



AgroRES

Interreg Europe

5th Interregional Event – Rome – Italy



INDEX

Introduction.....	3
Interregional Event 5 – Rome, Italy.....	3
Agenda	4
Institutional greetings	4
Action Plan.....	5
Project Partner 1 - Extremadura Energy Agency, AGENEX.....	5
Project Partner 2 - Lubelskie Voivodeship.	5
Project Partner 3 - Devon County Council.	6
Project Partner 4 - Regional Council of North Karelia.....	7
Project Partner 5 - Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency.	7
Project Partner 6 - ARSIAL - Regional Agency for the Development and the Innovation of Lazio Agriculture.	8
Project Partner 7 - Atlantic Technological University, Sligo Campus (ATU Sligo) (Formerly the Institute of Technology, Sligo (IT Sligo))	9
Stakeholder contributions.....	10
Complete Self-Assessment Document.....	10
Technical Visits.....	11
Steering Committee 5.....	14

Introduction

Phase 1 of the AgroRES Project is coming to an end and thanks to the learning process, and the exchange of experiences and knowledge, all Project Partners have been able to develop their respective Action Plans. All these documents have the same common objective, to promote the use of renewable energies in agriculture and the rural sector in partner regions.

AgroRES Project has worked during these three years on this concept, identifying 70 good practices, developing 7 regional self-assessment documents and finally, as mentioned above, 7 territorial Action Plans.

All these actions could not have been carried out without the international learning process and this process has been achieved thanks, in part, to the Interregional Events organized during phase 1. In this phase of the Project, several interregional events have been held in Spain, Ireland, Finland, the UK and finally Italy.

Interregional Event 5 – Rome, Italy

Due to the Covid pandemic, some activities were delayed until the situation improved, and Phase 1 of AgroRES Project has been extended by one semester more, so the final event of this phase has been held during semester 6 instead of semester 5.

In this framework, the 5th Interregional Event took place in Roma (Italy) on June 14th and 15th 2022. It was organised by Project Partner 6 – ARSIAL.

The Interregional Event was divided into two-stage. The first was held on Tuesday when each partner had the possibility to present their Action Plan and LP organised the last Steering Committee.

The second stage was the technical visits. Project Partners had the chance to visit the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) and to know more about a Thermodynamic Solar Plant and a Solar cooling plant.

Agenda

14th June 2022	
9:30	<i>Registration and welcome coffee.</i>
10:00	<i>Institutional greetings.</i>
10:15	<i>Action Plans' Presentation.</i>
11:35	<i>Stakeholder contributions.</i>
11:55	<i>Complete Self-Assessment Document.</i>
12:10	<i>Conclusion of Public Event and Light lunch.</i>
15:00	<i>Steering Committee.</i>
16:00	<i>Conclusion and greetings.</i>
19:00	<i>Project Dinner.</i>

15th June 2022	
9:30	<i>Departure by bus from Rome to ENEA- Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development.</i>
10:30	<i>The Thermodynamic Solar Plant.</i>
11:30	<i>Coffee break.</i>
12:10	<i>The Solar cooling plant</i>
12:30	<i>Light lunch.</i>
14:00	<i>Arrival by bus in Rome and end of meeting.</i>

Institutional greetings

The director of the Botanical Garden of Rome Prof. Attorre gave the welcome greeting.

Arsial President Mario Ciarla and Regional Councillor for Agriculture Enrica Onorati brought their institutional greetings to the meeting. Dr. Sandro Calmanti read a letter from the Regional Councillor for Ecological Transition Roberta Lombardi. They all appreciated and supported the AgroRES project and showed their commitment to supporting the development of its second phase in Lazio.

Action Plan

On the first day, Project Partners had the chance to make a great presentation of their Action Plans. Each Partner described their document and the process to achieve this goal.

The Action Plans presented were:

Project Partner 1 - Extremadura Energy Agency, AGENEX.

Action 1: *Technical and financial advice to develop new Energy Communities in rural areas through a specific section of the One-Stop-Shop by centralizing the different grants available from both ERDF and PRTR funds.*

The action is focused on the implementation of new energy communities, with shared ownership of renewable energy installations, with the collaboration of public entities and citizen participation. To this end, in the One-Stop-Shop that has recently been established to advise citizens on energy efficiency and renewable energies, and thanks to the AgroRES Project, a specific section will be created that will encompass all grants and/or financing mechanisms that seek to promote the creation of new energy communities.

In order to create this specific section, and with the aim of promoting the creation of new energy communities, a series of previous works are required that AGENEX has developed jointly with the Regional Government.

The development of this tool will promote renewable energy communities, which will encourage the use of renewable energies in the rural sector of Extremadura. In addition, AGENEX will be able to monitor the progress and development of these new communities.

Project Partner 2 - Lubelskie Voivodeship.

Action 1: *Amendment to the Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodeship 2014-2020 (with a 2030 perspective) introducing renewable energy investing initiatives like bottom-up community energy groups.*

The Lubelskie Voivodeship is a Local Government Unit and at the same time the Managing Authority of the Regional Operational Program. The scope of activities

also includes the development and implementation of Strategies, Development Plans and Programs for the entire region. This gives the possibility of a real influence on the shape of the provisions, on the definition of long-term development directions and the indication of specific objectives of activities. Updating one of the main documents made it possible to change the content and introduce provisions specifying activities in the scope covered in the AgroRES project, concerning renewable energy sources in agriculture and in rural areas and supporting bottom-up initiatives

Action 2: *Establishment of a Consultation Point as a result of the AgroRES Project – Investing in Renewable Energies for Agriculture.*

Thanks to all these activities, the employees participating in the project significantly improved their professional competences in the field of renewable energy sources in agriculture and rural areas, as well as the principles of operation of energy cooperatives and energy clusters. The best model for disseminating this knowledge in the region should now be worked out. There is no energy agency operating in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, so the establishment of a Consultation Point as part of the Marshal's Office will allow for information activities on the voivodeship level. The term "Consultation Point" will not refer to a physical place of functioning, but rather define the performance of its function.

Project Partner 3 - Devon County Council.

Action 1: *Increasing the use of renewable energy in the agricultural sector through the use of community-ownership and new business models.*

The action is to increase the use of renewable energy in the agricultural sector through the use of community-ownership and new business models. To be able to complete this action and achieve its objective, DCC will develop:

A Synthetic Power Purchase Agreement (SPPA) business plan and secure backing of DCC and other public sector organisations in Devon to enter into the SPPA with a community energy organisation.

A community-owned energy storage and solar PV installation sited on a dairy farm. The aim will be to deliver at least one demonstration site on the DCC farms estate using the business plan to secure approvals and investment.

Project Partner 4 - Regional Council of North Karelia.

Action 1: *Improved governance of funding renewable energy projects in the field of renewable energy in agriculture and rural areas in line with the revised and updated Climate and Energy Programme and its Implementation Plan.*

This action supports achieving the first goal and the third goal of the renewed Climate and Energy Programme of North Karelia by the region, namely by the managing authority Regional Council of North Karelia until the next renewal of the programme.

The first goal is “North Karelia is a vital region where population is full of well-being” goal is “Energy is low-emission and is based on the region’s own energy production from local energy sources”. This action will support in reaching the first goal’s action on advancing production of decentralised and renewable energy and business opportunities related to them. In the third goal this action will advance for instance supporting decentralised energy units with hybrid energy solutions (for instance solar power, wind power, bioenergy, new energy sources), and supporting biogas investments and processing of biogas to transportation fuels.

The milestones for the implementation of this action include launching the first call of the new ERDF programme, evaluation of project proposals, decisions of the first project to be funded, analysis stage, and the second application round.

Project Partner 5 - Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency.

Action 1: *Establishment of RES Regional support services. Technical and financial assessment to increase the use of RE in agricultural sector through the specific grant from the BI ROP 2021-2027, by developing and implementing new projects.*

The proposed action refers to the development of support services to facilitate accessing ROP funds.

The regional services will provide to key local actors, practical information on most relevant financing sources and innovations in the field, with their positive effects on the profitability of the organizations but also on the environment. It will also provide guidance and support to farmers regarding the steps required by the

entire process of installation and operation of the facilities but will also provide information on accessing European funds to support these investments. By bringing to the fore the benefits of sustainable energy use, but also by presenting specific technological information and different types of renewable energy production facilities. Moreover, by developing a Toolkit Guide they will also distribute successful examples that will have the role of demonstrating the effectiveness of the facilities and to convince potential users to shift towards a more environmentally-friendly mindset and to make investments in this direction.

The action proposed will also contribute to the improving of the policy instrument addressed by creating, through the regional services, the competition environment that will allow new projects dealing with this thematic to be proposed for financing under BI ROP 2021 – 2027.

The regional service shall be both in electronic and in person for whatever situation or reason for which the electronic format may not be accessible - to smooth the path for beneficiaries to gain knowledge and access financing through new projects in the framework of BI ROP 2021 - 2027.

Project Partner 6 - ARSIAL - Regional Agency for the Development and the Innovation of Lazio Agriculture.

Action 1: *Support the establishment of new Energy Communities through a helpdesk set up to provide technical, financial and administrative assistance services to rural communities in the Lazio region.*

The action aims to provide a technical, financial and administrative assistance service to the rural communities of Lazio through a helpdesk set up by Arsiat with the aim of creating new energy communities.

Since Arsiat's mission concerns the development of agriculture and rural areas, they have decided to target as a priority all those agricultural and rural realities that already have organised governance. Most of these communities are made up of local public bodies (municipalities) and small and medium-sized agricultural, industrial and craft enterprises, but also third sector bodies which, although they have different aims, have in common the aim of promoting eco-sustainable development of the territory. This common characteristic makes these communities very sensitive to the environmental issue, which is, moreover, widely supported by European, national and regional funds allocated for the development of RES. The recent war contingency has made this inclination an

urgent necessity where the possibility of energy autonomy seems to be the only answer to the enormous increase in the price of energy sources.

Project Partner 7 - Atlantic Technological University, Sligo Campus (ATU Sligo) (Formerly the Institute of Technology, Sligo (IT Sligo))

Action 1: *Revision and amendment of the Northern & Western Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) 2020-2032 through the monitoring of RES projects in farming sector.*

In order to amend the RSES, it is necessary to undertake the following activities:

Establishment of a new technical advisory service for financial, technical and administrative assessment for the implementation of RES in the Agri-sector. The Teagasc Advisory panels are a well-established structure providing a wide range of practical, financial, technical and environmental training opportunities for farming and farm family members. However, the current panels do not have a specific service for energy technologies. Therefor this new service is crucial to support farmers in making investment decisions on renewable energy technologies. The RSES Implementation Plan requires the support of regional stakeholders in to report on progress made in the Regional Policy Objectives.

This new advisory service will provide the monitoring link between farmers and the NWRA for feedback on the uptake of renewable energy technologies.

Action 2: *Establishment of a new Energy Agency service in the Northwest region to provide a broader long-term support for energy projects and initiatives.*

An Energy Agency dedicated to the Northwest Region will significantly improve the potential for farms, businesses, communities and individuals to participate in the Clean Energy Transition, by providing trusted guidance on technical, regulatory and financial challenges.

ATU Sligo have previously drafted a business plan for energy agencies of varying scale and role for parts to the region. As the policy landscape and global energy market have recently changed dramatically, the business plan must be reviewed and updated for a more targeted approach. Priming funding is likely to be required to provide the initial capacity for the Agency as an enabling phase to become self-sustaining. In the long term the aim for the Agency is to become a self-governing

and regional leader, emulating the example set by others such as Tipperary Energy Agency and Extremadura Energy Agency.

Stakeholder contributions.

As Arsial's action plan aims at the development of energy communities in existing rural and local communities and mainly biodistricts, Massimiliano Mattiuzzo of the Etruscan-Roman biodistrict, Anna Cedrini of the Maremma Etruscan and Monti della Tolfa biodistrict and Andrea Ferrante of the Via Amerina and Forre biodistrict attended the meeting as representatives of 3 of the 7 biodistricts in Lazio. They all expressed their intention to participate with interest in the second phase of the project as they are actively interested in the start-up of Energy Communities.

Arch. Giancarlo Salamone of GSE - Energy Service Management also spoke, illustrating his company's direct commitment to the promotion of renewable energy in municipalities and how this activity can be complementary and additional to the Agrores action plan proposed by Arsial.

Complete Self-Assessment Document

Ecosystems Foundation, which collaborated with Arsial in the development of the format of the self-assessment model used by all Agroeres partners, assembled the 7 reports produced into a single report and presented us with some of the points of the analysis made.

In particular, these risks and threats were highlighted:

- Lack of clear and specific policies
- Need for different regulations: confused regulations
- Weakness and scarcity of incentives and funding
- Resistance to change among agricultural operators
- Pushback from parties involved in fossil fuels
- Opposition from local communities
- Economic weakness of the agricultural sector and unwillingness to invest

The opportunities and the strengths that emerged in the analysis of the self-assessment documents were also noted, such as:

- Job creation and employment opportunities
- Green deals and new incentives
- Verified experience in the design and management of incentives
- Best practice
- Agricultural diversification, multifunctionality of companies

- Attention to the sustainability of investments (Sustainable Finance)
- High potential for development from renewable energy sources (some countries benefit from favourable microclimatic conditions)

Technical Visits.

On the second day, technical visits took place at the ENEA- Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development - Centro Ricerche Casaccia Via Anguillarese, 301.

The plants visited were 2.

The Thermodynamic Solar Plant

Thermodynamic solar technology, or also "concentrating solar power" (referred to internationally by the acronym CSP, Concentrated Solar Power) is used to produce electricity. Unlike concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) systems, in which concentrated solar power is directly converted into electricity through the photovoltaic effect, thermodynamic solar power plants are comparable to thermoelectric power plants, in which fuel boilers are replaced by a set of solar collectors (solar array) that allow high-temperature heat to be obtained by concentrating solar energy through optical systems (curved mirrors, Figure 1), thus replacing fossil fuels with the free and unlimited solar source. Electricity production in thermodynamic solar power plants takes place via thermodynamic cycles (Rankine, Stirling, etc.) in a similar way to conventional thermal power plants.

CSP systems can only utilise the direct component of solar radiation and do not operate in overcast conditions or heavy haze. In addition, a mechanical system is required to continuously and automatically orient the mirrors towards the sun.

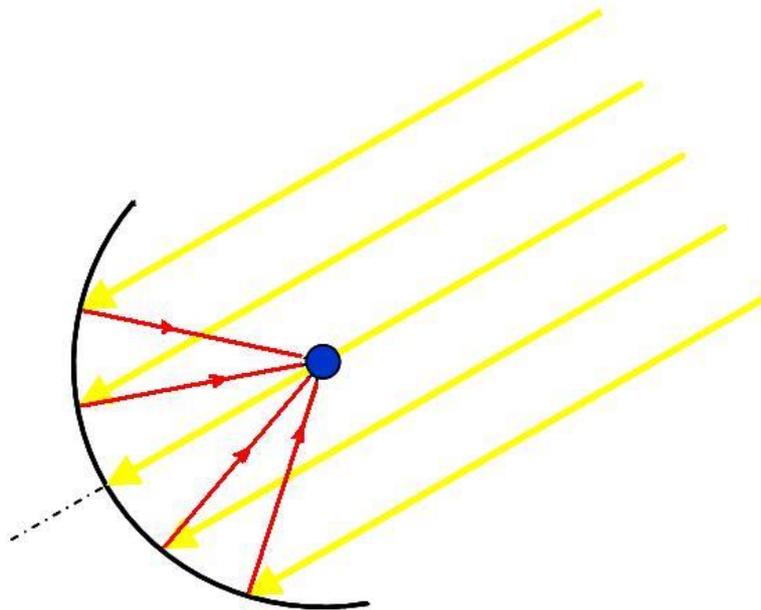


Fig. 1 - Concentration of solar radiation using curved mirrors in a thermodynamic solar power plant

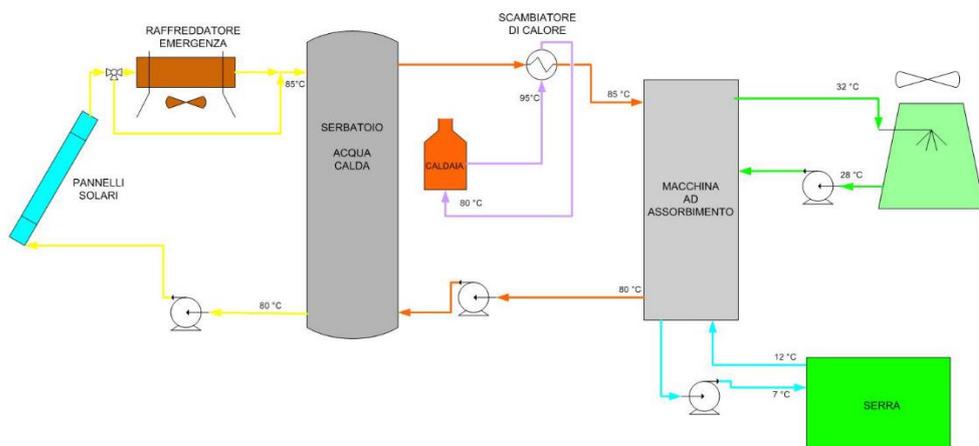
Concentrating solar thermal power plants present a complexity that makes them unsuitable for widespread applications, as is the case with photovoltaics, but they allow for the production of greater quantities of electrical energy with the same installed power and, above all, they have operating logics that are very close to those of conventional fossil-fuel plants, with which they can integrate. Thanks to the possibility of storing thermal energy, they can guarantee a more stable and programmable service and allow the period of electricity production to be shifted, within certain limits, with respect to the period of availability of solar radiation, preferring the hours when there is greater demand and electricity is better paid for.

The Solar Cooling Plant

The system mainly consists of an 18 kW cold lithium-bromide absorption chiller with a forced-air cooling tower, a 50 m² evacuated-tube solar array with water heat storage, an integration boiler with heat exchanger, and a safety air heater.

The hot water produced by the solar panels is sent to the hot water tank and from there to the absorption chiller, the integration boiler intervenes in the event of insufficient temperature.

The absorption chiller, suitably cooled by the evaporation tower, produces cold water at approximately 6-7 °C, which is sent to the greenhouse distribution system. The safety absorber only intervenes in the event of a failure to absorb solar energy to prevent too high temperatures for both the chiller and the storage tank (max. 90 °C).



Steering Committee 5.

Finally, at the last meeting of the event, partners held the 6th Steering Committee of AgroRES Project, in this case, partners had the opportunity to celebrate it in person.

This meeting aimed to make a review of the last activities of phase 1 and the work plan for phase2.

Spending Plan Phase 1.

Project Partners have to ensure to spend the estimated budget fixed during the mid-term review.

	Phase 1					
	Budget	Spent	PR6	Total Phase1	%	Remaining budget
Extremadura Energy Agency, AGENEX	232.550,00	201.050,73	39.499,27	232.550,00	100,00%	0,00
Lubelskie Voivodeship	141.825,00	71.250,69	55.300,00	126.550,69	89,23%	15.274,31
Devon County Council	224.970,00	130.133,69	55.559,63	185.693,32	82,54%	39.276,68
Regional Council of North Karelia	242.138,00	177.340,20	57.494,45	234.834,65	96,98%	7.303,35
Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency	153.770,00	115.667,30	35.000,00	150.667,30	97,98%	3.102,70
Arsial	179.375,00	151.886,86	27.755,17	179.642,03	100,15%	-267,03
Institute of Technology, Sligo	152.970,00	133.150,48	19.750,00	152.900,48	99,95%	69,52
Northern and Western Regional Assembly	93.688,00	76.307,66	15.811,19	92.118,85	98,33%	1.569,15
Total	1.421.286,00	1.056.787,61	306.169,71	1.354.957,32	95,33%	66.328,68
PR5	Mid-Term review					

PP1 – AGENEX, PP3 – DCC, PP7 – IT SLIGO and PP8 – NWRA must carry out the on-the-spot checks during this semester (S6).

The first level controllers have to verify that the reported activities have taken place, the delivery of subcontracted supplies, work and goods is in progress or has been completed (page 139 Programme Manual).

The cost of the FLC for Semester 6 will be included in the lump sum of Phase 2.

2nd Phase Budget

The total budget for phase 2 is 119.000 €. Project Partners can verify the division by partners in Annex IV – Phase 2 lump sum division.

Partner	ERDF Phase 2
1-LP Extremadura Energy Agency, AGENEX	29.000,00 €
2-PP Lubelskie Voivodeship	10.000,00 €
3-PP Devon County Council	19.000,00 €
4-PP Regional Council of North Karelia	19.000,00 €
5-PP Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency	10.000,00 €
6-PP ARSIAL	15.000,00 €
7-PP Institute of Technology, Sligo	10.000,00 €
8-PP Northern and Western Regional Assembly	7.000,00 €

LP explained that the lump sum is a fixed amount and Project Partners will not need to collect invoices and/or proofs of expenditure to declare it, so during this phase, the FLC will not be needed, partners only have to elaborate on some activities during phase 2.

To get Lump Sum, Project Partners have to hold six predefined activities in phase 2:

- 1- Submit the last Progress Report of Phase 1 to the JS.
- 2- Describe the Action Plans' implementation. Each partner has to report their results and implanted action of their Action Plan. In the case that a partner does not have any result, this partner will need to justify why.
- 3- Update AgroRES website.
- 4- Organise a partner meeting. To justify it, partners will need to submit to the JS:
 - I. Meeting Agenda.
 - II. Meeting Notes (dossier).
 - III. Attendance lists
- 5- Organise a final event for dissemination. To justify it, partners will need to submit to the JS:
 - I. At least 50 participants.
 - II. Attendance lists.
 - III. Final Event Agenda.
- 6- Submit the last Progress Report of Phase 2 to the JS.

If any of this output is missing, the lump sum will not pay.

Number of people with increased professional capacity

The indicator is defined in section 4.3.2 of the programme manual as follows:

“This indicator measures the number of people whose competence in the field in question has increased thanks to interregional learning. Only persons actively involved in the exchange of experience process (e.g., staff members of the partners, active members of the stakeholder group) should be considered under this indicator and not those who only occasionally participate in the project’s activities. “

Increased professional capacity means that people have gained new knowledge in their field of expertise, knowledge that helps them to better perform their job.

In order to account for this number of people, the template survey was explained by Lead Partner.

This survey has to be addressed to all people who were particularly active in the exchange of experience activities of the project (i.e., having participated regularly in the policy learning events at interregional and/ or local levels). This includes both the staff of the partners’ organisations and the members of the stakeholder groups.

Project partners should disseminate the survey on time so that its results can be included in the last progress report of phase 1. The value provided for the indicator will correspond to the total number of people who answered ‘to a small degree’ or ‘to a large degree’ to question 5.2 of the questionnaires.

The survey and the excel have already been uploaded to AgroRES Google Drive:

PGI06062 AgroRES → 06_semester 06 → 06_08_People with increased capacity

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bmDBNudw6vL84WPw-s0L06xwSuQzh-J6>

Action Plan

LP indicated that all Action Plans have been validated so the next steps will be:

Semester 6:

- Each AP must be signed and stamped by the M.A.
- Each AP must be uploaded to AgroRES web.
- Each partner must write a press release.

Phase 2:

- Each Partner has to write a summary of the AP to upload it to AgroRES web.

Regional Self-Assessment document

LP reminded that this activity is delayed by PP5-ARDBI. They must send a piece of news of their document to upload it on the AgroRES website.

Local Stakeholder Meeting.

Related the LSM, partners have to organise a local meeting per semester, and must upload their information to AgroRES Google Drive (Photos, attendees list, summary of the event, etc...).

A final event should be organised by each partner to explain their AP to their stakeholders.

Press releases.

Regarding the press releases, following Application Form, AgroRES Project have to publish 2 per semester, but at the beginning of the project a communication strategy was elaborated, and the consortium must follow this document:

- 1 Press releases informing about the launching of the project.
- 4 Press releases informing about each IE celebrated.
- 7 Press releases explaining the future implementation of their Actions Plans.

KOM – Badajoz (AGENEX)	→	1/1
IE2 – Joensuu (RCNK)	→	1/1
IE3 – Lazio (ARSIAL)	→	1/1
Cross-Cut – Sligo (IT Sligo)	→	0/1
IE4 – Devon (DCC)	→	1/1
IE5 – Lazio (ARSIAL)	→	0/1
Action Plan	→	0/7

Total → 4/13

Activities Phase 2: Monitoring of Action Plan.

During phase 2 of AgroRES Project, each partner has to monitor the advance in the development of their Action Plan. Each partner must account for the different activities, meetings, etc, elaborate thanks to their Action Plan, following the indicator fixed in this document.

To organise a common method for all partners, the LP explained the Excel document that each partner must elaborate during phase 2 of AgroRES Project.

Partner Name		PP1 - Extremadura Energy Agency (AGENEX)									
Main Objective Action Plan		Implementation of new energy communities, with shared ownership of renewable energy installations, with the collaboration of public entities and citizen participation.									
Name of the action	Description of the action	Objective	Timescale		Funding Sources	Main Actors	Status	Development of the action	Problems encountered	Results	
			Planned start date	Expected end date							
1. Action - Technical and financial advice to develop new Energy Communities in rural areas through a specific section of the One-Stop-Shop by centralizing the different grants available from both ERDF and PRTR funds.			57	58	35.000€ (1,2 person approx. from AGENEX).	Extremadura Energy Agency Regional Ministry for Ecological Transition and Sustainability, Directorate General for Industry, Energy and Mines, Extremadura Regional Government.					
1.1. Development of a specific assessment line in the One-Stop-Shop for Renewable Energy Communities.	To develop a specific section in the One-Stop-Shop o provide technical and financial advice on the implementation of energy communities in the region.										
1.2. Design a specific section in the One-Stop-Shop for Renewable Energy Communities.	To design of an additional section, as, apart from the establishment of the assessment line, the OSS will also include a specific tab with information related to the development of Energy Communities.										
1.3. Establishment of a group of experts to provide advice.	To allocate a group of experts who will be responsible for providing technical and financial advice to citizens, public administrations and other entities about the possibilities of Energy Communities.										
1.4. Information sessions about the new line of the One-Stop-Shop about Energy Communities.	To promoted through several information and training sessions held by AGENEX for the citizens, public and private sectors.										
1.5. Meeting with Public Authorities. Policy makers / managing authorities.	Periodic meetings with the public body, which belongs to the Regional Government, to ensure an adequate commitment of the public administration in the development of new Energy Communities and help develop a work strategy to achieve a low-carbon economy at the municipal level.										
1.6. Monitoring	To monitor the progress of these new communities, from basic information to the creation of new institutions, keeping a total record of the Renewable Energy Communities created during this period.										

In this document, each partner must write the information of their AP as the main objective, the name of the action and the numbers of the sub-actions, and at the same time, they have to keep updated during phase 2, writing all the new information related to their AP.

At the end of phase 2, any person who reads this document has to be able to understand how this AP has been elaborated during this year and to know if the main objective has been achieved or not and the reason.

This excel document is available in AgroRES Google Drive:

PGI06062 AgroRES → 07_PHASE 2

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LRE4hXu8qge6jwIMILsW - Efn9vXPu4r>