**F19CC - Interview farmer #19, male, Belalcazar, 42 - 21-7-2022**

**Thank you very much for doing this interview with us, and I would like to confirm that you agree to do this interview, and agree to the recording, and that we can use the information.**

Of course, I do, I agree.

**Thanks. You can start with a short personal introduction.**

My name, right?

**Yes, well, whatever you want.**

My name is [name]. My whole life has been linked to the agricultural sector. I have been living on this property for practically 40 years. It is called *[name]*, the territory is called *[name],* in the municipality of Belalcázar, Caldas. My childhood, as I told you, was all on the property. I studied at Rural School. My high school was also in an agricultural school. Later, I took over the property with my older brother, more or less 22 years ago because my father already delegated functions, and we took over the farm. We started working with cacao crops, avocado, livestock. And recently, I also wanted to join the association, and at this moment, I am part of what is the board of directors. There is a record of the people who come here. At home, with me, is my brother and my mom, and my dad recently passed away.

**I am sorry. How old are you?**

I am 42 years old.

**Have you lived here in this house for four years?**

No, 40 years. Forty. Here in this region. Here on this same property. It has been owned by the family for 40 years.

**Okay. How many hectares does the farm have?**

10 hectares.

**Of that, how much are cacao crop approximately?**

More or less, 3 hectares. There are about 2,800 cacao trees.

**And also, banana?**

Yes, there is banana and avocado.

**And livestock?**

And livestock, yes.

**Cows?**

Yes, cows. The one you can see there.

**How many cows do you have?**

Just one.

**For the milk?**

Yes, for our own consumption. When I told you about livestock, it is that initially, when we took over the property, we dedicated ourselves to that. The entire property was in pasture and then, we moved on to cacao and avocado. And right now, what avocado is, well, it has already reached its productive cycle, and we are going to change it only to cacao.

**Oh, are you going to switch to cacao?**

Yes, where there is avocado now, we are going to put only cacao, so the whole property is all in cacao.

**Why?**

Why? Because the avocado, although it is a crop that generates good economic income, is a crop that results in many expenses; the fumigation, you have to work with very toxic agrochemicals... And then, it is useless to have a good economic income, but to be affecting one's health. Therefore, it does not make any sense. While cacao is a crop that you plant, all its growth stage, and then, it reaches its productive stage, and it does not need spraying at all. All biological controls are manual. It is always about scissors. We call it the scissor crop. Why? Because we harvest with scissors, pruning is done with scissors, sick cobs are removed with scissors. Always with the scissors. It is a very clean crop.

**What varieties do you have on the property?**

Here are hybrids and cloned trees. There is San Vicente 41, BA-5, TSC-01, there are some CCN-51. That clone, we are going to make a change because it barely produces. It is very astringent. Therefore, it basically tastes that way.

**And do you sell it to the association?**

Yes, 100% to the association.

**Since when?**

Since ever. Always. That is one of the great advantages of having created the *[name]* association. Always [...], which already started regulating cacao prices because before it was sold to intermediaries, but since they seek their own benefit, then, there was no fair remuneration for the product that arrived. Already when the association became involved, which we organized, a fair price began to be paid.

**Did the price increase?**

Yes, it increased, and that is a certainty for us.

**What price do you receive for cacao?**

At this time, 100,000 pesos.

**100,000 pesos for…?**

Per *arrova*, which is 12.5 kg, and from there we make a conversion into dollars, that is around 4,400 pesos per dollar.

**What is the production of this property?**

The production? Right now, there is production of... And it is not just here, it is on all the property where there is cacao, because of the climate. The winter has hit us hard. I would say that production has decreased in all crops, around 50 or 40% has decreased.

**Therefore, how much more or less?**

This property reached a production, on those trees... As we keep the record, which is ideal, but more or less about 1,200 kilos per year.

**1,200 kilos**

Hence, there is a lot of hybrids. That is why they want to work with the new plantings, with cloned trees that are high in production, and fine in aroma and flavor, and that are self-compatible. They do not need pollen from another tree so that ensure a more adequate production, which one would be producing in a new way, on the land where one is going to cultivate.

**Can you describe activities on a typical day? What time do you get up, what do you...**

Now, I get up at 5:30 in the morning. I tidy myself up, have breakfast, travel to Belalcázar, to the municipal house to work with my other co-workers who are [name], [name], and the accounting assistant, who is [name] and everything that is related to the associative issue, purchases, organization...

**Do you work in the association?**

Yes, in an association. I return around 6:30 in the afternoon, or 7 at night, and here I de-stress. Then, another day comes and continues.

**So, do you work a lot in the association?**

Yeah, now it is...

**And not much on the property?**

Now, I am not working there. But for more or less, 4 months ago because he used to work on the property.

**And who works on the property then?**

Currently, the one who is in charge, without me, I am apart, it is my brother, the one who takes over it.

**Are there also workers who help on the property?**

Yes, we also hire more workers. And that is also one of the big problems that I was discussing. That there is already a shortage of labor to work in the fields, so... It is very good that the young people are already employed. They are studying and everything, but they already decide when they finish their high school to go to university. Therefore, they are leaving the countryside because there are better opportunities to study, and to the countryside, I would say that, at this time, the countryside is not like... For many, it is synonymous with poverty. So, for this reason, they choose to go to the cities, to seek a better future, and it is understandable.

**Did you study high school?**

Only until high school.

**Why did you opt to stay in the country and work in the fields?**

Well, first because the property existed, the farm. And my dad, he allowed us to work on the property. Thus, for me, that was an opportunity, and that I like the field. It would be very good to go to the city, but in the city, one is locked up, always with the stress that everything is swift, that the time... Therefore, there is more freedom in the countryside. Although one can be ungrateful, the field is poorly paid, but in the field one is happy, which is the most important thing, and one does not lack the means or the resources to survive.

**What do you enjoy?**

What is it that I enjoy? Currently, associativity, being in the association. I really like the associative topic, working with people. As in this association. There are many farmers, one sits down to talk with them, and not just things about business, or money, but talk as friends. I like those things.

**Are there also things you don't like or that could be changed or improved?**

What do I not like? When I do not get what I want. Yes, I don’t like that.

**About life in the countryside, being a farmer, are there things you don’t like or would like to improve?**

I am going to talk referring to this farm. For me, what I would like from this farm is to bring it back in its entirety, once again productive. That I would like. Because, just as the farm is, well, there came a time when production already decreased due to the damage to some crops, which must be renewed. I would like to change that. And what I like about the countryside is the freedom, that one gets up, leaves the house. You go out, and everything around you is yours. You don't go out into the street to see someone else's yard; you go out to see your own. That's what I like. That freedom.

**How did you learn to work in the fields, to do this job?**

Well, you learn, as it is said, from generation to generation. My grandfather taught my father to work in the field, and my father taught me, and well, I have also been in training to work and be more technical in the field. But agriculture here in Colombia is like that, it is inherited. One learns from the elders. Later, you teach your children and grandchildren. This is the field here.

**Are there things you would like to learn more about?**

Yes, I would like to be trained. I always dreamed of studying architecture. I liked that. Design. But now, yes, to train, perhaps, as an accountant, to occupy more the role that I have in the association, which is treasurer. Get more training on it.

**Then, you have different crops here on the property. You have cattle. Do you think you can live well on the income you have?**

Yes, we live well, thank God.

**Do the three of you live with that income?**

Those of us who generate income on this property are my brother and me. Despite my mom's job. She also works on the property, but it is not paid work. It is a support for us, who work the farm.

**But three people depend on this income?**

Yes, three people, yes.

**Do you have the possibility to save money?**

Yes, we save money.

**How is the relationship with the community here? Do you have contact with neighbors?**

We have the luck of being in an area that is very quiet, and yes, we actually have good neighbors and everything, and I consider myself, well... We consider ourselves good neighbors. Until now, in the time we live here, we have not had neighborhood problems or difficulties. Never. And in terms of security, you know that Colombia has had troubles with violence. This area has never been affected by violence. Of armed groups or anything. It has been very...

**Either in the past?**

In the recent past, no.

**Do you have dreams? Are there things you would like to achieve?**

No.

**Here you have energy supply, water?**

Yes, power supply, internet, gas. We have gas. Yes, the basic services.

**How important is the environment to you?**

Look, the environment is practically in charge of us, the farmers. It is around us. Let's say that the greatest responsibility now for caring for the environment is in the hands of those of us who are in the field. Hence, the importance of having the responsibility to apply chemicals, to respect the fringes of the rivers, the water sources, not to have garbage, to take care of the fauna. I think that, in terms of that, people from the countryside are very responsible with it, something that does not happen in the cities. Cities have turned rivers into sewers. I don't know if it is like that in your country, I think not, is it not?

**Not in the rivers, but there is contamination.**

But here, you stop to see, currently, Pereira, crossing the river, you see it. It is a sewer. So, the cities have not respected the environment. The field is more responsible.

**Do you use chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and things like that?**

Chemical fertilizers, yes. What are pesticides, agrochemicals, at this time, they are not being used. We have been using them for about two years now.

**Do you experience any problems with diseases, pests?**

Like I told you, cacao does not need pesticides. The avocado does need it, but it is a crop that is already approximately 12 years old, but we have... Although it may continue for another few years, we have abandoned it, precisely for that reason, because of agrochemicals. What I told you, it does not make any sense for one to have economic well-being and a crop, but at the cost of one's health. When one reaches a certain age, what will one enjoy if one is ill? It is costing you your life. Not cacao. And another advantage of cacao is that it is a crop that you sow, and it is a crop that does not have to be renewed. Simply, it is in the care of the same crop, and it is a crop that can reach 70-90 years. So, practically, there is a pension for one. That's what I like about cacao. That is why we want to leave the property entirely in cacao because, although I feel young, I also think about my old age. I wouldn't like to see myself old, attached to a fumigation machine or have property employees handling agrochemicals, no. I would like to reach a future that is a healthier, calmer life. And the cultivation of cacao will give me that.

**I would like to do an exercise. I have here some cards that represent different aspects of life, and I would like to understand from you, what importance these aspects have in your life to live well, to feel good. If this aspect is important, it is placed at the top, and if it is less important, it is placed in the middle. We would like to talk about it.**

Pointing to each symbol?

**Yes, I have a card here. Well, first, we start with safety.**

For me, yes.

**So, it is the most important thing.**

Yes, the security.

**How is safety now?**

We feel safe, and we would not want to lose what we have. I am terrified of losing safety.

**Mobility?**

Mobility? I would say that it is also too important, I would also leave it here.

**How do you move here to different places?**

Here we travel to the municipal capital, which is Benalcázar, Pereira, Manizales, and between villages.

**And do you go by motorcycle, car...?**

Yes, by motorcycle or car.

**Alright. Do you have a car and a motorcycle?**

Yes.

**Do you also use that to transport cocoa, banana, avocado?**

Yes, they are used to take some things to the property when it is little. The motorcycle if it is only to transport us.

**Leisure and games?**

Leisure and game. Maybe the game, but healthy games, sports during the day, I don't know if that's what you are referring to.

**Yes, if you have spare time...**

Well, I don't spend much time on it, but I left it here, below.

**What do you like to do when you have spare time?**

Well, I play. For example, I play soccer. But it has been a while since that, I am very stiff.

**And do you think you have enough time to rest?**

Yes. I have time to rest.

**Social relations?**

Very important. Yes, I don't like being alone. It is not the most important thing, but for me, it is. Being alone is not good.

**Are there things you would like to change in that regard?**

I would like to acquire the ability to address an audience, where there are several people. I am a little nervous. I talk but feeling confident. That I would like.

**Public participation?**

Public participation? Is this what it has to do with...?

**With the association, for example, participate in community, politics...**

Politics no, I don't participate in that, but regarding the associative link, I do like that. I am going to leave it here just for that. That is very important, yes.

**The nutrition?**

Oh, there too. Although there are many people who have food difficulties, well, I would say that they long to have a plate of food. I have it. For me, that is extremely relevant. Nutrition.

**Therefore, do you have enough for the family?**

Yes, I do.

**Do you think it is a problem in this area? That there are people who do not…**

There are people who do have difficulties to get food. That must be recognized.

**Education? Knowledge?**

Education and knowledge? Well, it is ideal. I will speak for myself. It is that the cards you are showing, I would leave them all there.

**Yes, that's what happens with those issues, they are all important. But perhaps, you may think that this is more important than this.**

Yes, let's leave it there.

**Which is important, but perhaps less.**

Although, education brings all kinds of well-being. And I tell you that a well-educated person brings progress towards the family nucleus, among his neighbors, he or she contributes to the country. I think that is also one of the reasons why we are in a violent country. It is the lack or absence of an education.

**Now, do you lack something in education?**

Although there are means for one to study, there is still a long way to go. Yes, there is a long way to go before we are a more educated country.

**Do you now have access to schools, opportunities to study?**

Yes, there are those opportunities, but there is a lack of that sparks to make me go to university because I want to contribute, contribute my knowledge. But most of the young people who go to university think that they are going to get money but not contribute. And that is one of the great difficulties. We think individually, we do not think of the other.

**Why do you think that is this way?**

I don't know. Do you know that we were under the colony of the Spanish monarchy? Those who colonized Colombia were people, thieves, and everything. And everything comes from there. That model of corruption was created, of wanting everything easy, of being able to go over the other... So, that is what we Colombians have to change. It is not someone else who has to change me, but that comes from the person, individually. May each one of us make that decision to change the mindset. That would bring us well-being. That would bring great changes in society and in our culture.

**How is it, for instance, in the association? Because you have to collaborate, you have to make decisions together... How are these processes going?**

I consider that I am doing well. Why? Because I love what I am doing, I like associative issues, I like to talk with people, share ideas, teach what I have learned here and other people's knowledge. That, although not everyone has that education to go to school, college, university, well, there is also a university of life. One learns daily. Thus, learn a lot from people. I like that.

**Mental health?**

Mental health? Well, this also depends a lot on tranquility, on coexistence in the countryside, at home, with the people with whom you interact, the environment. It is very important. Therefore, I put it here.

**Hence, do you relate it to safety and social relationships? You have said that it depends a lot on this, on safety and social relations.**

Yes, what is safety, nutrition, a good education, social relationships.

**Everything influences.**

Yes.

**Taking care of the environment?**

Taking care of the environment? I would also leave it here. The environment is our surroundings, where we live. Nobody wants to live in a dump, right? For me, this is totally important. I would leave it up here. And that, if we don't protect it, the damage we cause to the environment is either irreversible, or if we try to solve it, it will take a long time to solve it. We are living it today with the climate, climate change. And it is what you told me, that in your place, you are experiencing extreme summers, that perhaps you had never lived. So, you are not used to those kinds of temperatures. And here we are in a tropical climate. Based on this weather, we should be in summer. It is a moderate summer, but we are in winter. And those changes everything that is our environment, what is agriculture. Agriculture, which is partly livestock, depends largely on the climate. That is very important, taking care of the environment. It is one of the priorities.

**And physical health?**

Physical health? Well, I am not a gym person, I am too lazy to walk... Let's leave it here, yes.

**Satisfactory work?**

Satisfactory work? Let's leave it here. I don't leave it up because there are very few who have a job that they really like. Although I like what I do, I think there could be better things too. The same can also be achieved through associative work. And it is bad. I have had to work directly in Pereira, and I didn't like the work.

**No? Did you work in Pereira?**

Yes.

**And what did you do in that job?**

I was very young. I think it was one of the first jobs, if not the first, of people who left the farm. That was a... where to sell. How to say, a store where they sell *cores*, soft drinks. It was sold wholesale. And I didn't like it. Do you know why? Because all the time, I stay locked up. It was a very abrupt change. I left the property, where I felt free, to go a whole day to be locked up. I didn't like it. I quit.

**When did you do that work?**

About 28 years ago.

**How long did you stay in the city?**

Approximately one year.

**One year and then, to the field**

Yes, I came back. I am back.

**The residence?**

The residence? It is also important. I am going to leave it here. We are working on that. To have a good space where we live, comfortable. That we have our space, our room, our social place where we meet, the room, space to walk. Do not feel squeezed, closed.

**Are you changing it now?**

At home? It has been more or less five years since we began to build this house. And that is what I was saying, to have a space that is pleasant, wide, that each one had their personal space, their place.

**I finally have self-determination.**

Self-determination? It is like the ability to make decisions, to feel... I would leave this up. One must defend ideas, accept when one is wrong, but defend what one...

**Do you think you now have the ability to make your own decisions?**

I would say yes. From a very young age, I make my own decisions, although for some things, well, one does ask for guidance, advice. But, finally, the one who makes the own decisions about me, is me.

**Now I have some free cards. We have talked about different topics, but I don't know if there is any topic missing for you that we have not talked about.**

A topic? The family. I think it is an important topic. Let's say that I can have a family, which is a mother, a brother, but I do not have my own family, I don't have a wife. I don't have a wife, I don't have a partner. I am single. My mom and brother live with me, or I with them.

**Is it something you would like?**

Yes, of course.

**So, would you put it on top?**

Yes, up. Being alone is not good.

**Of all these different aspects, if something could be changed or improved, what would it be?**

This.

**Education and knowledge.**

I would like to improve this a lot.

**And the associative issue?**

Yes, speaking of what I am working on. But not only learn there, but also different topics.

**This then is the most important.**

Yes, at this moment for me, it is something very important.

**At the end, I would like to show an image of what we work with. We are interested in the different residues that are generated on properties, such as cocoa husk, but also coffee husk, the pulp, but we have also seen that there is banana... Well, different residues. And the idea is to transport them to...**

Well, we don't work with this kind of fertilizers because we are using chemical fertilizers. I see here the cocoa husk, which remains as cocoa residue, since it is like garbage because we leave it in the same place. Indeed, inside this shell or husk that remains in piles the conditions for the cacao pollinating insect, which is extremely tiny, are created. It can be seen only with a microscope. Although of the trees, some are self-compatible, which do not need a pollinating agent, there are also insects that pollinate it, and it is only one.

**So, it is important for the crop to use the...**

It is that, for example, that is one of the reasons why the crop is no longer used so that there is pollination because of cacao. The cacao flower is not pollinated by bees, as it is very small. It has to be the insect that is appropriate for that pollination. Here I see coffee on the property. There is no coffee here. What is this?

**It is the pulp.**

We do not have that.

**What waste is generated here on the property?**

Waste? Banana stem. That’s it.

**And what do you do with it?**

It is kept in few batches. The trunk is also inside the batch. That is minced to break down easier, but it stays within the same batch. What else do I see here?

**Do you use the cocoa husk then?**

Well, we don't make that movement of that mass to prepare compost or anything, but we leave it to decompose naturally, within the same batch. As I told you, it is there where the conditions for the reproduction of the pollinating insect are created.

**Therefore, you leave this cocoa residue there, like this.**

Yes, it remains in the batch. You go through the cultivation and harvest and build piles of cobs, so you don't have to carry all that to one place. If one is taking out the grain, which is the cacao with which the chocolate is going to be made, and there it remains what is the cocoa husk. They remain in piles; they remain for the whole batch.

**Because our idea is to use waste, transport it to a plant like this, and there the biomass can be converted into different products. The main ones are biocrude, and also biocarbon, biochart, which can be used again on properties. And this biocrude can be used to produce different things. We are researching biofuels for the maritime sector, but you can also do all those things.**

I would say that, within this investigation, you should also investigate what the pollinating insect is. Why? Because suddenly, there may be pollination problems between crops. So, you would already be obtaining from us what is the raw material to make fertilizers or biofuels from cocoa residues.

**Because it has a very important use…**

Yes.

**Hence, if I tell you now that there is that plant near here, would you be willing to provide the biomass or the cocoa waste?**

I would provide it if there was not a pollination problem. Pollination. Because it would be a problem for you who are going to transform it since production is going to be reduced, and it would be a problem for us who produce cocoa. Since there is no pollinator, there will be no production. We would already have to intervene in many crops or clones that are self-compatible. Because there are many properties that have hybrids, and some are self-incompatible, which are not compatible with each other. They need pollen from another donor tree or flower to be pollinated. Insects take care of those.

**Therefore, they are important.**

Yes, those yes.

**Now, you are working on a new collection center where you want to collect the fruit with mucilage. What are you going to do?**

We would take care of collecting at the property. Pick up at each property. Select.

**Do you want to come to the properties to pick it up?**

Yes, go to the properties, and property by property, collect the grain in slime, which is how we call it, transport it to the processing plant, with sanitary conditions, which are adequate conditions, with suitable fermentable crates, with temperature controls, and that there are the necessary days to be a good fermentation, to have an adequate mass so that the necessary temperatures for that fermentation remain. And the same, and take it to the drying, take it to the degree of humidity that it needs. In a few words, improve the final part, which is the post-harvest, so that there is a good quality because that is food.

**Because now every producer does it their way, and, well...**

Yes. There are those shortcomings that not all farmers have their fermentation box, or they have very few trees, which do not have enough mass to achieve that proper fermentation. There are many who need quick money, so they take it to fermentation for two, three days, when it should be fermented for six, seven days to create those flavors and aromas that the grain produces for a good chocolate. And another thing that farmers, many, not all, want to take advantage of everything that is being provided to that cob. They are harvesting diseased grains; they pick up what is on the ground... that is not appropriate. Or what is called, what contains the bean, the placenta. The placenta. They put it there too so that gives a bad appearance, a bad quality to the bean, and that's not part of it. That is garbage.

**And are farmers open to changing that? Because it is a change of their practices.**

There are many who don't.

**No?**

This issue must be worked on a lot together with training. They distrust the conversion of weight, from being in slime to being already dry. There is mistrust. “Is it really worth it for me to sell it in slime? I don’t want to lose weight, lose money.” But an effort is being made to try to make a good conversion to be fair because it is not about robbing the farmer, but about benefiting him, that he will not have to wait so many days, which are approximately ten days to receive his money, but rather you will be paid directly on the property for the bean.

**And with a higher price? Because maybe the quality is higher...**

We are working not on a higher price, but on a fair price. When I say a fair price, it means that we are going to save him those ten days. Those ten days, which are fermentation, drying, and transportation. Thus, he is also winning there.

**He does not have to transport then.**

But yes, paying a fair price that is perhaps close to the product, but better than a dry grain because the association will also win since we are going to be able to reach that bean, a bean of great quality because it will be with all the necessary standards that are fermentation and drying, and also transportation, and storage. That is another of the big problems, storage. There are many farmers who don't have it, and store it next to cobblestones, and pesticides, animals. Hence, it is contaminated. It is contaminated.

**Therefore, what they need is to trust the process and that they will receive their fair price.**

Yes. The same is true when the processing plant is finished, since its entire production stage and batch has been with donations and contributions also from the association. So far, very little is missing, but we still have to continue with donations because the association itself does not have the same resources at this time to finish, but when it is finished, and it begins to function, we have to start with certain people that we have analyzed which are the most advanced, that, if they want to start, then an experience with that process is already created, and they are going to start giving credibility to those who are more distrustful. Still, I don't think everyone will want to sell like this, but they will still buy dry grain. There will be no problem with it.

**It is another option. It is like an extra option; they will also continue with the practices.**

Yes**.**

**Where do the donations come from?**

Government, mayor's office, I think the Ministry of Agriculture, and the same association, which also contributes.

**Thank you very much. Those were my questions. I don't know if there is anything you would like to comment on more.**

I want you to tell me more about this cocoa residue thing.

**The cocoa residue?**

What are you actually planning to do? I think there are some... Not everything is going to be used for biofuels. What are you going to do with that part?

**Well, that's what we are researching. Yes, that can be a raw material for this technology. And we are investigating because this technology can use different types of biomasses. So, you can collect it, and process it into biofuels there. But that is what we want to understand, if everything can be used, if it is important that a part remains in the field...**

Something that is lost is the mucilage, and that also contributes with alcohols, and I would say that in great quantity.

**So, can it also be a...?**

Yes, only the cocoa husk. I don't know what process you are going to investigate, but in my opinion, the mucilage could contribute more.

**What is he doing now with the mucilage?**

Don Fabio does, the one who came to accompany us, he has made liqueurs with him. Yes, it has, what is it called... Like any other... Intoxicate. Although I do not usually drink, but yes, he is changing what is...

**Because now in the largest collection center you are going to collect quantities of mucilage as well. What are you going to do with it?**

We have not thought about it.

**Therefore, it is an opportunity that could be done.**

Yes, but you would have to work it from the same property. That they are not going to... And well, they have to give it a certain... Drain it, and separate some mucilage from the bean, but that they are not going to throw it away, but that it is going to be used. In reality, the processing center there will also be... There will be more, and in greater quantity. It will collect, and yes, take advantage of it.

**Thank you very much for this pollinator.**

Yes, pollinating insect.

**It is important for us to know that it has this function.**

That it has not caused a lack of control in the fauna.

**It is important.**

Is this plant built?

**No, it is like a picture. It does not exist.**

To have an idea?

**Yes, of how it is. But no, it does not exist. We are also investigating that, if it is possible to do something here, and where, and at what scale. Well, it is all like exploratory. We are doing...**

Yes, everything good and bad always arises from research, and it has to be done.

**Yes, well, let's see if something can come up. Thank you very much.**