers.

Overall, navigating the sale of domestic property in a globally shrinking economy requires careful planning, adaptability, and a deep understanding of market dynamics. It may require patience and creative approaches to attract buyers and close deals in a challenging environment.

Why Did BLACKROCK Pay US$3 Billion to Buy GIP?

BlackRock asset management company has recently acquired an infrastructure business. The news did not surprise me. I wondered for sometime when a vigilant company like BlackRock would make such smart investment.

BlackRock acquired Global Infrastructure Partners ("GIP"), founded in 2006, to create an Infrastructure Private Markets Investment Platform. GIP is a large independent infrastructure manager with over $100 billion in Assets Under Management (AUM). GIP also enjoys a strong reputation for driving operational improvements in its portfolio companies & proprietary origination.

With such transaction, BlackRock created a multi-asset class infrastructure investing platform to raise the AUM to US$150 billion across equity, debt and solutions & strengthens deal flow and co-investment opportunities. But the buck does not stop here.

BlackRock agreed to pay $3 billion cash and approximately 12 million shares of BlackRock common stock. Such acquisition provided BlackRock an access to a market worth US$1 trillion today. The infrastructure market is one of the fastest growing segments of private markets foe several decades ahead.

A large asset management company like BlackRock normally makes the investment decision and acquisitions based on several key factors. Such as the following:

1. Diversification of Investments: Acquiring an infrastructure company allows BlackRock to diversify its investment portfolio. Infrastructure investments often have different risk and return profiles compared to other asset classes, providing a hedge against market volatility.

2. Stable and Predictable Returns: Infrastructure investments, such as those in energy, transportation, or utilities, often offer stable and predictable cash flows. This is attractive to asset managers seeking long-term, reliable returns for their clients.

3. Global Growth Opportunities: Infrastructure investments can provide exposure to global growth trends, especially in emerging markets where there is a need for significant infrastructure development. BlackRock, as a global asset manager, may seek opportunities in regions with expanding infrastructure needs.

4. Economic and Regulatory Environment: Favorable economic conditions and regulatory environments make the infrastructure investments attractive. Governments may incentivize private sector participation in infrastructure projects through policies that support investment and development.

5. Asset Management Expertise: BlackRock, with its expertise in asset management, may see opportunities to enhance the operational performance of the acquired infrastructure assets. Such would involve improving efficiency, implementing cost-saving measures, or leveraging technology to optimize operations.

6. Long-Term Investment Horizon: Infrastructure projects often require a long-term investment horizon, aligning with the nature of many institutional investors, including pension funds and sovereign wealth funds. Therefore, BlackRock found the infrastructure investments appealing for their long-term nature.

7. Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Considerations: Infrastructure investments can align with ESG principles, contributing to sustainable and socially responsible investment practices. This is increasingly important as investors, including BlackRock, focus on incorporating ESG factors into their decision-making processes.

The acquisition circumstances, market conditions, and the strategic objectives of the BlackRock meant that they paid US$3 billion for a US$15 Trillion global market. And that was a smart and strategic move.

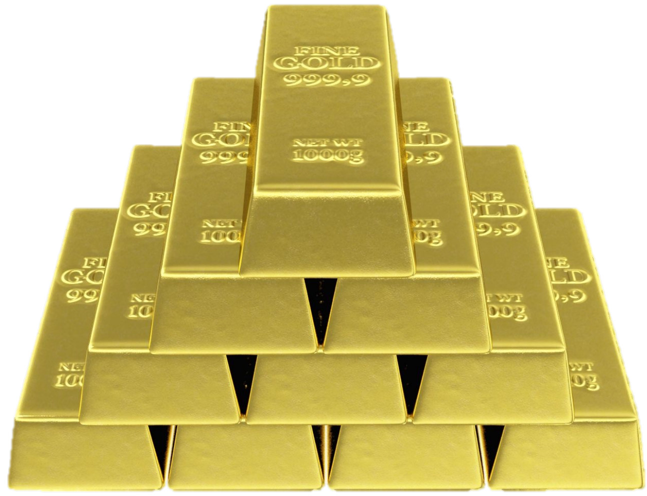
Why Did BlackRock Pay US$3 Billion to Buy GIP?

IS IT THIS THE TIME FOR A UNIVERSAL CURRENCY?

Nearly 67% of the world trade and assets are valued by the United States Dollar. But what happens if the political polarisation and tensions grow wilder as the 2024 elections nears very fast. And why the world will need a more stable currency, very fast?

And will the United States of America take the world hostage of its own internal political and economic challenges, which rest of the world has nothing to do with?

Predicting the future of any currency, including the U.S. Dollar (USD), is inherently uncertain and depends on a myriad of factors. As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, I don't have real-time information on specific events or developments after that date. However, I can offer some general insights into how political and economic turmoil might impact a currency and they are as the following:



1. Economic Stability:
Political and economic turmoil can influence investor confidence. If there is a perception that the turmoil is negatively impacting the U.S. economy, it could lead to a decrease in demand for the USD. Economic stability, sound fiscal policies, and effective governance are crucial for maintaining confidence in a currency.
2. Interest Rates and Monetary Policy:
The U.S. Federal Reserve plays a key role in influencing the value of the USD through its monetary policy, including decisions on interest rates. If there are concerns about political instability affecting the Fed's ability to pursue effective policies, it may impact the USD.
3. Global Events and Trade Relations:
The USD is influenced by global economic and political dynamics. Trade relations, geopolitical events, and global economic conditions can all have an impact. Turmoil that affects international trade or diplomatic relations may influence the USD's standing in the global market.
4. Investor Perception:
Investor perception is a significant factor. If investors believe that political turmoil may lead to economic mismanagement or uncertainty, they may seek alternative currencies or assets, affecting the USD.
5. Debt and Fiscal Policy:
The level of government debt and fiscal policies pursued during times of turmoil can impact the currency. Excessive debt or perceived fiscal irresponsibility may lead to concerns about the long-term value of the USD.
6. Role as a Reserve Currency:
The USD's status as the world's primary reserve currency provides it with a level of stability. However, if geopolitical events erode confidence in the U.S. economy or governance, there could be discussions about alternative reserve currencies.

It's important to note that the future of USD is uncertain, and multiple factors interact in complex ways. Governments, central banks, and global economic conditions all contribute to the value and stability of a currency. Additionally, public perceptions and market sentiments play a crucial role in currency dynamics.

This is Why the Financial Institutions and Money Systems Will Need a Universal Reserve and Asset Valuation Standard. It may be Digital, Stet-Backed, and Gold-Supported Currency.

The idea of a state-backed and gold-linked digital currency is rooted in the desire to combine the benefits of modern digital transactions with the stability traditionally associated with gold-backed currencies. Here are some reasons why proponents argue that the world needs such a currency:

A. Stability and Confidence:

Gold has been historically viewed as a stable store of value. Linking a digital currency to gold can provide confidence in its value, reducing the risk of inflation and currency devaluation.

B. Reduced Volatility:

Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, while decentralized and innovative, can be highly volatile. A gold-backed digital currency might offer a middle ground, combining the advantages of blockchain technology with the stability of precious metals.

C. Global Trade and Reserve Currency:

A state-backed and gold-linked digital currency could facilitate international trade by providing a trusted medium of exchange. It might also become a candidate for a global reserve currency, potentially reducing dependency on the US dollar.

D. Intrinsic Value:

Gold has intrinsic value due to its use in various industries and as a precious metal. This characteristic could provide additional confidence in the value of a currency backed by gold.

E. Familiarity and Tradition:

Gold-backed currencies draw on a long history of using precious metals as a basis for money. This familiarity might make it easier for people to adopt and trust a digital currency linked to gold.

F. Security and Efficiency:

Digital currencies can offer secure and efficient transactions, reducing the costs and risks associated with physical cash handling. Combining these benefits with the stability of gold could create a robust financial system.

G. Hedging Against Economic Crises:

Gold is often seen as a hedge against economic downturns and financial crises. A gold-backed digital currency might provide a safer haven for individuals and institutions during turbulent economic times.

H. Government Control and Regulation:

State backing can bring a level of control and regulatory oversight to the digital currency space. This might address concerns related to illicit activities and enhance the stability of the financial system.

It's important to note that while the concept has its merits, there are also challenges and criticisms. These include issues related to the practicality of implementing and managing a gold-linked digital currency, potential limitations on monetary policy, and the evolving nature of the global financial landscape. The discussion around state-backed digital currencies continues to evolve, with various countries exploring their own initiatives.

The Political and Economic Tensions and Energy Transition Are a Threat to Our Existence.

Some leaders are going very slow on some issues, too fast on other issues, and late on everything. And because the leaders realize that. They are now taking dangerous decisions.

The question of whether our modern civilization is losing its sustainability is a complex and debated issue. Many factors that contribute to the concerns about sustainability, and opinions on the matter differ. Some argue that modern civilization faces significant challenges that could threaten its sustainability.

Such challenges include environmental issues such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, and resource depletion. Additionally, social and economic challenges such as inequality, political instability, and the impact of technology on employment are considered visible, viable and immediate threats to the long-term human sustainability.
On the other hand, proponents of technological innovation and human adaptability argue that our ability to address challenges and find solutions has historically allowed civilizations to thrive. Science and technology progress, and the global cooperation and awareness are potential tools to overcome present sustainability concerns. However, it is essential to note that sustainability is a dynamic concept.

The global efforts to address environmental, social, and economic challenges and other initiatives such as renewable energy adoption, conservation efforts, and sustainable development practices are few examples of the ongoing attempts to create a more sustainable future.
The opinions on the sustainability of modern civilization may vary. Yet, the majority agree that the political leadership that manages the tensions in the world today is off the course of wisdom and heading fast towards collision, damage, and loss. Such leadership is going very slow on some issues and moving very fast on others. However, it is too late on everything.

First, let us examine the vital elements of human civilization sustainability. Wide range of interconnected factors exist, but perhaps the vital considerations are the following:

1. Environmental Stewardship:

1.1 Climate Action: Mitigating climate change through reduced carbon emissions and adaptation strategies.

1.2 Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting ecosystems and preventing the loss of biodiversity.

2. Resource Management:

2.1 Sustainable Agriculture: Adopting practices that maintain soil health, reduce water use, and minimize environmental impact.

2.2 Efficient Water Use: Conserving water resources and preventing pollution of water bodies.

2.3 Responsible Mining: Ensuring responsible extraction of minerals and resources.

3. Renewable Energy:

The energy transitioning to and investing in renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on finite fossil fuels.

4. Social Equity:

Equality and Inclusivity: Promoting social justice, gender equality, and inclusivity to ensure fair opportunities for all.

5. **Education and Healthcare:** Ensuring access to quality education and healthcare for everyone.

6. Economic Sustainability:

6.1 Circular Economy: Promoting recycling, reuse, and sustainable consumption patterns.

6.2 Fair Trade Practices: Ensuring fair wages, ethical business practices, and responsible production.

7. Technological Innovation:

7.1 Clean Technologies: Investing in and adopting technologies that reduce environmental impact.

7.2 Innovation for Sustainability: Encouraging research and development focused on sustainable solutions.

8. Global Cooperation:

8.1 International Collaboration: Addressing global challenges requires cooperation among nations to create and implement effective solutions.

8.2 Shared Responsibility: Recognizing that issues like climate change and resource depletion are global concerns requiring shared responsibility.

9. Governance and Policy:

9.1 Effective Regulations: Implementing and enforcing regulations that promote sustainability in various sectors.

9.2 Long-Term Planning: Adopting policies that consider the long-term impact on the environment, society, and the economy.

10. Community Engagement:

10.1 Local Initiatives: Encouraging grassroots movements and community-based projects that contribute to sustainability.

10.2 Awareness and Education: Promoting awareness of environmental and social issues and fostering a sense of responsibility.

10.3 Resilience and Adaptability:

Disaster Preparedness: Building resilient infrastructure and communities capable of withstanding natural disasters.

10.4 Adaptive Strategies: Developing strategies to adapt to changing environmental and societal conditions.

These factors are interconnected, and a holistic approach is necessary for achieving sustainability. Collaboration among individuals, communities, businesses, and governments is crucial to address the multifaceted challenges that test the endurance of the human civilization.

The Second question is of life and death for our human race: Is the quest for war for political ambition threaten our civilization?

The answer is "Yes". The quest for war driven by political ambition poses a significant threat to civilization. Armed conflicts can have devastating consequences on multiple levels, impacting the nations directly involved and the global community. Ways in which the pursuit of war for political ambition can be a threat are:

A. Humanitarian Impact:

Wars result in loss of life, displacement of populations, and widespread suffering. Civilians, including women and children, often bear the brunt of the humanitarian crisis.

B. Economic Consequences:

Wars are costly in terms of both human lives and economic resources. The financial burden of warfare can lead to long-lasting economic repercussions for nations involved.

C. Environmental Degradation:

War often leads to environmental destruction, such as the contamination of water sources, destruction of ecosystems, and release of pollutants, contributing to long-term environmental damage.

D. Social Disruption:

Armed conflicts can disrupt social structures, leading to the breakdown of families, destroying communities and exacerbating issues such as poverty, disease, and education. Let alone homelessness, suicide, and drug addiction.

E. Global Security Threats:

Wars can create regional instability, potentially giving rise to extremist ideologies and terrorism. This instability may have global security implications.

F. Diplomatic Strain:

Wars strain diplomatic relations between nations, hindering cooperation on shared global challenges and potentially leading to further conflicts.

G. Resource Diversion:

The resources dedicated to waging war could otherwise be used for development, infrastructure, education, and healthcare. War diverts resources away from addressing the basic needs of populations.

H. Nuclear Proliferation:

In some cases, conflicts may escalate to the use of nuclear weapons, posing an existential threat not only to the nations involved but potentially to the entire planet.

I. Repercussions for Future Generations:

The aftermath of war, including issues like unexploded ordnance and environmental contamination, can have long-term consequences for future generations.

J. Erosion of International Norms:

War for political ambition can undermine international norms and agreements, weakening the fabric of global governance and cooperation.

Efforts to prevent conflict, promote diplomacy, and resolve disputes through peaceful means are crucial for the stability and sustainability of human civilization. The international cooperation, adherence to international law, and the promotion of dialogue and understanding are essential components of building a more secure and harmonious world.

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