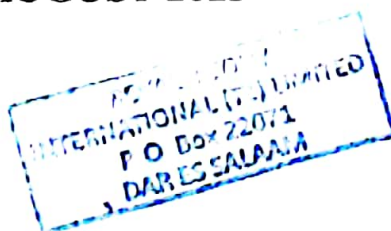


ROYAL PEONY INTERNATIONAL(TZ) COMPANY LIMITED

**PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE YEAR PERIOD OF
JANUARY TO JUNE 2023**

SUBMITTED TO TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

AUGUST 2023



PROGRESS REPORT FOR ROYAL PEONY INTERNATIONAL (TZ) LIMITED

1. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 2023

The foundation of the company for starting the construction activities for the period of six months for the year 2023 from **January** to **June** 2023.

Start of the implementation of the work of construction of the industry at **Mpwapwa – Ilolo, Dodoma Tanzania** are as follows.

IMPORTATION OF CONSTRUCTION TOOLS

The importation of machines the machines includes electromagnetic feeder, jaw crusher, belt conveyor, swaying feeder, belt conveyor, ball mill, spiral classifier, mixer, floatation cell, slurry pump, tailing pump, furnace, closed loop water cooling tower, shipping freight, purchase of container, beams and steels for the constructions of materials from abroad. Purchase of the materials within the country are as bricks, cement, tracks, excavator and motor vehicle.

Excepted accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Importation of construction tools	Importation of machines Documentation of the clearance of materials Clearing of the materials from ports Loading of the materials Transportation of the materials the site region Offloading of the materials from the vehicles Receipt of the materials at site region Inspection of the materials received Storage of the materials Purchase of construction site materials Receipt and inspection of the	47 days	Procurement officer

	materials Purchase of containers and vehicles Receipt and inspection of the consignment Purchase of excavator and truck Receipt and inspection of excavator and truck		
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Paper work activities

The paper work construction on which the explains the work to be performed for the construction of the industry, in which the paper work contains the following activities which are preparation of drawings, estimation of the material cost, labour cost & contingencies approval of drawings from the City Development Authority.

Drawings , the drawings is a sketch plan diagram on which is used to communicate detailed information about what is being built, this are the technical drawing made by architects as per according to the standard on which include the sizes, units of measurement and scale ,annotation and cross-referencing. The architectural drawings include -: site plan, floor plan, cross sectional architectural drawings and the land scape.

Material cost this involve the cost of materials used in the construction of the site cost material activity. And also the labour cost reflects to the total sum of wages benefits on can be either direct cost or indirect cost

EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
paper work activities	preparation of the drawing	2 weeks	architecture
	estimation cost	7days	
	labour cost	5 days	
	contingencies approval from city development authority	10 days	

MARKING OF LAYOUT

On in this stages explains the approved plan boundaries as are marked in the ground first and the ground inside and outside layout is marked on the ground with the accurate dimension and orientation on the site for the construction to be performed in the area. The layout shows the property floor plan on the ground surface on which also will indicate the building plan on the ground surface and at which acts as a guide during our construction this marking layout will include the building layout, temporary benchmark, baseline, horizontal controls and vertical controls.

This layout is also ideal for the purpose of surveying construction works surveyors initially use to check the exact measures of rooms showing corners, walls and other building joint areas to precision

EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
LANDSCAPING	Clear of the construction of the site	20 days	Civil engineer
	Consults the architectural drawings	3days	
	Measurements of the appropriate dimensions	2days	
	Pointing of the marks reference points	2 days	
	Snaps a chalk line to connect the dots of the mark layout lines	2 days	

EXCAVATION

After the marking of the layout the next plan is to carry out the excavation for the wall foundations on which the excavation is carried out according to the drawings as its defined well lengths and width accordingly. On this area the suitable tools and machines will be implemented which are used to excavate the earth for the making of the foundation.

EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
EXCAVATION	Setting out corner benchmarks	3 days	Civil engineer
	Surveying ground and top levels	4 days	
	Excavation to the approved depth	5 days	
	Dressing to the loose soil	1 day	
	Making up to cut off level	2 days	
	The construction of dewatering wells and interconnecting trenches	7 days	
	Making boundaries of the building		

	The construction of protection bunds and drains	3 days 2 days	
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FOUNDATION WORK

This stage involve of sub works which are compacting the ground, plain cement concrete (pcc) , footing reinforcement , shuttering and footing concrete .

Compacting the ground this involve the excavation of pits are trimmed and dressed as per the requirement and the bottom is compacted using hand compactors.

Plain cement concrete this involves the forming of solid bases on which the reinforcement to be tied and footing can be placed

Footing reinforcement on which this will involve the reinforcement of steel bars are tied together and placed on the PCC to form a skeleton in which the concrete is poured and the column rods are taken from them.

Shuttering this is the involvement of proper shaped concrete this is done as per the dimensions mentioned in the drawing

Footing concrete this will be done on which its necessary to check the levels of foundation before the concrete work on which there are patches where excavated depth slightly exceeds, on which the depth of foundation width is kept equals to the depth.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Foundation work	Compacting the ground	5 days	Civil engineer
	Plain cement concrete	2 days	Civil engineer
	Footing reinforcement	7 days	Civil engineer
	Shuttering	5 days	Civil engineer
	Footing concrete	3 days	Civil engineer

COLUMN CASTING

The column casting this is made up by fixing the shuttering framework and concrete is poured in the formwork on which it will be done in both methods manually and using machine or pump.

1. Introduction:

Column casting is a crucial process in the construction industry, involving the formation of vertical structural elements that provide support and stability to buildings and other structures. This report aims to provide an overview of column casting, including its purpose, materials used, process, and key considerations.

2. Purpose of Column Casting:

The primary purpose of column casting is to create robust and durable vertical members that can withstand the loads and stresses imposed on them. Columns transfer the weight of the structure above to the foundation, ensuring the overall stability and integrity of the construction.

3. Materials Used:

The materials commonly used in column casting include:

a. **Concrete:** Concrete is the primary material utilized for column casting due to its excellent compressive strength and durability. The concrete mixture typically consists of cement, aggregates (such as sand and gravel), water, and additives for enhancing workability, strength, and curing.

b. **Reinforcement:** Reinforcing bars, commonly known as rebars, are embedded within the concrete to enhance its tensile strength and resistance to cracking. The rebars are typically made of steel and are strategically placed according to structural design requirements.

4. Column Casting Process:

The column casting process involves several sequential steps:

a. **Formwork Preparation:** Formwork, made of wood, steel, or other materials, is constructed to define the shape and dimensions of the column. The formwork must be strong, rigid, and properly aligned to ensure accurate casting.

b. **Reinforcement Placement:** Reinforcement bars are positioned within the formwork according to the structural design specifications. Adequate cover is maintained between the rebars and the formwork to prevent corrosion.

c. **Concrete Pouring:** The concrete mixture is prepared, ensuring the appropriate ratio of ingredients and workability. The concrete is poured into the formwork, taking care to avoid segregation and air voids. Vibrators may be used to eliminate trapped air and ensure proper compaction.

d. **Curing:** After casting, the concrete must be properly cured to achieve optimal strength and durability. Curing methods may include moist curing, applying curing compounds, or using insulation blankets to maintain a favorable temperature and moisture environment.

e. **Stripping and Finishing:** Once the concrete has achieved sufficient strength, the formwork is removed. The exposed surfaces of the column are inspected, and any defects or imperfections are repaired. Surface finishes, such as sandblasting or painting, may be applied as per architectural requirements.

5. Key Considerations in Column Casting:

Several factors should be taken into account during the column casting process:

a. **Structural Design:** The column dimensions, reinforcement detailing, and concrete mix design must comply with the structural design specifications to ensure adequate strength and load-bearing capacity.

b. **Safety:** Proper safety measures should be implemented throughout the casting process, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and adherence to local safety regulations.

c. **Quality Control:** Quality control measures, such as regular testing of concrete samples, inspection of reinforcement placement, and monitoring curing conditions, are essential to ensure the integrity and longevity of the columns.

d. **Environmental Factors:** Environmental conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and wind, can affect the casting process and curing of concrete. Adequate measures should be taken to mitigate the impact of adverse weather conditions.

6. Conclusion:

Column casting is a critical process in construction, contributing to the strength, stability, and overall safety of structures. By understanding the purpose, materials, process,

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Column casting	Column casting	2days	Civil engineer

CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS

In the construction of the walls many materials are used such as bricks, precast concrete and H Beam but before the starting of the walls construction the base wall is constructed first using the concrete.

1. Introduction:

The construction of walls is an essential component of building construction, providing structural support, dividing spaces, and ensuring privacy and security. This report aims to provide an overview of wall construction, including the materials used, construction techniques, considerations, and key factors influencing the process.

2. Materials Used:

a. Bricks: Bricks are one of the most commonly used materials for wall construction. They are made from clay or concrete and are available in various sizes and types. Bricks offer strength, durability, and thermal insulation properties.

b. Concrete Blocks: Concrete blocks, also known as cinder blocks or masonry units, are another popular choice for wall construction. They are manufactured from a mixture of cement, aggregates, and water. Concrete blocks are larger and faster to install compared to bricks.

c. Stone: Natural stone, such as granite, limestone, or sandstone, can be used for wall construction, especially in architectural or decorative applications. Stone walls provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance and excellent durability.

d. **Timber:** Timber, particularly in the form of timber frames or panels, is used for constructing walls in certain building types, such as residential houses or wooden structures. Timber walls offer flexibility, ease of construction, and good thermal insulation.

3. Wall Construction Techniques:

a. **Load-Bearing Walls:** Load-bearing walls support the weight of the structure above and transfer it to the foundation. These walls are typically made of bricks, concrete blocks, or stone. The construction process involves laying the individual units in a staggered pattern, bonding them with mortar.

b. **Reinforced Concrete Walls:** Reinforced concrete walls provide structural stability and can withstand higher loads. The construction involves erecting formwork, placing reinforcement bars, and pouring concrete into the formwork. The concrete is then cured to attain necessary strength.

c. **Framed Walls:** Framed walls consist of a structural framework made of timber or steel studs. The framework is covered with sheathing boards, such as plywood or gypsum boards, to provide stability and serve as a surface for finishing materials.

4. Wall Construction Process:

The general process of wall construction involves the following steps:

a. **Site Preparation:** Clearing the construction area, leveling the ground, and marking the wall layout based on architectural plans.

b. **Foundation Construction:** Constructing the foundation walls or footings that support the weight of the walls.

c. **Wall Layout:** Marking the wall positions on the foundation using chalk lines or other suitable methods.

d. **Wall Assembly:** Placing individual units (bricks, blocks, or panels) according to the chosen construction technique, ensuring proper alignment, and bonding them with mortar or adhesive.

e. **Wall Reinforcement:** Adding vertical and horizontal reinforcement (such as rebars in reinforced concrete walls) to enhance strength and stability, as per structural design requirements.

f. **Wall Finishing:** Applying finishes to the wall surface, such as plastering, painting, or cladding, to achieve the desired appearance and protection.

Excepted accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Construction of walls	The construction of walls on the office place	6 days	Civil engineer
	Construction of walls on the industry	14 days	
	The construction of H Beam	5 days	

LINTEL

The masonry work of the buildings is carried out in one go till roof the opening of doors and windows are left during the masonry works the reinforced cement concrete beams are laid down on top of openings so the loads of structure above opening.

1. Introduction:

Lintels are horizontal structural components that span the openings in walls, such as doors, windows, or arches. They play a critical role in supporting the load above the openings and distributing it to the adjacent wall sections. This report provides an overview of lintel construction, including its purpose, materials used, construction techniques, and key considerations.

2. Purpose of Lintels:

The primary purpose of lintels is to provide structural support and distribute the load from the wall above the openings to the surrounding wall sections. Lintels help prevent sagging, cracking, and structural failure of the wall by transferring the loads to the vertical supports or load-bearing walls on either side of the opening.

3. Materials Used:

Various materials can be used for lintel construction, depending on the structural requirements, architectural considerations, and local building practices. Commonly used materials include:

a. **Reinforced Concrete:** Reinforced concrete lintels are constructed by pouring concrete into a formwork with embedded reinforcement bars (rebars). Reinforced concrete lintels offer high strength, durability, and versatility in design.

b. **Steel:** Steel lintels are fabricated from structural steel sections, such as I-beams, channels, or angles. Steel lintels provide excellent load-bearing capacity, flexibility in design, and ease of installation.

c. **Masonry:** Lintels made of masonry materials, such as bricks or blocks, can be constructed by forming an arch or beam-like structure above the opening. Masonry lintels are often used in traditional or historical buildings.

4. Lintel Construction Techniques:

a. **Reinforced Concrete Lintels:** Construction of reinforced concrete lintels typically involves the following steps:

- **Design and Structural Analysis:** Determining the dimensions, reinforcement requirements, and load capacity of the lintel based on structural design calculations and codes.

- **Formwork Preparation:** Constructing formwork that defines the shape and dimensions of the lintel. The formwork should be strong, rigid, and properly aligned.

- **Reinforcement Placement:** Positioning the reinforcement bars within the formwork, ensuring proper cover and placement as per design specifications. The rebars are typically arranged in a way that withstands bending and shear forces.

- **Concrete Pouring:** Preparing the concrete mix with the appropriate proportions of cement, aggregates, water, and admixtures. The concrete is poured into the formwork, ensuring proper compaction and consolidation.

- **Curing and Finishing:** Allowing the concrete to cure for the specified duration to gain strength. After curing, the formwork is removed, and the surface of the lintel may be finished with suitable treatments or coatings.

b. **Steel Lintels:** Steel lintels are typically prefabricated and installed during construction. The process involves:

- **Design and Sizing:** Determining the appropriate size, shape, and steel section type based on load calculations and design specifications.

- **Fabrication:** Fabricating the steel lintel off-site, including cutting, welding, and any necessary surface treatments or coatings.

- **Installation:** Placing the steel lintel above the opening, ensuring proper alignment and support on the adjacent walls or supports.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Lintel	Masonry work of the building	3 days	Civil engineer

ROOFING

This is the top covering of the building including all materials and constructions necessary to support it on the walls of the building or on uprights providing protection against rain, sunlight, extremes of temperature and wind.

Roofing is an essential aspect of building construction, providing protection, insulation, and structural support to the building envelope. This report provides an overview of roofing, including its purpose, materials used, construction techniques, and key considerations.

1. Purpose of Roofing:

The primary purpose of roofing is to protect the building and its occupants from the elements, such as rain, snow, wind, and sunlight. Roofing systems also contribute to thermal insulation, energy efficiency, and fire resistance. Additionally, roofs play a crucial role in maintaining the structural integrity of the building.

2. Materials Used:

Roofing materials vary depending on factors such as climate, architectural style, budget, and durability requirements. Some commonly used roofing materials include:

a. **Asphalt Shingles:** Asphalt shingles are popular due to their affordability, versatility, and ease of installation. They are made from a fiberglass mat coated with asphalt and mineral granules.

b. **Metal Roofing:** Metal roofs, typically made of steel, aluminum, or copper, offer durability, longevity, and resistance to fire, pests, and extreme weather conditions.

c. **Concrete or Clay Tiles:** Concrete or clay tiles provide a distinctive and aesthetically pleasing appearance. They are durable, resistant to fire, and can withstand harsh weather conditions.

d. **Slate:** Slate roofing offers a natural and durable option. It is known for its beauty, longevity, and resistance to fire and moisture.

e. **Wood Shingles or Shakes:** Wood shingles or shakes provide a rustic and natural look. They require regular maintenance and treatment to ensure durability and prevent rot or insect damage.

3. Roofing Construction Techniques:

Roofing construction techniques may vary depending on the chosen roofing material. However, the general process typically involves the following steps:

a. **Roof Deck Preparation:** The roof deck, which can be made of plywood or oriented strand board (OSB), is prepared by ensuring it is structurally sound, clean, and free from any moisture or damage.

b. **Underlayment Installation:** An underlayment, such as asphalt-saturated felt or synthetic material, is installed over the roof deck to provide a secondary layer of protection against water infiltration.

c. **Flashing Installation:** Flashing, typically made of metal, is installed around roof penetrations (such as chimneys, vents, or skylights) and along roof edges to prevent water intrusion and direct water away from critical areas.

d. **Roofing Material Installation:** The selected roofing material, whether shingles, tiles, or metal panels, is installed according to the manufacturer's guidelines. This may involve nailing, interlocking, or adhering the material to the roof deck.

e. **Ridge and Hip Installation:** For pitched roofs, ridge and hip caps are installed to provide a finished and weatherproof covering along the ridges and hips of the roof.

4. Key Considerations in Roofing:

Several factors should be considered during roofing construction:

a. **Structural Design:** The roof design should be structurally sound, considering factors such as load-bearing capacity, slope, and local building codes.

b. **Climate Considerations:** The choice of roofing material should take into account the climate of the region, including factors such as rainfall, snowfall, temperature fluctuations, wind speeds, and UV exposure.

c. **Energy Efficiency:** Opting for roofing materials and systems with high thermal insulation properties can contribute to energy efficiency and reduce heating and cooling costs.

d. **Maintenance and Lifespan:** Different roofing materials have varying.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Roofing	Installation of the roof on the industry building	14 days	Civil engineer
	Construction of the roof in the office building	7 days	Civil engineer

**2. ACHIVEMENTS MADE ON THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE
JULY 30TH 2023**

The down schedules are the achievements on the project implementation of the copper smelting

IMPORTATION OF CONSTRUCTION TOOLS

The importation of construction tools of the works was well achieved all of the projects schedules for the construction tools was achieved as scheduled

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
	Importation of machines Documentation of the clearance of materials Clearing of the materials from ports Loading of the materials Transportation of the materials the site region Offloading of the materials from the vehicles Receipt of the materials at site region Inspection of the materials received Storage of the materials Purchase of construction site materials Receipt and inspection of the materials Purchase of containers and vehicles Receipt and inspection of the consignment Purchase of excavator and truck Receipt and inspection of excavator and truck	<p align="center">47 days</p>	<p align="center">Procurement officer</p>	<p align="center">Accomplished</p>

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Paper work activities

All the activities in this section were well achieved and accomplished as planned in the project of the company.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Paper work activities	preparation of the drawing estimation cost labour cost contingencies approval from city development authority	2 weeks 7days 5 days 10 days	architecture	Performed

MARKING OF LAYOUT

The work on the project upon the marking of layout was well performed at 100% as planned in the projection

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
LANDSCAPING	Clear of the construction of the site	20 days	Civil engineer	Performed
	Consults the architectural drawings	3 days		
	Measurements of the appropriate dimensions	2 days		
	Pointing of the marks reference points	2days		
	Snaps a chalk line to connect the dots of the mark layout lines	2 days		

EXCAVATION

The work of excavation was well planned and well performed achievement was well done.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Excavation	Setting out corner benchmarks	3 days	Civil engineer	Performed
	Surveying ground and top levels	4days		
	Excavation to the approved depth	5 days		

	Dressing to the loose soil	1day		
	Making up to cut off level	2 days		
	The construction of dewatering wells and interconnecting trenches	7days		
	Making boundaries of the building	3 days		
	The construction of protection bunds and drains	2 days		

FOUNDATION WORK

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Foundation work	Compacting the ground	5 days	Civil engineer	Performed
	Plain cement concrete	2 days		
	Footing reinforcement	7 days		
	Shuttering	5 days		
	Footing concrete	3 days		

COLUMN CASTING

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Column casting	Column casting	2days	Civil engineer	Performed

CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS

The construction of the walls on the office construction and the installation of the H beam was accomplished but at the walls of the industry work is on progress.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Construction of walls	The construction of walls on the office place	6 days	Civil engineer	Performed
	Construction of walls on the industry	14 days		
	The construction of H Beam	5 days		

LINTEL

The lintel work was performed at a great manner

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Lintel	Masonry work of the building	3 days	Civil engineer	Performed

ROOFING

The installation of the roof on the industry was placed waiting for the roofing on the office building still waiting for the next coming project.

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person	Remarks
Roofing	Installation of the roof on the industry building	14 days	Civil engineer	Performed
	Construction of the roof in the office building	7 days	Civil engineer	Not performed

**3. UP TO DATE INFORMATION OF ROYAL PEONY INTERNATIONAL
(TZ) LIMITED.**

Shareholder`s information

S/n o	NAME	NATIONALITY	SHARES	STATUS
1	ISSACK SAMWEL MJEMA	TANZANIAN	Class Ordinary shares 7676	SHARES TAKEN
2	JURICA PENOVIC	CROATIAN	Class Ordinary shares 8080	SHARES TAKEN
3	PAULINA MARY MAYER	AUSTRALIAN	Class Ordinary shares 1	SHARES TAKEN
4	SACRED STONE LLC	AMERICAN	Class Ordinary shares 4040	SHARES TAKEN

COMPANY COMMUNICATION INFORMATION

EMAIL ADDRESS: info.rpiltz@gmail.com

MOBILE NUMBER: +255628739994

P.O.BOX : 22071 ,DAR ES SALAAM

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: Region Dar es salaam, District Ilala CBD, Ward Kivukoni,
Postal code 11101, Street Samora Avenue/Kaluta/Bridge/Zanaki, Road Samora
Avenue, Plot no 43/52, Block no NIL, House no 9th Floor.

CONTACT PERSON

NAME: ISSACK SAMWEL MJEMA

POSITION: DIRECTOR.

MOBILE NUMBER : +255628739994

EMAIL ADDRESS: issack.rpiltz@gmail.com

INCORPORATION NUMBER

140246395

TIN INFORMATION

TIN CERTIFICATE NUMBER : 140-246-395

PROJECT OBJECTIVE COPPER SMELTING

PROJECT CORE CAPACITY 499,637.08 USD

DIRECT MPLOYMENT

FOREIGN MEN: 0

FOREIGN WOMEN: 0

LOCL MEN: 0

LOCAL WOMEN: 0

INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT : LABOURS 27

4. Project Financing Expenditure to 31st December 2022 (USD)

	Foreign (USD)	Local (USD)	Total (USD)
Land and Buildings	-	61,895.04	61,895.04
Machine & Equipment	-	125,473.64	125,473.64
Vehicles/ Aircrafts	-	8,800	8,800
Furniture	-	5,922.3	5,922.3
Pre-operational expenses	-	252,759.43	252,759.43
Grand Total	-	454,850.41	454,850.41

5. Project Financing to 31st December 2022 (USD)

DETAILS	Amount (USD)	Source Country
Local equity	-	
Local loans	-	
Foreign equity	360,050.06	
Foreign Loans	139,587.02	
Total Investment	499,637.08	

5. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION

The problem in the company was the availability of enough funds at the company

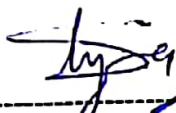
Solution to the problem : The company was able to find the new investors in the company on which made the facilitation activity of the project to continue.

6. FUTURE PLANS

FROM JULY 2023 TO DECEMBER 2023

Expected accomplishment	Activities	Time frame	Responsible person
Roofing	Construction of the roof in the office building	7 days	Civil engineer Civil engineer
Ground floor	Construction of the ground floor	3 weeks	Civil engineer
Electrical wiring	Installation of electrical wires in the building		electrical
Plastering	Plastering activities	2 weeks	Civil engineer
Finishing	All finishing works including painting and interior design	2 months	Civil engineer

Installation of machines	Machines are well assembled and installed in the industry	1 month	Technical expert
Testing of machines	Practical testing of the machines installed in the industry	2 weeks	Technical expert



 ISSACK SAMWEL MJEMA
 DIRECTOR

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 INTERNATIONAL (TZ) LIMITED
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