QP concludes 5-year condensate feedstock deal with ExxonMobil in Singapore

Qatar Petroleum has signed a five-year condensate supply agreement with ExxonMobil.

The agreement is the first condensate long-term sale to an end-user in Singapore, highlighting QP’s ability to directly reach well-established Asian end users. Kaabi said, “This is another milestone in our drive to directly reach well-established Asian end users.”

Under the agreement, QPSPP will supply ExxonMobil’s Singapore Integrated Manufacturing Complex with a total of 600,000 tons of high sulphur condensate per year, starting in July 2019.

This supply agreement is the first condensate long-term sale to an end-user in Singapore, underlining the importance of the deal. Oil Minister of Qatar Petroleum, HE the Minister of State for Energy Affairs and President and CEO of Qatar Petroleum, Saad bin Sherida al-Kaabi, said, “This is another milestone in our drive to directly reach well-established Asian end users. Learning the requirements and demands of the end-user and serving them to our full ability helps us further grow opportunity for both parties.”

The supply of condensate will be in line with our existing partnership with other long-term partners such as ExxonMobil. It is an important milestone for us and further demonstrates our commitment to the Asian market at a time of industry consolidation and supply disruptions in the region.”

Qatar is seeking to finish a new round of resource deals for the country, and al-Kaabi added that Qatar Petroleum is able to offer competitive pricing to the four well-established Asian end users.

“This supply agreement is the first condensate long-term sale to an end-user in Singapore. It is a further milestone in the drive to directly reach well-established Asian partners and to continue our continuing strategy of developing new high value markets for our hydrocarbons,” he said.

QP Chief Executive Saad bin Sherida al-Kaabi said: “This is another milestone in our drive to directly reach well-established Asian end users.”

Total’s and Qatar’s LNG projects in Africa and Asia

The Total SA-led liquified natural gas joint venture in Papua New Guinea is seeking to finish a new round of negotiations with the government by the end of August, while insisting that the original agreement signed with Namatjira Petroleum in May is the only one that will be used as a reference for all the upcoming discussions.

On Sunday, a top executive of the PNG LNG project said that the discussions are taking place as the project is about to move into the final stage of construction. The project is expected to start production in 2024.

The project has been in limbo since the government, led by Prime Minister James Marape, moved to impose a total ban on new exploration for two years, while waiting for a decision on the future of the country’s petroleum sector.

The PGN joint venture is competing with a wave of HSIC projects around the world which are hoping to come on stream in time to meet an expected supply deficit from the Gulf.

Activity in the sector is gathering pace as companies are repositioned and the prices of oil and gas are rising. The Iraqi government, for example, has been negotiating with major international companies to develop its vast gas and condensate fields.

Mr. Ebenzer is a consultant and writer on energy and security issues.

Freeport starts producing LNG at new Texas export terminal

Freeport LNG Development LP has started production at its new liquefied natural gas (LNG) export terminal in the United States.

The facility on the Quintana Island in Texas began commercial operations last week, according to a statement from the company. The terminal is the second large-scale LNG export facility to come online in the US this year, following Cheniere Energy Inc’s Sabine Pass plant.

Chinese demand is driving the US LNG market, as buyers seek access to cheaper gas in Asia. The terminal is set to deliver LNG to buyers in China and Japan, with its first shipment scheduled for delivery in December.

The terminal will also be used to transport LNG from Qatar, where Qatar Petroleum has a significant share in the world’s largest gas field. The terminal is expected to export up to 7.8 million tonnes of LNG per year.

The US LNG industry has been growing rapidly in recent years, with new export terminals coming online in the US and elsewhere. However, the market remains volatile, with prices fluctuating widely.

The terminal is expected to deliver about 2.2 million tonnes of LNG per year to Asia, with the remaining capacity available for short-term periods.

Mr. Ebenzer is a consultant and writer on energy and security issues.
L ebanon’s economy making changes to its currency system.

1. Why is Lebanon making changes to its currency system?

Lebanon is making changes to its currency system due to economic pressure from tightening sanctions and the subsequent collapse of its currency. The country has been struggling to maintain its currency at the official rate of 1,500 Lebanese pounds to the dollar. In response, the government has introduced a currency-trading platform to control fluctuations in the unofficial rate. The new platform has helped to stabilize the currency and reduce speculation.

2. What has Lebanon done?

Lebanon has introduced a currency-trading platform to control fluctuations in the unofficial rate. The platform has helped to stabilize the currency and reduce speculation.

3. Has there been any effect?

The platform has helped to stabilize the currency and reduce speculation. It has also prevented a speculative run on its currency, which would have caused inflation to accelerate again. It has also helped to maintain the value of the shilling and reduce the pressure from tightening sanctions.

The platform has been successful in stabilizing the currency and reducing speculation. It has helped to prevent a speculative run on the shilling, which would have caused inflation to accelerate again. It has also helped to maintain the value of the shilling and reduce the pressure from tightening sanctions.

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7. What is the aim of the platform?

The aim of the platform is to stabilize the currency and reduce speculation. It has helped to prevent a speculative run on the shilling, which would have caused inflation to accelerate again. It has also helped to maintain the value of the shilling and reduce the pressure from tightening sanctions.

8. How will it work in the longer term?

In the longer term, the platform will work to stabilize the currency and reduce speculation. It will help to prevent a speculative run on the shilling, which would have caused inflation to accelerate again. It will also help to maintain the value of the shilling and reduce the pressure from tightening sanctions.

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**Sensex drops; rupee falls to over six-week lows**

Tokyo It's getting harder to make easy money in Asia bonds as junk takes a hit

"It's getting harder to make easy money in Asia bonds as junk takes a hit," said Elisabeth Colleran, a higher-quality sectors tied to govern-

"We earn less for another quarter and need to cut growth forecasts for 2019, which are the rate of interest,” she added. "This is because investors now pile into those havens, still making money, but as more in-

The focus now turns to the 19th annual Jackson Hole sym-

"The slowing growth environment in the US, combined with the rate of interest "inflation growth rates above 10% and raising

Asian markets mostly trade on risk optimism

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Asia-Pacific at GEANIA. "If economic data continues to deteriorate, particularly in the US economy, then that engine is now close to the yield curve in the US, pressured by concerns o

As yield curve nears the yield curve in the US, pressured by concerns o

The rupee fell sharply yesterday against the US dollar, ending at 73.71 as compared to Monday's close of 73.42.

**Bloomberg**

**EM equities draw support from stimulus hopes**

Emerging market stocks edged higher on Thursday, drawing support from hopes of stimulus measures around the world, while inves-

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Asian markets mostly trade on risk optimism

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The rupee fell sharply yesterday against the US dollar, ending at 73.71 as compared to Monday's close of 73.42.
As Wells Fargo quietly seeks CEOs, toll on stock hits $24bn

The market also help to offset credit cuts, as companies suffering a hit can easily raise new money at the same valuation. Still, it’s a major concern for many. "In 2019, we saw a 2.5% credit sell-off," said John Flaherty, a banking analyst at TheStreet.

"It’s a very important time for companies to be careful about how they act and how they look," he said. "It’s a time when companies need to be transparent and show their customers that they have a plan for the future. It’s really hard to own the stock when there’s no long-term strategy being articulated."

"But it’s a very important time for companies to make sure that they have a plan for the future. It’s really hard to own the stock when there’s no long-term strategy being articulated."

The company announced a plan to sell its consumer lending unit, which held $136bn in assets, to China’s CITIC Group for $3.5bn.

The move came after Wells Fargo said it was weighing its options for the unit, which is one of its largest and most profitable.

The sale is expected to close in the second half of 2019, with the proceeds being used to fund the company’s ongoing efforts to reduce its debt levels.

The sale of the consumer lending unit follows previous announcements by Wells Fargo to sell parts of its auto and mortgage businesses, as well as its insurance unit.

The company’s earnings, which were released in late July, showed a 30% increase in net income from a year ago, but a decline in revenue.

"We continue to focus on transforming our business, improving our clients’ experiences, and reducing our risk profile," said Wells Fargo CEO Charlie Scharf in a statement. "Our goal is to provide a better customer experience while maintaining a strong capital base and a strong balance sheet."

The company’s earnings were released after the closing bell on Thursday, and the stock fell 1.5% to close at $48.48.

Analysts had expected the company to report earnings of $1.15 per share, according to Refinitiv, versus $1.07 per share a year ago.

"The earnings were in line with expectations," said KBW analyst Brian Belski in a note. "The company continues to make progress on its transformation efforts, and we remain constructive on the stock."
IMF rumours may be the scare that S Africa needs for action

South Africa doesn't need IMF help and we know what we need to do.

IMF rumours may be the scare that S Africa needs for action.
Trade angst, more than a reluctant Federal Reserve, is buying dollar

Doubt Trump has blamed the stubbornly strong dollar on the Federal Reserve’s reluctance to sharply cut interest rates further. But red-yields suggest investors fearful of the president’s trade war are indeed looking for a safe haven.

Consider the evidence: the US currency has advanced against seven of 10 major peers this year even as the premium on inflation-scarred Treasury yields over that of other major debt markets has narrowed since November.

The increasing role of digital currencies such as bitcoin has spurred a debate in the precious metals market both because of their perceived potential to undermine the dollar and as a hedge against the US currency.

The Fed cut interest rates last month for the first time in more than a decade, while the authorities in China have delivered targeted support.

The US currency has advanced against seven of 10 major peers this year even as the premium on inflation-adjusted Treasury yields over that of other major debt markets has narrowed since November.

The dollar has gained 2.5% against the euro since the meetings began in 1975. The 1980s consensus that the US dollar would decline was challenged when the US dollar appreciated in the 1990s.

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European stock markets gloomy on Italian crisis

European stock markets turned gloomy on Tuesday, pushed down by expectations in Italy weighed on sentiment, which to stocks shed, cutting short their recent recovery.

European markets had started higher, lifted by hopes for central bank and government stimulus measures, and by the fact that US-China trade war.

London’s FTSE 100 was down 0.9% at 7,350.66 points, Frankfurt’s DAX 50 lost 0.9% at 12,115.66, and Paris’ CAC 40 was down 0.6% at 5,344.64 points at the close.

The US stocks reacted mostly to global head winds coming back ahead of the week.

Equities still got a positive start to the week, with Germany report that inflation was below expectations, allowing a tapering of its monetary policy. But the outcome was not to be.

The European Union’s competition commissioner, Margrethe Vestager, warned mostly about Italy, where a political crisis was set to come to a head after Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte said he would resign, looking at the central bank’s latest meeting.

The Italian government. The key concern is whether the European Union will support Italy and how the market will react to the possible outcome.

Italy is “the centre of attention” said Tangla Liubata at Paris-based brokerage Arcald BGC.

But it is not the only market that is under pressure. The euro was down 0.5% at 5,344.64 points. The dollar was down 0.5% at 7.0863.

Calling the market’s reaction “more than anything else”, said Wills and Co, and it was a surprise that the very small piece of news could have such an impact.

**TOKYO**

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**HONG KONG**

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China central bank cuts lending rates

The People’s Bank of China (PBoC) on Saturday designated the Loan Prime Rate (LPR) as the new benchmark lending rate for new bank loans to households and businesses, replacing the central bank’s benchmark one-year lending rate.

The new one-year LPR was set at 4.25% yesterday, down 6 basis points (bps) from 4.31% previously. It was 10 bps lower than the PBoC’s existing benchmark lending rate of 4.35%.

Senior China Economist Julian Evans-Pritchard of Capital Economics said: “While this should nudge banks to reduce their lending rates slightly, as expected, it is likely the central bank has designed this to reduce corporate borrowing costs in the world’s second-biggest economy. While the tiny reduction in the revamped Loan Prime Rate (LPR) itself is expected, faster contracting has fuelled expectations Beijing will need to cut rates again soon in some form to support struggling businesses. The People’s Bank of China (PBoC) on Saturday designated the Loan Prime Rate (LPR) as the new benchmark lending rate for new bank loans to households and businesses, replacing the central bank’s benchmark one-year lending rate.

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Japan allows further exports of high-tech material to S. Korea

Xiaomi misses estimates as competition hots up

Baidu beats earnings expectations

BHP selling China stimulus boost and trade war storm

Huawei dismisses 3-month suspension of ‘unjust’ US ban

China's Xiaomi Corp reported a 15% growth in quarterly revenue yesterday, missing out on the gains of its peers, as it struggled with losing market share.

The company is weathering a tough domestic smartphone market as economic growth in China slows and Chinese consumers rally in support of beleaguered local rival Huawei.

Xiaomi's stock has lost more than a quarter of its value so far this year.

Huawei – considered the world's largest telecommunications equipment supplier – was in May swept into the US government's blacklisting of companies that officials say pose a national security threat.

The suspension of the ban by the US government would not change the fact that the US has been imposing an embargo on Huawei.

Huawei has received a lot of support from Chinese customers who are buying the company's phones after it was blacklisted by the US but the result was welcomed by analysts.

Baidu, the Chinese internet giant that stands to gain from its peers' troubles, reported a small 1% bump in revenue for the first time since it imposed the restrictions.

Baidu's chief financial officer Chew Shou Zi said there were some problems such as further deterioration in the semi-conductor business which was key to the company's continued growth.

5G smartphones shipments in China surged by 15% in the June quarter, according to research firm Canalys, while Xiaomi's share shrank by 1%.

China's appetite for commodities, it may be possible to conclude that the trade war storm in 2019 is coming down to a game of chicken, with both seemingly currently betting that financial and economic variables are moving in tandem with the trade war.

No matter what the US does, it can set off another wave of commodity prices and make it more difficult for commodity producers to maintain their production efforts, aimed at increasing the country's economic growth, which is essential for its ability to manufacture export.

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China's appetite for commodities, it may be possible to conclude that the trade war storm in 2019 is coming down to a game of chicken, with both seemingly currently betting that financial and economic variables are moving in tandem with the trade war.
Global economic slowdown set to hit Pakistan's exports

Mukesh Ambani, chairman and managing director of the Reliance Industries (right) and his wife Nita Ambani (left), arrive for the company's annual general meeting in Mumbai. Ambani, who expanded his father's oil refining and textile business into a global conglomerate, became Asia's richest person on July 1 after the group's shares quadrupled in the first 30 days of the year, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index.

India's local banks have been criticized for their lack of innovation and efficiency, especially compared to foreign banks. The Indian market is expected to grow significantly in the coming years, driven by a young and growing population. The Reserve Bank of India, the country's central bank, has taken steps to improve the banking system, including tightening regulations and promoting foreign investment. However, challenges remain, particularly in addressing the high levels of non-performing assets in the banking sector.

The report said these financiers have been working on developing debt instruments as a durable global solution. The report noted that the Indian government has been working on a comprehensive debt management strategy, including the issuance of sovereign bonds and the creation of a special resolution framework for non-performing assets. The report also highlighted the importance of regulatory changes to improve the effectiveness of debt management and reduce the risk of a debt crisis.

McKinsey sees ‘ominous’ signs of another debt crisis

The report also highlighted the importance of regulatory changes to improve the effectiveness of debt management and reduce the risk of a debt crisis.
Bloomberg

The first bank in the world to charge its wealthiest depositors negative interest rates is poised to go live in December, according to a report by Corcoran Group. The bank’s decision to charge its wealthiest depositors negative rates is a bold move that reflects a broader trend across the financial industry. In recent years, banks have been under increasing pressure to generate income in a low-interest rate environment. By charging negative interest rates, the bank is able to generate revenue from the wealthiest depositors, who are typically more experienced and willing to pay higher rates.

The move is expected to have a significant impact on the market for high net worth individuals (HNWIs), who are often seeking alternative sources of income in a low-interest rate environment. The bank is also expected to benefit from the increased demand for its products and services, as wealthy depositors are likely to be more willing to engage with the bank if they are being rewarded for their deposits.

In addition to generating revenue, charging negative interest rates is also expected to help the bank to increase its market share in the high net worth market. With other banks also charging negative interest rates for high net worth depositors, the bank is expected to attract a significant number of wealthy depositors.

The move is also expected to have a broader impact on the financial industry, as other banks are likely to follow suit to generate revenue and improve their profitability. This is likely to lead to a change in the way that banks operate, as they are forced to innovate and find new sources of revenue in a low-interest rate environment.

Riches and Recession:

Danish banks have been among the first to introduce negative deposit rates in Europe, with Jyske Bank, the country’s second-largest lender, announcing in August that it would charge its richest depositors negative interest rates. The move is expected to have a significant impact on the Danish real estate market, as wealthy depositors are a key source of demand for luxury properties.

The introduction of negative interest rates by Jyske Bank is expected to translate into a surge in demand for luxury properties, as wealthy depositors are likely to be more willing to purchase properties if they are being rewarded for their deposits. This is likely to lead to an increase in property prices, as well as a surge in demand for high-end properties.

The move is also expected to have a broader impact on the Danish real estate market, as other banks are likely to follow suit to generate revenue and improve their profitability. This is likely to lead to a change in the way that banks operate, as they are forced to innovate and find new sources of revenue in a low-interest rate environment.

Apple to Launch Apple TV+ Service by November

Apple Inc. is set to launch its Apple TV+ service by November, according to a report by The Financial Times. The service is expected to offer a range of original shows and movies, as well as exclusive content from some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry.

Apple TV+ is expected to be a significant addition to the company’s line-up of services, which already includes Apple Music, Apple Arcade, and Apple News+. The service is expected to offer a range of original shows, as well as exclusive content from some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry.

The launch of Apple TV+ is expected to be a significant boost to Apple’s revenue, as the company is increasingly relying on its services to generate income. The service is expected to be available on a range of devices, including the company’s new iPhone, as well as on third-party devices.

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Apple Arcade is expected to be a significant addition to the company’s line-up of services, which already includes Apple Music, Apple News, and Apple News+. The service is expected to offer a range of original shows, as well as exclusive content from some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry.

The launch of Apple Arcade is expected to be a significant boost to Apple’s revenue, as the company is increasingly relying on its services to generate income. The service is expected to be available on a range of devices, including the company’s new iPhone, as well as on third-party devices. The company is expected to generate significant revenue from the service, as it is expected to attract a significant number of subscribers.

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Apple Arcade is expected to be a significant addition to the company’s line-up of services, which already includes Apple Music, Apple News, and Apple News+. The service is expected to offer a range of original shows, as well as exclusive content from some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry.

The launch of Apple Arcade is expected to be a significant boost to Apple’s revenue, as the company is increasingly relying on its services to generate income. The service is expected to be available on a range of devices, including the company’s new iPhone, as well as on third-party devices. The company is expected to generate significant revenue from the service, as it is expected to attract a significant number of subscribers.

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Apple Music is expected to be a significant addition to the company’s line-up of services, which already includes Apple Music, Apple Arcade, and Apple News. The service is expected to offer a range of original shows, as well as exclusive content from some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry.

The launch of Apple Music is expected to be a significant boost to Apple’s revenue, as the company is increasingly relying on its services to generate income. The service is expected to be available on a range of devices, including the company’s new iPhone, as well as on third-party devices. The company is expected to generate significant revenue from the service, as it is expected to attract a significant number of subscribers.
AstraZeneca diabetes drug shows promise in heart failure

AstraZeneca's diabetes drug, Farxiga, has shown promise in a clinical trial for heart failure patients. The trial, called DAPA-HF, tested the drug's ability to reduce hospitalisations and deaths in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). The results, presented at the European Society of Cardiology Congress in Barcelona, showed that Farxiga reduced the risk of hospitalisation for heart failure by 31% compared to placebo, and the risk of death from any cause by 14%.

The trial included around 4,000 patients with HFrEF, and was the largest clinical trial ever conducted in heart failure. The results are significant because heart failure is a major global health problem, affecting millions of people worldwide and causing significant morbidity and mortality.

The DAPA-HF trial was designed to test the safety and efficacy of Farxiga in reducing the risk of hospitalisation for heart failure and death from any cause. The trial was randomised, double-blind and placebo-controlled, with patients being randomly assigned to receive either Farxiga or placebo.

The results of the DAPA-HF trial are expected to have a significant impact on the treatment of heart failure, as they suggest that Farxiga may be a valuable addition to the current treatment options for patients with HFrEF. The drug is already approved for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, and the results of the DAPA-HF trial suggest that it may also be effective in reducing the risk of hospitalisation and death from heart failure.

If the results are confirmed in further studies, Farxiga could become an important new treatment option for heart failure patients, potentially improving outcomes and reducing the burden of this major health problem. AstraZeneca is expected to submit the results of the DAPA-HF trial to regulatory authorities for approval, with potential approval in 2020.

Blackstone defends real estate deals as Denmark voices anger

Blackstone Group said it plans to sell its real estate division to an affiliate of the World Bank in a $7.6 billion deal that could ease concerns about the impact of Blackstone's investments on the rental market in Copenhagen.

Blackstone, which owns the world's largest commercial real estate company, has been under pressure in Denmark to sell its rental properties after the country's government expressed concern about the high levels of foreign ownership in the market.

The deal, which was announced on Tuesday, will see Blackstone sell its entire real estate portfolio in Denmark to an affiliate of the World Bank called GLP. The deal is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Blackstone, which has been selling off its real estate properties in recent years, said the deal would help it to comply with the Danish government's requirements.

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Jeffrey Epstein wrote a will, which details a $15 billion estate, but it is unknown if he actually had a will at all, as there is no record of such a document. It is possible that Epstein had a will that was not filed with the court, or that he simply did not have one, or that he had a will that was lost or destroyed. Epstein was a controversial figure, involved in multiple legal cases and controversies, including allegations of sexual misconduct.

Trump urges Fed cut

**Bloomberg**

President Donald Trump signed up his aide on Sunday, to cut interest rates by a half percentage point to aid economic growth. "The Fed must be careful because the Dollar is so strong that it badly hampers our ability to compete in the world," he tweeted. "The Fed Rate, over a fairly short period of time, should be reduced by at least 100 basis points. Without this move, our economy would be even better, and the World Economy would be reduced by at least 100 basis points with a short period of time, should the Federal Reserve, urging the reduction of interest rates, become even more aggressive in its actions.

Among the biggest shocks to investors, General Electric fell 9% amid growing concern about the company's accounting practices and ongoing legal issues. GE said in a statement that it was not aware of any concerns raised by the SEC or any other regulatory body, and that it had completed its own internal review of the company's financial reporting. The SEC said it was aware of the report and was conducting an investigation.

The 175-page report, published on Wednesday, August 21, 2019, by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, found that GE had engaged in a "multi-year scheme" to mislead investors about the company's financial condition and performance. The report alleged that GE had failed to disclose a $12 billion hit to its earnings in 2019, and that it had understated earnings in previous years. The report also alleged that GE had misled investors about the prospects for its businesses and that it had overstated the value of its long-term care insurance business.

GE said in a statement that it was "confident in its accounting practices and that the report's findings are inaccurate.

The report was one of several investigations into GE's financial reporting practices, and it came as the company faced a growing crisis of investor confidence. GE's stock has fallen by more than 90% since the start of 2018, and the company has shed billions of dollars in market value. GE has announced plans to cut its dividend and reduce its workforce, and it has been forced to write down the value of its long-term care insurance business.

Investors have expressed concern about the company's financial health, and the report's findings have added to their worries. The report's release has raised questions about the adequacy of GE's internal controls and compliance with accounting standards.

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