Unlocking Nesting for High Integrity Jurisdictional REDD+ Implementation and Carbon Market in Aceh

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Indonesia Carbon Trade Association

Kickoff Program RBP REDD+ Aceh

Banda Aceh, 24 September 2026

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Member Clusters

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Renewable Energy	PERTAMINA POWER INDONESIA; PLN Energy Management Indonesia; Kakiatna INDONESIA
CCS/CCUS	Olimpus Fotobioreactor Carbon Capture Utilization & Storage (FCCUS); Marubeni
Biochar and Biogas	TERRABARU; Gree ENERGY; Biru Karbon Nusantara
Investor	Carbonite IGNITING CARBON; CarbonX
Validation and Verification Bodies	bki
Advisory	NEYEN; LCI Life Cycle Indonesia; AFS LAWYERS partnership
Digital MRV	ALL ID
AFOLU	AGRAUSRESOURCES; smart agribusiness and food; MOL Mitsui O.S.K. Lines; Thryve .Earth; TSE GROUP; kennemer ECO SOLUTIONS; Value Network Ventures; Alamindo

ABOUT IDCTA

VISION

To become the most outstanding Carbon Trading Association that play significant role nationally as well as globally.

MISSIONS

1. Being the government's strategic partner in carbon trade
2. Advocating members' interest to excel in global competitiveness
3. Innovating carbon economy through framework of research and development
4. Prioritizing organization and business ethics to uphold the dignity and integrity of our association, people, and nation.

ASEAN Common Carbon Framework

MCMA Malaysia Carbon Market Association · AACM ASEAN ALLIANCE ON CARBON MARKETS · INDONESIA CARBON TRADE ASSOCIATION · CARBON Markets Club · ssfa

4 Achievements

Advocating members' interest to excel in global competitiveness	Government Partnership	Innovating carbon economy through framework of research and development	Prioritizing organization and business ethics to uphold the dignity of association, people, and nation
  CDC 2025 CARBON DIGITAL CONFERENCE INDONESIA		 	 Board and Members Gathering including workshops

2024: Expanding Into Finance, Digital MRV and Global Integrity

Carbon Digital Conference 2024 was held on 9 to 11 December 2024 at the Four Seasons Hotel, Jakarta. IDCTA's official history lists CDC 2024 as the second edition of the conference, following the 2023 Bali edition.

The 2024 theme, **"Reimagining Indonesia Carbon Market: Digital Innovations for Global Integrity,"** reflected the market's shift from awareness-building toward integrity, finance and technology. The program covered climate, legal, policy, finance and trade topics, including project developers and digital players, MRV standardization, AI and IoT for climate programs, carbon project contracts, financial services opportunities, carbon tax, investment in carbon projects from landowners to off-takers, digital exchange infrastructure and Indonesia's role in Asian carbon market development.

This edition strengthened CDC's position as a practical platform where project owners, investors, market infrastructure providers and regulators could discuss how Indonesia's carbon market should scale with credibility.

2025: Moving From Ambition to Implementation

Carbon Digital Conference 2025 was held on 7 to 10 December 2025 at the Bandung Institute of Technology, ITB, Bandung, according to IDCTA's official event history.

CDC 2025 carried the theme **"From Capture to Credit: Digital Pathways for Indonesia's Carbon Future."** The conference was presented as IDCTA's annual flagship event and its third year, with more than 300 attendees, more than 15 sub-themes and participation from companies, institutions and organizations.

The 2025 agenda showed CDC's evolution into a platform for implementation. Sessions included Indonesia's Carbon Market Key Regulatory Development for 2025, REDD+ Jurisdictional and Nested Systems Workshop, CO2 Injection Demo, Overview Regulation Landscape Update: Life After MRA, and CCS and CCUS sessions for oil and gas and non-oil and gas sectors.

CDC 2025 also aimed to bring together innovative digital players, carbon project developers, investors and carbon credit off-takers on a global scale, with sub-goals including optimizing Indonesia's carbon resources and market potential, ensuring high-integrity carbon projects through digital technology, and strengthening the role of non-state actors in voluntary carbon market discourse.

Licenses in Aceh

TUTUPAN LAHAN	LUAS			Grand Total
	IUPHHK-HA	IUPHHK-HT	KEBUN	
Badan Air	845	827	331	2.003
Belukar	27.479	71.709	37.645	136.833
Belukar Rawa	8.639	573	2.935	12.147
Hutan Lahan Kering Primer	171.308	35.645	1.849	208.801
Hutan Lahan Kering Sekunder	136.478	31.465	29.965	197.908
Hutan Mangrove Sekunder		5.034		5.034
Hutan Rawa Sekunder	27.824		4.750	32.573
Hutan Tanaman		21.771		21.771
Pemukiman	421	588	1.037	2.046
Perkebunan	6.517	3.938	147.496	157.951
Pertanian Lahan Kering	3.208	2.803	1.540	7.551
Pertanian Lahan Kering Campur	14.036	21.823	23.301	59.159
Rawa			77	77
Savanna/ Padang rumput	650	42.592	849	44.091
Sawah	1.600	316	1.515	3.431
Tambak		3.558		3.558
Tanah Terbuka	1.280	2.494	2.226	5.999
Transmigrasi		73	110	182
Grand Total	**400.284**	**245.208**	**255.624**	**901.116**

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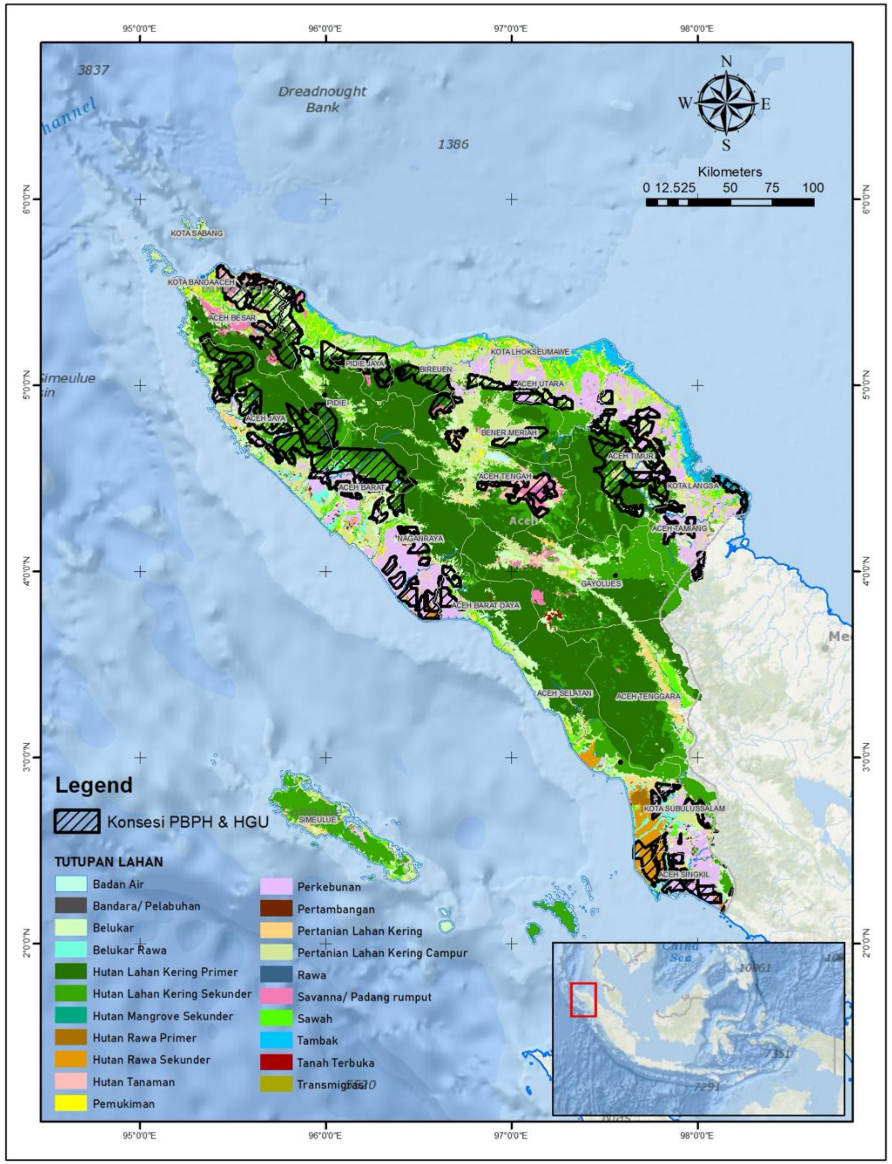
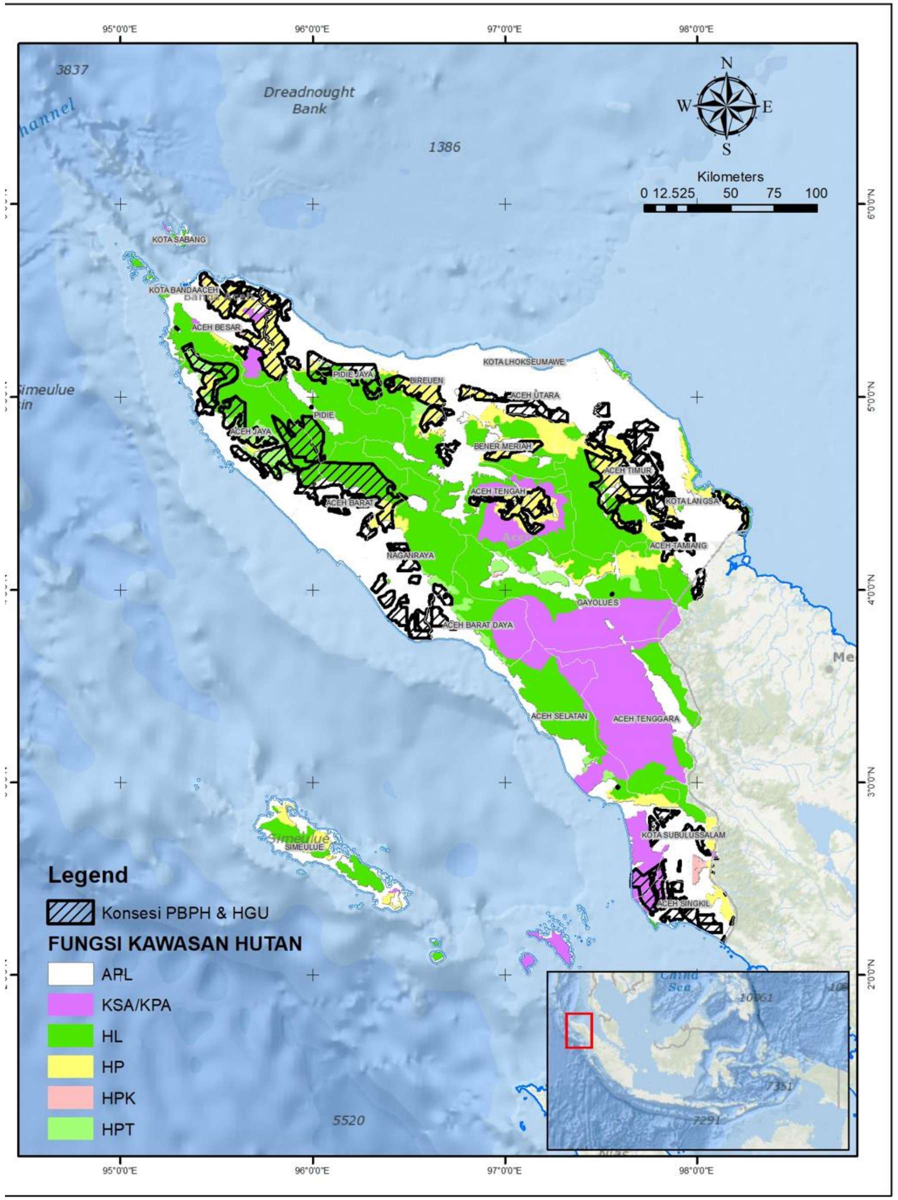


Aceh Landuse



Row Labels	Sum of LUAS_1
APL	2.312.898
CA	15.880
HL	1.844.741
HP	561.967
HPK	15.567
HPT	143.474
SM	84.499
Tahura	8.695
TB	87.578
TN	631.292
TWA	30.451
TWAL	928
Grand Total	**5.737.970**

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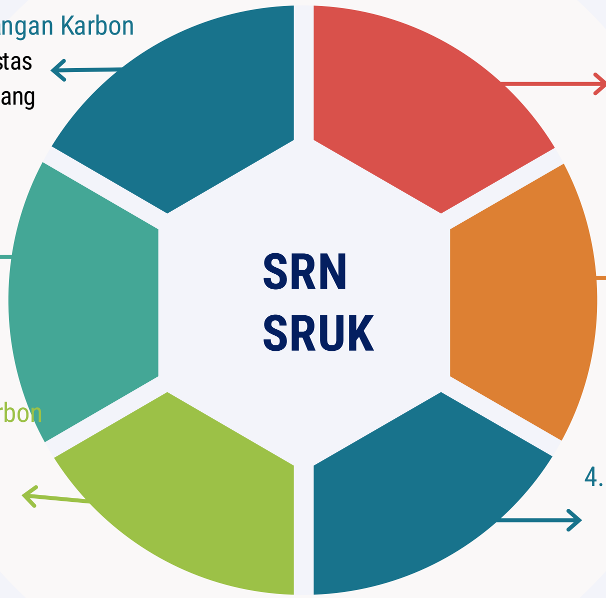
Carbon Economy Ecosystem Landscape

Regulatory

RUANG LINGKUP/ TAHAPAN	Supply Kredit Karbon	Registry dan Penerbitan Sertifikat (Otorisasi & CA)	Transaksi;Pasar Primer;Pasar Sekunder
RISIKO; VURNERABILITY; CRIME	- Company Crime (Tindak Pidana Korporasi) - Individual Crime - Penipuan Investasi Karbon - Leakage Fraud - Organized Crime Infiltration - Sabotase dan intimasi Lokal - FPIC;FRGM - Pemalsuan data proponent/proyek	• Cyber Crime (phising/hacking) • Pemalsuan Surat • Kualitas Verifikasi;LVV • MRV Manipulatif • Over crediting (pengkreditan berlebih) • Transaksi Digital Lintas Negara	• Missing Trader Fraud (MTF) • Penjualan Kredit ganda • Pencucian uang • Over crediting (pengkreditan berlebih • Hawala Transaction • Beneficial Owner & Beneficieris (Sosial)
OPSI SAFEGUARDS	➢SATGAS PENANGANAN RISIKO PERDAGANGAN KARBON ➢PEDOMAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO DENGAN MULTIDOOR APPROACH ➢PENGEMBANGAN DATA HUB NASIONAL		
	• Pedoman Manajemen Resiko Sektor/Sub Sektor • Pedoman pengaturan MRA	• Penguatan Security Digital Sistem SRN • Opsi Block Chain	• Pengembangan Transaksi yang mempermudah penanganan kasus kejahatan karbon
KERANGKA REGULASI	UU Pemberantasan Tipikor		
	• UU Sektor Kehutanan (UU 41/1999;UU 18/2013; UU 32/2024;UU32/20090;UU1/2014;37/2014) • KUHP • UU Pasar Modal • UU TPPU	• UU ITE • 378; 372 KUHP	• UU ITE • UU Pemberantasan Tipikor • UU Pasar Modal

1.Peta Jalan Perdagangan Karbon
- Otorisasi dan legalistas
- Eligibility Criteria Ruang Lingkup Aksi

2.Daftar aksi mitigasi prioritas
- Otorisasi Pelaksanaan Aksi Proyek
- Pelaksanaan Aksi Proyek
- Safeguards



3.Skema Sertifikasi
- Metodologi
- UNFCCC Scheme
- Party Scheme
- Independent Crediting Scheme
- LCAM Validasi Verifikasi

4.Otorisasi Pemanfaatan Kredit Karbon
- Issuance
- PNBP
- Persetujuan/Rekomendasi
- Otorisasi/CA

5.Mekanisme Pasar Karbon
- Transaksi
- Share of Proceed
- Benefit sharing plan
- Penetapan MOI

6.Pelaporan
- Initial Report
- Annual Report
- Regular information

Effective Monetization

- Baseline scenario
- Climate mitigation: Science-based justification
- Additionalities
- Leakage
- Permanence
- Co-benefits
- Safeguard

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Source : Kementerian LH RI

Indonesian Regulatory Landscape

- Roadmap
- Mitigation action priority list
- Certification scheme
- Carbon credit utilization authorization
- Carbon Market mechanism
- Reporting
- Safeguard options: risk, vulnerability, potential carbon crime

Effective Monetization

- Baseline scenario
- Climate mitigation: Science-based justification
- Additionalities
- Leakage
- Permanence
- Co-benefits
- Safeguard

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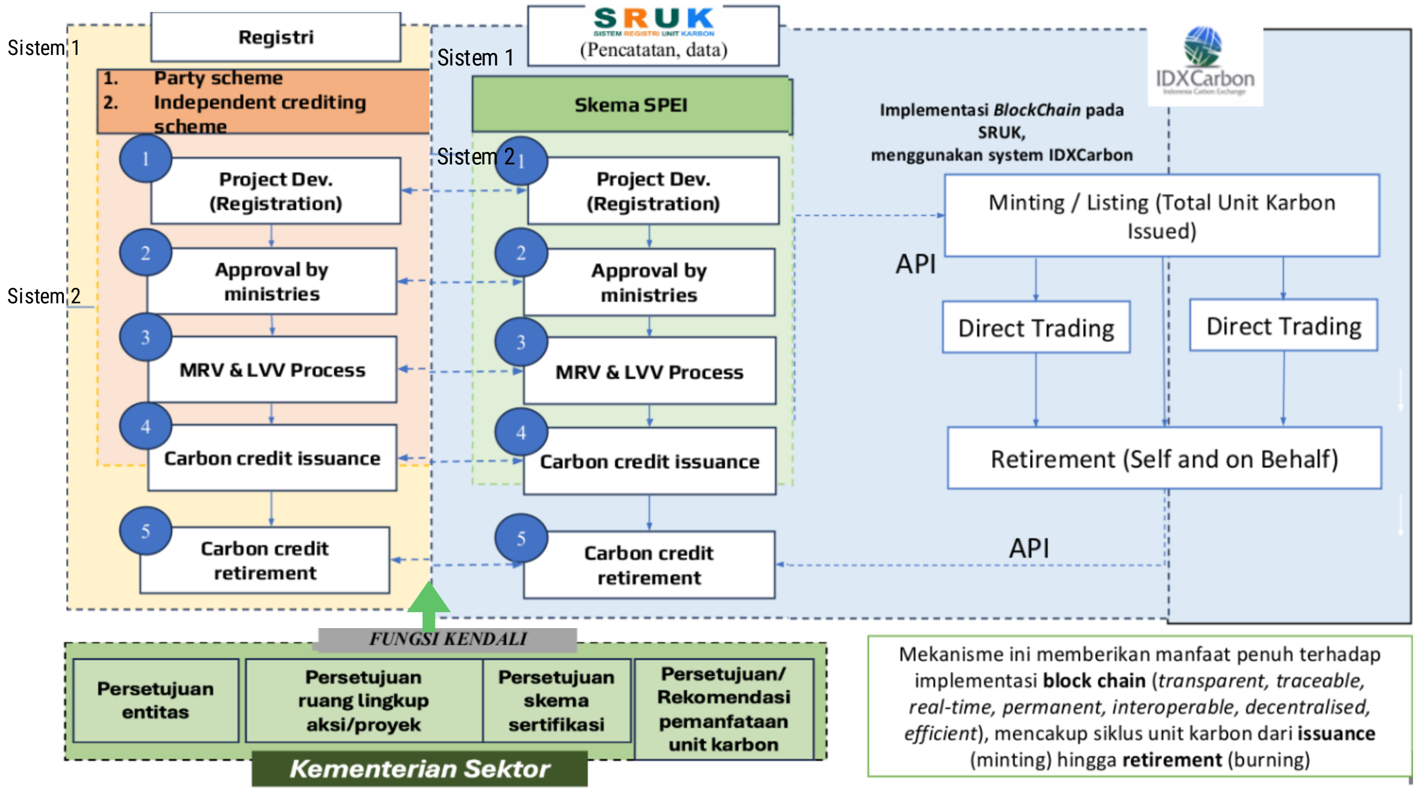
Carbon Market Landscape

Indonesian Regulatory Decentralization



Reality Market Expectation

- Transparent
- Interoperability
- State of the Art Technology Based
- Efficient and Effective (Centralized)
- Financially Robust System
- Global Standard

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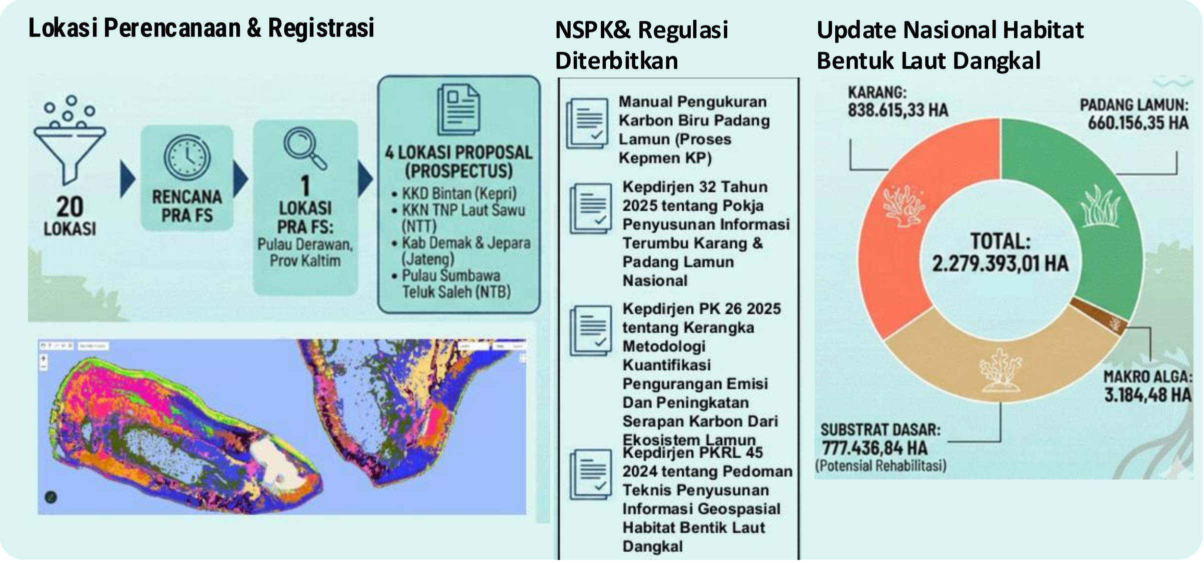
Source : Kementerian LH RI

Indonesia's Blue Carbon Potential

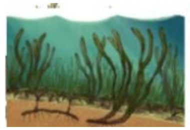
Regulatory Readines



Potensi Karbon Biru Indonesia

Ekosistem mangrove adalah ekosistem hutan pesisir yang tumbuh di daerah pasang surut dan menyimpan banyak karbon di tanah dan akar.
Fungsi: Penahan sedimen, pelindung pantai dari abrasi, penyerap dan penyimpan karbon di lapisan tanah mineral dan organik, tempat hidup habitat pesisir.

Luas: **3,44** juta Ha
(Data: Kemenhut,2024)



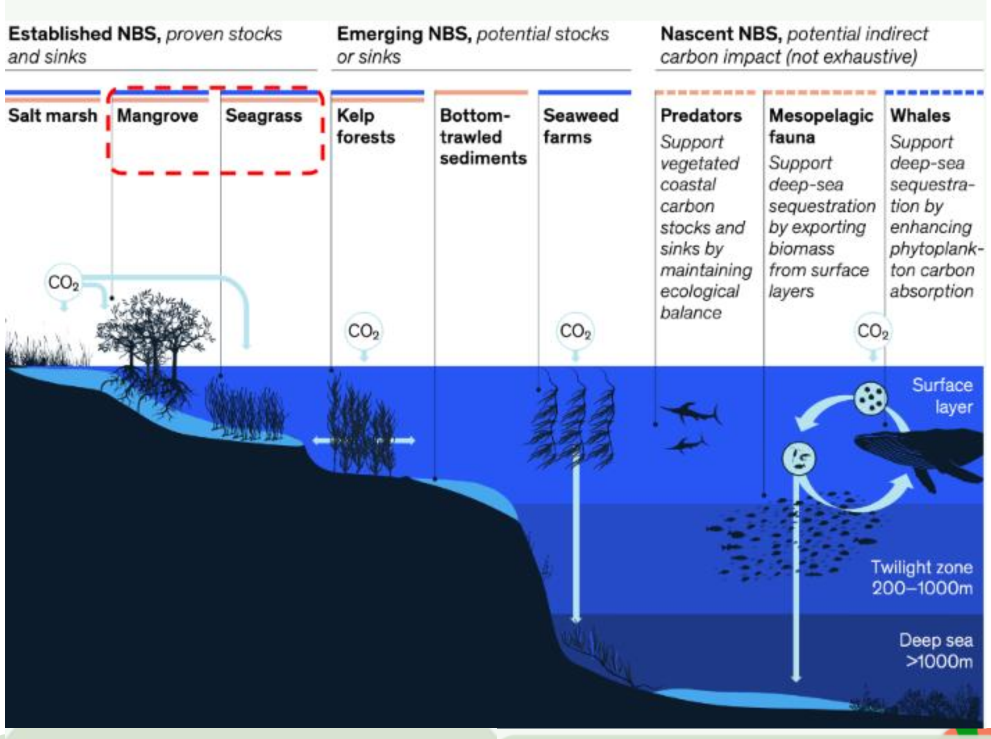
Ekosistem padang lamun adalah ekosistem tumbuhan laut yang hidup di dasar laut dangkal dan menyerap karbon dari air serta menyimpannya di sedimen.
Fungsi: Penstabil sedimen, penyerap dan penyimpan karbon di sedimen, tempat hidup habitat dan sumber makanan biota laut, peningkat kualitas air, peredam energi gelombang.

Luas: **660** ribu Ha
(Indonesia Seagrass Mapping Partnership, 2025)

Ekosistem rawa asin pasang surut adalah lahan pasang surut yang ditumbuhi rumput atau semak tahan garam dan menyimpan karbon di tanah basahnya.
Fungsi: Penyaring polutan, penyerap karbon di tanah payau, penjaga kestabilan garis pantai.

Luas: **20** ribu - **2** juta Ha
(Berbagai penelitian)

Reality



Manfaat Solusi Berbasis Alam Mangrove

- Perlindungan gelombang badai, banjir, dan garis pantai dari erosi sepanjang **96,55 Km² (DKP Aceh, 2012)**
- Habitat keanekaragaman hayati laut dan darat, terdapat **48 spesies mangrove di Indonesia (FAO, 2007)**
- Peluang ekonomi melalui pariwisata dan rekreasi
- Penyediaan sumber daya untuk masyarakat setempat (Nelayan)

Mangrove global seluas
14.735.900 ha
dapat menyimpan
22.86 GT CO2 eq
(Global Mangrove Alliance 2022)

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Source : KKP and Kemenko Pangan RI

CARBON CREDIT FOLU INDONESIA
KERANGKA BARU, PELUANG BESAR, OTORISASI YANG STRATEGIS

Source : by siompay@gmail.com (2025)

1 POSISI STRUKTURAL INDONESIA BERBEDA

REFORMASI REGULASI
PR 110/2025 decouple VCM dari target NDC

REGISTRY BARU SRUK
Transparan, real-time, interoperable dengan registry international

MUTUAL RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENT (MRA)
Kredit dari "Verra/GS" diakui dalam SRN-PPI dan sebaliknya. Proyek harus terdaftar dan disetujui di SRN-PPI dahulu

FOKUS FOLU 6/2026 (FOLU)
Skema "offset berbasis proyek (project-based). Rekomendasi menteri maks. 7 hari kerja

2 BOTTLENECK ALA "PERU" VERSI INDONESIA: DUA GERBANG OTORISASI

GERBANG 1
REGISTRASI/SERTIFIKASI (RELATIF MUDAH)

Daftar di SRUK → Validasi & Sertifikasi (Verra / GS /Domestik) → VCU diterbitkan

Fokus: Kualitas proyek & kepatuhan metodologi

GERBANG 2
OTORISASI EKSPOR DENGAN CA (YANG MENJADI REBUTAN)

Penilaian Menteri Kehutanan berdasarkan jumlah Unit Karbon dan kebutuhan pencapaian NDC Nasional

Maks. 7 hari kerja

Perdagangan lintas batas yang memerlukan otorisasi & "coresponding adjustment" (CA):

- Perdagangan emisi GRK Internasional
- Offset GRK dalam rangka Pasal 62/6,4
- Offset sukarela kewajiban internasional lainnya

MENGAPA KETAT?

FOLU adalah tulang punggung NDC

Setiap ton dari hutan, gambut, mangrove "diinginkan" untuk menutu gap Net Sink 2030

INTINYA:
Mangga dijual vs. dimakan sendiri

3 IMPLIKASI UNTUK PORTFOLIO METODOLOGI "VERRA (VM0033/VM0007/VM0006/DST)

a RISIKO OTORISASI BERTINGKAT

Sertifikasi "Verra" (VCU) izin dengan CA. Setiap ton CO2e (ERR) berpotensi terbagi:

CA-AUTHORIZED (ITMO)
Bisa diklaim internasional dengan harga premium

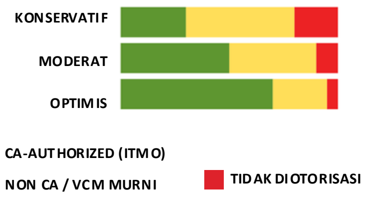
NON-CA/VCM MURNI
Tidak bisa diklaim terhadap NDC negara pembeli

TIDAK DIOTORISASI
jika wilayah dinilai kritikal untuk target nasional

b ASUMSI OTORIASI EKSPLISIT DALAM DRAM

Sertakan skenario sensitivitas otorisasi berdasarkan kebutuhan NDC (bukan asumsi 100%)

Contoh Skenario Otorisasi (% dari total ERR)



c NILAI JUAL BERJENJANG

Perbedaan status otorisasi menciptakan diferensiasi harga yang signifikan.

PREMIUM

CA-AUTHORIZED (ITMO)
Diakui sebagai ITMO ("Paris Agreement" Pasal 6) Harga lebih tinggi

NON CA / VCM MURNI
Contribution claim (VCM murni) harga lebih rendah

4 SISI POSITIF: PELUANG VCM YANG TERBUKA LEBIH LEBAR

DECOUPLED NON-NDC
Proyek VCM murni (tanpa CA) tidak perlu menunggu target NDC tercapai. Investasi dini lebih cepat, resiko regulasi lebih rendah.

AKSES STANDAR INTERNASIONAL RESMI
MRA dengan "Verra/GS" menghidupakan kembali proyek mitigasi termasuk REDD+ yang sebelumnya terhambat akses registry internasional.

GOVERNANCE LEBIH JELAS UNTUK FOLU
Penilaian berbasis proyek&kebutuhan NDC memberi peluang lebih besar bagi proyek berkualitas untuk mendapat rekomendasi

TRANSPARANSI & KETERTELUSURAN
SRUK "real-time & interoperable memperkuat integritas unit dan kepercayaan pasar.

Intinya: indonesia berada pada posisi unik-kerangka modern membuka pintu VCM global, namun otorisasi dengan CA tetap strategis dan terbatas

5 YANG PERLU TERUS DIPANTAU

DEFINISI "KEBUTUHAN NDC NASIONAL"
Bagaimana dialokasikan per provinsi / ekosistem (deforestasi, gambut, mangrove, rehabilitasi)?

KELEMBAGAAN & KEWENANGAN
PR 110/2025 belum sepenuhnya selaras dengan restrukturisasi 2024 (KLHK terpecah, ada BPDLH). Potensi ambiguitas kewenangan otorisasi.

TRANSISI CDM → PACM
Apakah proyek CDM yang bertransisi ke PACM (Pasal 6,4) akan menghadapi antran otorisasi terpisah dari mekanisme VCM/PR 110/20257 Area abu-abu teknis.

DOKUMENTASI KUNCI

DRAM/DPP/PD:
Skenario asumsi otorisasi & skenario sensitivitas

Pelacakan Unit:
Pisahkan unit berdasarkan status otorisasi di SRUK

Komunikasi Offtaker:
Selaraskan klaim penggunaan (ITMO vs "Contribution Claim")

Kepatuhan Regulasi:
Patuhi semua persyaratan PR 110/2025 & Permen 6/2026

KUNCI KEBERHASILAN PROYEK FOLU INDONESIA

Komunikasi Offtaker:
Kuat secara teknis, sosial, & lingkungan

Kepatuhan Regulasi
Patuhi semua persyaratan nasional & internasional

Strategi Otorisasi
Rencanakan skenario CA sejak awal

Kemitraan Strategis
Bangun relasi dengan Pemerintah dan Offtaker

Monitor & Adaptasi
Pantau kebijakan & sesuaikan strategi portfolio

Perpres 110/2025

OJK's Sustainable Finance Framework

Key Regulations: POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017

- Sustainable Finance Implementation
- Requires Financial Service Institutions (FSIs), listed companies, and public companies to implement sustainable finance principles.
- Mandatory Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB).
- Mandatory Sustainability Report.
- Integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into business activities.

Supporting Frameworks

Technical Implementation Guidelines

- Sector-specific guidance for banks, finance companies, and capital market participants.
- Supports implementation of Sustainable Finance Action Plans and Sustainability Reporting.

Indonesia Sustainable Finance Taxonomy (TKBI)

- Classification framework for environmentally sustainable and transition activities.
- Supports risk assessment and helps prevent greenwashing.

POJK No. 60/POJK.04/2017

- Governs issuance and disclosure requirements for Green Bonds and other environmentally sustainable financing instruments

Perpres 110/2025c

OJK's Sustainable Finance Framework

Relevance to Carbon Markets

- Carbon markets can strengthen Indonesia's sustainable finance ecosystem by:
- Mobilizing climate finance
- Supporting corporate decarbonization
- Creating investment opportunities in high-integrity carbon projects
- Enhancing transparency, accountability, and ESG performance

Key Message

A robust carbon market complements OJK's Sustainable Finance Framework by providing credible environmental assets and investment opportunities that support Indonesia's transition to a low-carbon economy.

Sustainable Finance Implementation

POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017
Sustainable Finance Implementation

- Technical Guidelines
- Sustainable Taxonomy
  - Sustainable Finance Ecosystem
    - **Carbon Market Development & Climate Finance**
- Green Financial Products POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017

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Issues Identification

- Summary : Jurisdictional & Nested REDD in Indonesia
- International Experience
- Synthesis & Next Steps
- Takeaways

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Workshop

Jurisdictional & Nested REDD in Indonesia

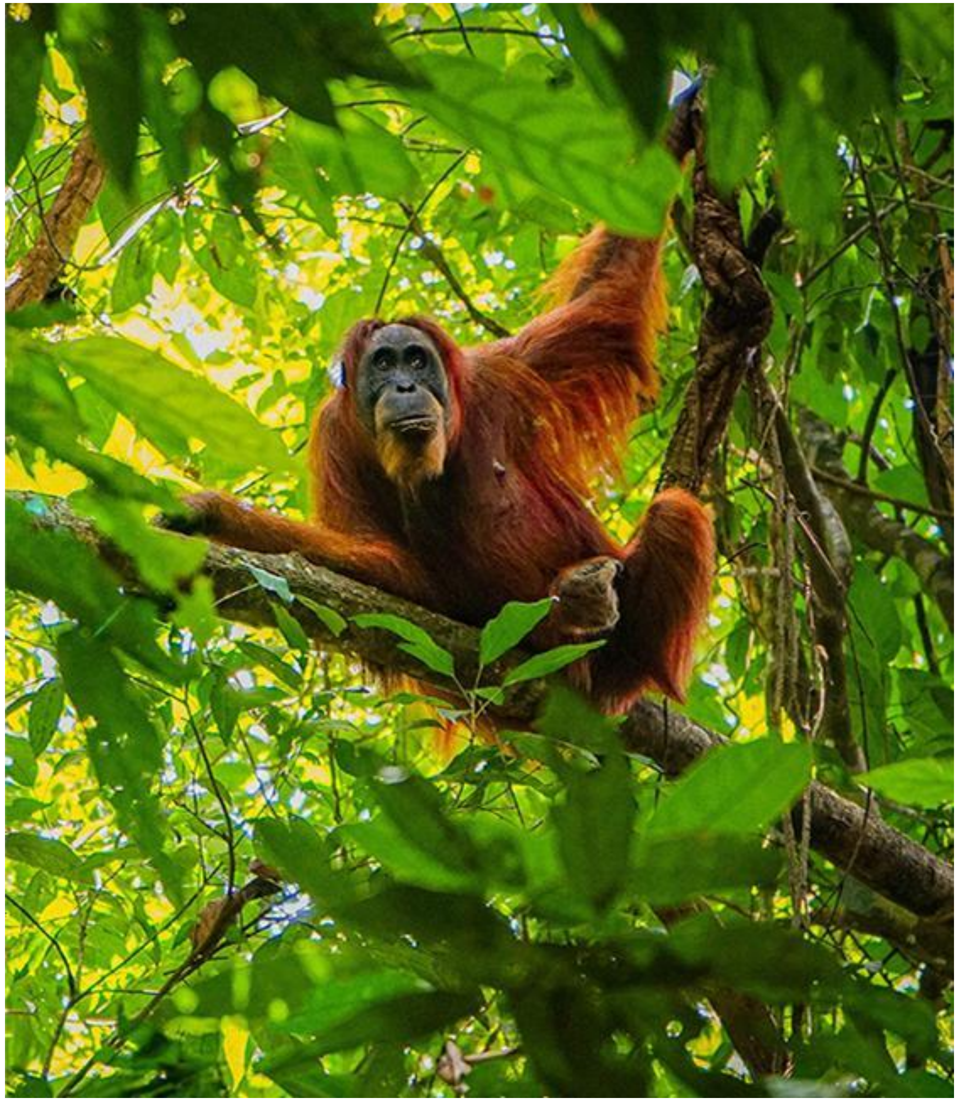
Unlocking private investment and participation in Indonesia's evolving REDD+ framework

8th December 2025

2025 Carbon Digital Conference, Bandung

Summary Southridge

- **Jurisdictional REDD+** are government-run programmes that use country/province-level baselines and MRV to reduce leakage, avoid double counting, and support coordinated stakeholder engagement and forest governance.
- **Nesting** aligns project-level baselines, monitoring and crediting with jurisdictional systems, enabling projects and governments to coexist under a shared accounting framework.
- **Why it matters:** Investors and standards increasingly expect nesting or jurisdictional alignment to ensure integrity and long-term credit certainty.
- **Models vary globally**—from jurisdiction-only crediting to fully decentralized nested systems—each with different implications for project crediting, risk allocation, and government roles.



BeZero

International experiences:

Lessons from other countries

08 December 2025

Conclusions from BeZero

Non-standardised REDD+ approaches

Each jurisdiction builds REDD+ rules around its land-use realities.

Leads to sharply different approaches across Brazil, Cambodia, and DRC.

Technical integration challenges

Project baselines often replaced by broad jurisdictional references.

Planned vs. unplanned deforestation frequently treated the same.

Governance and data gaps make alignment difficult.

Private sector losses

Local risk models flattened which can lower credit volumes.

APD crediting reduced or eliminated in many systems.

Issuance becomes dependent on state allocation.

SOUTHRIDGE NatureVerse CarbonEthics BeZero

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2025 Carbon Digital Conference

TECHNICAL DESIGN

GOVERNANCE & CREDITING

PARTICIPATION & TRANSITION

ARCHITECTURE

How should planned land-use emissions be reflected in jurisdictional baselines?

- RKU/RKT harvest cycles for timber concessions
- Estate crop expansion pipelines
- Industrial forestry AAC allocations

How should wetlands be accounted for in jurisdictional baselines?

- Site-specific peat depth, water table, forest cover
- Non-linear emission trajectories
- Fire risk and climate variability

What role should projects play in crediting—and what role should jurisdictions play?

- Full decentralization (projects credit, results roll up)?
- Full centralization (jurisdiction credits and allocates)?
- Hybrid (project areas vs jurisdictional areas)?

How should project results be counted alongside provincial and national results?

- Attribution mechanisms (who gets credit for what?)
- Double-counting prevention systems
- Registry interoperability

What MRV and registry functions must be strengthened?

- Spatial tracking of project boundaries (hectare-level)
- Real-time cancellation coordination
- Attribution rule enforcement
- Public transparent reporting
- Investment needed: ~$5-10M for comprehensive upgrade

2. What participation, opt-out, and transition rules are needed?

- Can projects opt in? Opt out?
- Mid-crediting period transitions-baselines?
- Grandfather clauses for existing projects?
- Compensation for value loss from retroactive changes?

Which nesting architecture best reflects Indonesia's reality—and how should it evolve over time?

- Near-term (2025-2028): Which model?
- Medium-term (2028-2032): Transition to what?
- Long-term (2032+): Provincial flexibility or national standard?

KEY DESIGN QUESTIONS

How Indonesia Should Think About Design

1. Stakeholder Needs:

- **Developers** → alignment and predictability, baselines, timelines
- **Investors** → bankability + predictable crediting
- **Buyers** → integrity, CCP/CORSIA alignment, supply certainty
- **Policymakers** → national goals, reporting, coordination

2. System Requirements:

- **Institutional clarity** → rules, roles, registry
- **Technical realism** → integrate concessions, peat/mangroves, planned harvest cycles
- **Financial feasibility** → predictable issuance + investable conditions
- **Social–political legitimacy** → FPIC pathways, benefit-sharing, trust, stable project participation

Synthesis & Next Steps

Synthesis

- **Predictability**: Need for clear, stable nesting rules and transparent baselines to ensure bankability and long-term participation
- **Complementarity**: Jurisdictional systems and projects should reinforce each other—government sets the framework, projects deliver local performance
- **Data interoperability**: Strong need for shared datasets, harmonised land-use information, and standardised reporting formats
- **Fairness & feasibility**: Communities, concession holders, and private investors require benefit-sharing models that are both equitable and practical

Next Steps

- Priority areas requiring deeper discussion:
  - Baseline allocation and treatment of legacy projects
  - MRV alignment (spatial data, fire/peat modules, monitoring frequency)
  - Buffer, reversal, and attribution mechanisms under nested scenarios
  - Harmonised licensing and carbon-rights architecture across provinces
  - Incentive + benefit-sharing models that work for communities and developers
- Proposal:
  - Establish a multi-stakeholder technical working group
  - Regular dialogue between government, concessionaires, developers, financiers, and buyers
  - Joint development of position papers, technical notes, and model nesting pathways
  - Standing platform for data exchange, problem-solving, and feeding into national policy processes
  - Supports long-term confidence, coordination, and investability for Indonesia’s landscape-scale carbon programmes.

Takeaways

Why Indonesia’s Ecology and Land-Use Structure Require Tailored Accounting

- **Wetland Emissions Are Non-Linear**
  - Peatland and mangrove degradation emissions increase over time
  - Belowground carbon drives most emissions
  - Fire risk tied to El Niño & climate cycles
- **Land-Use Emissions Are Planned**
  - Industrial forestry and oil palm concession operate on **licensed, pre-allocated areas**
  - Timber concessions follow **RKU/RKT plans** with high AAC (>40m3/ha)
- **Project Methods Exist for These Systems**
  - Verra’s **WRC** and **IFM** project methodologies were built for these exact landscapes
  - These approached are **not included** in ART-TREES, JNR, and VM0048 (built for Amazon context)

This is a design challenge, not a science challenge

The carbon accounting works | The MRV exists | The methodologies are validated

We need a nesting framework built for Indonesia's unique reality

RESEARCH ARTICLE | ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Refining greenhouse gas emission factors for Indonesian peatlands and mangroves to meet ambitious climate targets

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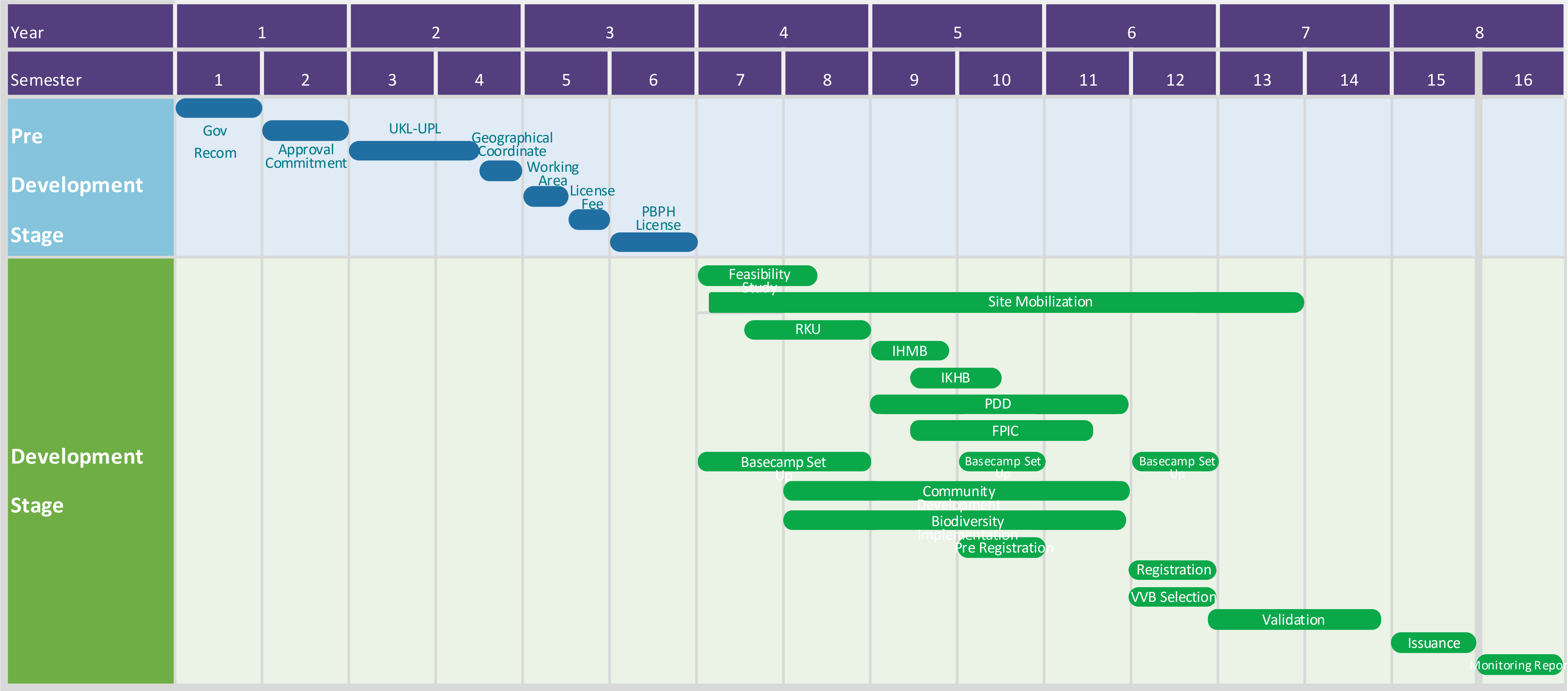
Summary of Existing Forestry Sector Timeline



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Thank you

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