EIB World Trade Headlines

Evolutions In Business • www.eib.com • (978) 256-0438
Fax: (978) 250-4529 • P.O. Box 4008, Chelmsford, MA 01824

January 15, 2025 – Volume 20, Issue 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE | Monday, January 13, 2025 | Media Contact: OCPA@bis.doc.gov

Biden-Harris Administration Announces Regulatory Framework for the Responsible Diffusion of Advanced Artificial Intelligence Technology

New Framework Advances AI Innovation While Protecting U.S. National Security Washington, D.C. — Today, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) announced controls on advanced computing chips and certain closed artificial intelligence (AI) model weights, alongside new license exceptions and updates to the Data Center Validated End User (VEU) authorization. This new regulation serves key U.S. national security and foreign policy interests and supports the Biden-Harris Administration's broader strategy to cultivate a secure and trusted technology ecosystem for the responsible use and diffusion of AI.

"This policy will help build a trusted technology ecosystem around the world and allow us to protect against the national security risks associated with AI, while ensuring controls do not stifle innovation or US technological leadership," said U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo. "Managing these very real national security risks requires taking into account the evolution of AI technology, the capabilities of our adversaries, and the desire of our allies to share in the benefits of this technology. We've done that with this rule, and it will help safeguard the most advanced AI technology and help ensure it stays out of the hands of our foreign adversaries, while we continue to broadly share the benefits with partner countries."

"The United States has a national security responsibility to preserve and extend American AI leadership, and to ensure that American AI can benefit people around the world. Today, we are announcing a rule that ensures frontier AI training infrastructure remains in the United States and closely allied countries, while also facilitating the diffusion of American AI globally," said National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan. "The rule both provides greater clarity to our international partners and to industry, and counters the serious circumvention and related national security risks posed by countries of concern and malicious actors who may seek to use the advanced American technologies against us."

"AI has been rapidly progressing over the last decade and will only grow more powerful, resulting in the emergence of highly capable models with significant dual-use applications," said Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security Alan F. Estevez. "This rule will protect national security and advance U.S. foreign policy by ensuring the responsible diffusion of frontier AI technology across the world."

(*Continued On The Following Page)

NEWSLETTER NOTES

"Export controls provide a unique tool to address the quintessential dual-use nature of artificial intelligence," said Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration Matthew Borman. "Through today's actions, we ensure the secure spread of AI capabilities, countering the potential for their use in weapons systems and other military activities contrary to U.S. national security. By doing so, we are creating paths that enable trusted partners to use this advanced technology for the benefit of civil society." Over the past decade, AI models have shown striking performance improvements across many domains, giving everyday people increased access to tools that previously required specialized skills. As models continue to improve, this increased access will enable malicious actors to engage in activities that pose profound risks to U.S. national security and foreign policy, including enabling the development of chemical or biological weapons; supporting powerful offensive cyber operations; and further aiding human rights abuses, including mass surveillance. At the same time, AI has the potential to provide tremendous economic and social benefits to humanity. It is impossible to realize the full potential of those benefits without active participation from allies and partners – including like-minded nations, global firms, and research institutions committed to deploying U.S. technology essential to AI development under safe and secure conditions. The Biden-Harris Administration remains committed to ensuring that humanity can reap these critical benefits.

Today's announcement seeks to keep advanced AI models out of the hands of malicious actors while also ensuring that secure and responsible foreign entities and destinations will have access to the most advanced U.S. AI models, and to the large clusters of advanced computing integrated circuits (ICs) necessary to train those models. Entities and destinations that are willing to abide by certain safety and security mitigations will receive access to AI models and large IC clusters. The framework adopts a three-pronged strategy. First, the rule updates controls for advanced computing chips by requiring authorizations for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) involving a broad set of additional countries. However, the rule also includes the following license exceptions and authorizations, which will ensure that commercial transactions that don't pose national security risks can proceed and the benefits of AI can be broadly shared:

- Exceptions for certain allies and partners: New License Exception Artificial Intelligence Authorization (AIA) allows for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of advanced computing chips, without an authorization, to a set of allies and partners.
- Exceptions for supply chains: New License Exception Advanced Compute Manufacturing (ACM) allows for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of advanced computing chips, without an authorization, for the purposes of development, production, and storage of these chips, except to arms-embargoed countries. This license exception builds on the Temporary General License from October 2023 rule to prevent disruption of supply chains. • Low volume exception: New License Exception Low Processing Performance (LPP) allows limited amounts of compute to flow globally, except to arms-embargoed countries.
  • Update to Data Center Validated End User (VEU) Program: The rule further bifurcates Data Center VEUs into:

(*Continued On The Following Column)

  - Universal VEUs (UVEU): Provides U.S. and certain allied and partner country entities with the opportunity to obtain a single authorization that will allow the company to build data centers around the world without additional authorizations, except in arms-embargoed countries.
  - National VEUs (NVEU): Provides entities headquartered outside arms embargoed countries the opportunity to obtain an authorization that will allow the company to build data centers in specified locations without additional authorizations, except in arms-embargoed countries.

When a license is required to export or reexport chips to a certain destination, license applications will be reviewed under a presumption of approval until the total quantity of controlled chips exported or reexported to that country exceeds a specified allocation. After a country reaches its allocation, applications will be reviewed under a policy of denial. Consistent with previously established policy, a presumption of denial remains in place for arms-embargoed countries, regardless of quantity. Authorized NVEUs will be able to build data centers up to a specified scale in each country. This allocation is separate from, and not impacted by, the host country's specified country allocation. Likewise, the low-volume orders are not affected by and do not count against country-level allocations. Authorized UVEUs will be required to keep at least 75% of their controlled advanced chips within the United States and certain allied and partner countries, and will be prohibited from installing more than 7% of their controlled chips in any single other country. U.S.-headquartered UVEUs will be required to keep at least 50% of their controlled advanced chips in the United States.

Second, the rule institutes new controls on the model weights of the most advanced closed weight AI models. These controls will initially apply to the weights of models trained with 1026 computational operations or more, and authorizations will be required to export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) such weights to a broad set of countries. Additionally, the rule creates a new foreign direct product rule that applies these controls to certain model weights produced abroad using advanced computing chips made with U.S. technology or equipment. As with advanced computing chips, however, this rule includes several license exceptions for model weights:

- Exception for deployments by U.S., ally and partner-headquartered entities: New License Exception Artificial Intelligence Authorization (AIA) allows for the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of otherwise controlled closed AI model weights, without an authorization, by companies headquartered in the United States and certain allies and partners, except to an arms-embargoed country.
- Exception for open models: Models with widely available model weights (i.e., open weight models) are not subject to controls. Additionally, the model weights of closed models that are less powerful than the most advanced open-weight models, even if they exceed the 1026 threshold, are not controlled. Third, BIS will impose security conditions to safeguard the storage of the most advanced models in destinations to protect U.S. national security and to mitigate the risk of diversion for advanced computing chips.

(*Continued On The Following Page)

Additional Information

BIS's actions are taken under the authority of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 and its implementing regulations, the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

Under these authorities, BIS possesses a variety of tools to control the export of U.S.-origin and certain foreign-produced commodities, software, and technology, as well as specific activities of U.S. persons, for national security and foreign policy reasons.

For more information, please visit BIS's website at: https:www.bis.gov.

****

Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Meeting with National Security Advisor Ajit Doval of India

National Security Advisor of India Shri Ajit Doval met with U.S. National Security Advisor Mr. Jake Sullivan in New Delhi on 6 January, 2025. NSA Sullivan was accompanied by a delegation of senior U.S. government officials.

The two NSAs have engaged regularly in a high-level dialogue through extensive discussions on a broad bilateral, regional and global agenda. Following the launch of the India-US Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) by Prime Minister Modi and President Joseph Biden on the side lines of the Quad Summit in Tokyo on 24 May 2022, the two NSAs have driven concrete initiatives between the two countries across a range of areas including Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing, Semiconductors, Telecommunications, Defence and Space.

The current visit gave them the opportunity to review ongoing progress in their high-level dialogue, including in diverse fields such as Defence, Cyber and Maritime Security.

US NSA Jake Sullivan briefed the Indian side on the updates brought out by the Biden administration to U.S. missile export control policies under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) that will boost US commercial space cooperation with India. Reflecting the progress the United States and India have made—and will continue to make—as strategic partners and countries with a shared commitment to peaceful nuclear cooperation, NSA Sullivan announced US efforts to finalize necessary steps to delist Indian nuclear entities, which will promote civil nuclear cooperation and resilient clean energy supply chains.

****

Entities Identified as Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

Entities Identified as Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States in Accordance with Section 1260H of the William M. ("Mac") Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283)1*

360 Security Technology Inc. (Qihoo 360)
Aerospace CH UAV Co., Ltd (CH UAV)
Autel Robotics Co., Ltd.
Aviation Industry Corporation of China Ltd. (AVIC)
Aviation Hi-Tech)
AVIC Electromechanical Systems Co. Ltd.
AVIC Heavy Machinery Company Limited (AVIC Heavy Machinery)
AVIC Aerospace Systems Co., Ltd.
AVIC Airborne Systems Co., Ltd. (formerly China Avionics Systems Co., Ltd.)
AVIC Asset Management Corporation Ltd.
AVIC Aviation High-Technology Company Limited (AVIC)
AVIC JONHON Optronic Technology Co., Ltd. (AVIC Jonhon)
AVIC Shenyang Aircraft Company Limited (AVIC Shenyang)
AVIC Xi'an Aircraft Industry Group Company Ltd. (AVIC Xi'an)
Changhe Aircraft Industries (Group) Co., Ltd.
Jiangxi Hongdu Aviation Industry Co., Ltd. (Hongdu Aviation)
Shenyang Aircraft Design Institute
Xi'an Aircraft Industry Group Co., Ltd.
Zhonghang Electronic Measuring Instruments Company Limited (ZEMIC)
Baicells Technologies Co., Ltd.
Beijing Zhidao Chuangyu Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Knownsec)
BGI Group
BGI Genomics Co., Ltd. (BGI)
Forensic Genomics International (FGI)
MGI Tech Co., Ltd. (MGI)
ChangXin Memory Technologies, Inc. (CXMT)
Chengdu JOUAV Automation Tech Co., Ltd. (JOUAV)
Chengdu M&S Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. (M&S Electronics)
China Aerospace Science and Industry Corporation Limited (CASIC)
Addsino Co., Ltd.
Hesai Technology Co., Ltd. was previously identified as and remains a Chinese military company operating in the
United States in accordance with Section 1260H of the William M. ("Mac") Thornberry National Defense
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) as reported in 89 Fed. Reg. 86230 (October 29, 2024).
Aerospace Precision Products Co., Ltd.
Aerosun Corporation (Aerosun)
Aisino Corporation
China Aerospace Automotive Co., Ltd.
China Cargo Airlines Co., Ltd.
China Communications Construction Group (Limited) (CCCG)
China Airport Construction Group Corporation
China Communications Construction Company Limited (CCCC)
China Communications Constructions USA, Inc.
China Traffic Construction USA, Inc.
John Holland Group Pty Ltd.
John Holland Services Pty Ltd.
China Construction Technology Co., Ltd. (CCTC)
China COSCO SHIPPING Corporation Limited (COSCO SHIPPING)
COSCO SHIPPING (North America) Inc.
COSCO SHIPPING Finance Co., Ltd.
China Electronics Corporation (CEC)
China International Information Services Ltd.
China Electronics Technology Group Corporation (CETC)
Anhui Sun Create Electronics Co., Ltd.
Cheng Du Westone Information Industry Co., Ltd.
GLARUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Guangzhou GCI Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (Hikvision)

(*Continued on the Following Page)

Phoenix Optics Company Limited
Shanghai East China Computer Co., Ltd.
Taiji Computer Co., Ltd.
China General Nuclear Power Corporation (CGN)
China International Marine Containers (Group) Co., Ltd. (CIMC)
China Mobile Communications Group Co., Ltd. (China Mobile Comm)
China Mobile Limited (China Mobile)
China National Chemical Corporation Ltd. (ChemChina)
China National Chemical Engineering Group Corporation (CNCEC)
China National Chemical Engineering Co., Ltd.
China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC)
China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC)
CNOOC China Limited (CNOOC China Ltd.)
CNOOC International Trading Co., Ltd. (CNOOC International Trading)
China North Industries Group Corporation Limited (Norinco Group)
Harbin First Machinery Group Ltd.
Inner Mongolia First Machinery Group Co., Ltd. (Inner Mongolia)
China Shipbuilding Trading Co., Ltd. (CSTC)
China South Industries Group Corporation (CSGC)
Costar Group Co., Ltd. (Costar)
Heilongjiang Northern Tools Co., Ltd.
China SpaceSat Co., Ltd. (China SpaceSat)
Oriental Blue Sky Titanium Technology Co., Ltd.
Xi'an Aerospace Tianhua Data Technology Co., Ltd.
China State Construction Engineering Corporation Limited (CSCEC)
China Construction America, Inc.
China State Shipbuilding Corporation Limited (CSSC)
China Telecom Group Co., Ltd. (China Telecom)
China Telecom Corporation Limited
China Three Gorges Corporation (CTG)
China United Network Communications Group Co., Ltd. (China Unicom)
China Unicom (BVI) Co., Ltd.
China Unicom (Hong Kong) Limited (China Unicom HK)
China Unicom Group (BVI) Co., Ltd.
China United Network Communications Co., Ltd.
CloudWalk Technology Co., Ltd. (CloudWalk)
Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China Limited (COMAC)
Beijing Aeronautical Science & Technology Research Institute (Beijing Research Center)
COMAC America Corporation (CAC)
Shanghai Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Assembly Manufacturing Center)
Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd. (CATL)
CRRC Corporation Limited (CRRC)
CSSC Offshore & Marine Engineering (Group) Company Limited (COMEC)
Guangzhou Wenchong Shipyard Co., Ltd.
Huacheng (Tianjin) Ship Leasing Co., Ltd.
Dawning Information Industry Co., Ltd. (Sugon)
Global Tone Communication Technology Co., Ltd. (GTCOM)
GTCOM Technology Corporation (GTCOM-US)
Guizhou Aviation Technical Development Co., Ltd. (Guizhou Aviation Tech)
Huawei Investment & Holding Co., Ltd. (Huawei Holding)
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Huawei)
Inspur Group Co., Ltd. (Inspur)
NetPosa Technologies, Ltd. (NetPosa)
Origincell Technology Co., Ltd.
Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd.
SDIC Intelligence (Xiamen) Information Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Meiya Zhongmin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.

(*Continued on the Following Column)

Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC)
Better Way Enterprises Limited
China IC Capital Co., Ltd.
Magnificent Tower Limited
Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Beijing) Corporation (SMIC Beijing)
Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Shenzhen) Corporation (SMIC Shenzhen)
Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Tianjin) Corporation (SMIC Tianjin)
Semiconductor Manufacturing North China (Beijing) Corporation
Semiconductor Manufacturing South China Corporation (SMIC South China)
SilTech Semiconductor Corporation
SMIC Holdings Limited (SMIC Holdings)
SMIC Semiconductor Manufacturing (Shanghai) Co., Ltd (SMIC Shanghai)
SMIC, Americas
SenseTime Group, Inc.
Shanghai Yitu Network Technology Co., Ltd. (Yitu)
Shenzhen DJI Innovation Technology Co., Ltd. (DJI)
Shenzhen Dajiang Baiwang Technology Co., Ltd.
Sinotrans & CSC Holdings Co., Ltd.
Tencent Holdings Limited
Wuhan Geosun Navigation Technology Co., Ltd. (Geosun)
Yangtze Memory Technologies Co., Ltd. (YMTC)
Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd. (Dahua)
Chengdu Dahua Wisdom Information Technology Co., Ltd.
* Subsidiaries Listed with Parent Companies

The Following Previously Listed Entities Did Not Meet the Requirements of Section 1260H of the William M. ("Mac") Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal 2021 (Public Law 116-283) Because They Do Not Operate Directly or Indirectly in the United States as Mandated by Section 1260H(a).

Beijing Megvii Technology Co., Ltd. (Megvii)
China Marine Information Electronics Company Limited (China Marine Info Elec)
China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (CRCC)
China State Construction Group Co.
China Telecommunications Corporation
ShenZhen Consys Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Consys)

Sweeping Sanctions on Russia's Energy Sector

Press Statement

January 10, 2025

The United States is imposing sanctions today on more than 200 entities and individuals involved in Russia's energy sector and identifying more than 180 vessels as blocked property. This wide-ranging, robust action will further constrain revenues from Russia' energy resources and degrades Putin's ability to fund his illegal war against Ukraine.

Of these targets, the Department of State is sanctioning nearly 80 entities and individuals, including those engaged in the active production and export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Russia. Others include those attempting to expand Russia's oil production capacity; those providing support to the U.S.-sanctioned Arctic LNG 2 project; those involved in Russia's metals and mining sector; and senior officials of State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom.

The Department of the Treasury is concurrently sanctioning more than 150 entities and individuals, including major Russian oil producers Gazprom Neft and Surgutneftegas, Russian insurance companies, and shadow fleet vessels. Treasury is also identifying the energy sector of the Russian Federation, which restricts further Putin's ability to generate revenue and fund Russia's malign conduct. Treasury also issued a new determination prohibiting the provision of certain services to persons in the Russian Federation, thereby cutting off Russia's access to U.S. services related to the extraction and production of crude oil and other petroleum products.

The United Kingdom joins us today in targeting the Russian energy sector as we continue to use all available tools together with G7 and other likeminded partners to curb Russia's ability to fund its illegal war against Ukraine. We stand in solidarity with Ukrainians in defending their homeland from Russia's aggression.

The Department of State actions were taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 14024, and the Department of the Treasury sanctions actions were taken pursuant to E.O. 14024, E.O. 13662, and E.O. 14071. For more information on today's actions, please see the Department of State's fact sheet and the Department of the Treasury's press release.

****

Commerce News Banner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, January 14, 2025

Media Contact:
Office of Public Affairs, publicaffairs@doc.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce Awards $25 Million in Latest Installment of Good Jobs Challenge Funding to Strengthen Workforce Training Programs Across the Nation New awards expand program that has trained and placed more than 12,000 American workers into good jobs.

WASHINGTON – Today, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo announced the Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) is awarding $25 million in Good Jobs Challengeprogram funding to eight grantees to support high-quality, locally-led workforce training programs that create a pathway for workers to be placed into good-paying jobs. This marks an expansion of the Good Jobs Challenge program, which already has trained and placed more than 12,000 American workersinto good-paying jobs. This new cohort of awards expands EDA's Good Jobs Challenge portfolio to 35 states and one territory and increases the portfolio's overall placements target to 53,000.

This new round of Good Jobs awards focuses on critical and emerging technology industries, with an emphasis on empowering workers in historically overlooked and left behind communities. Half of this round of Good Jobs Challenge awardees will focus their work in rural communities.

"The Good Jobs Challenge underscores the intent and impact of President Biden's Investing in America agenda by strengthening and empowering America's workforce, securing their future, and ensuring the United States remains globally competitive," said Secretary Raimondo. "Building off its previous success, the Good Jobs Challenge is expanding into more communities across the country with a focus on industries that will define the 21st century economy. These investments will train American workers for industries of the future, empower them with the tools they need to secure good-paying jobs, and lift up regional communities that have too often been overlooked or left behind."

Initially funded by the American Rescue Plan, the Good Jobs Challenge is cumulatively investing $525 million into 40 regions across the nation. The program's industry-led partnerships are providing new opportunities and training for America's workforce to develop in-demand skills that meet the needs of today's employers and lead to good-paying jobs. The program, now concluding its second year of implementation, brings together diverse stakeholders including employers, labor unions, educational institutions, and community-based organizations to advance job training in sectors critical to America's competitiveness.

"Training a workforce that meets industry demands is a key component to growing and strengthening local and regional economies," said Acting Assistant Secretary of Economic Development Cristina Killingsworth. "The new Good Jobs Challenge awardees will build upon the success of our first-round grantees in putting thousands of Americans to work in industries that make our country stronger, safer, and more prosperous."

Existing participants in the Good Jobs Challenge are among Americans that need the greatest support to improve their skills and earn higher wages. Black workers are represented at nearly twice their national share of the workforce and Native American or Indigenous workers are represented at three times their share of workforce. Over 40 percent of program participants held multiple jobs over the past year and making just 25 percent of the median wage for all American workers.

(*Continued on the Following Page)

EDA has selected eight Good Jobs Challenge awardees for this round of funding, with award amounts to be finalized in the coming months.

- Alaska Municipal League (Alaska) Industry: Natural Disaster Mitigation and Response
- City and County of Denver, Colorado (Colorado) Industry: Aerospace
- Community College Workforce Alliance (Virginia) Industry: Advanced pharmaceutical manufacturing and biotechnology
- Greater Akron Chamber (Ohio) Industry: Polymers
- Idaho Advanced Energy Consortium (Idaho, Wyoming) Industry: Nuclear Energy
- Illinois Central College (Illinois) Industry: Information Technology
- South Central Kentucky Regional Development Authority Inc. & Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce (Kentucky) Industry: Advanced Manufacturing
- University of Rhode Island Research Foundation, Polaris MEP (Rhode Island, Massachusetts) Industry: Ocean Technology

With these awards, the Good Jobs Challenge now serves the following states and territories: Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Read more about the Good Jobs Challenge at eda.gov.

About the U.S. Economic Development Administration (www.eda.gov)

The mission of the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) is to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting competitiveness and preparing the nation's regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. An agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, EDA invests in communities and supports regional collaboration in order to create jobs for U.S. workers, promote American innovation, and accelerate long-term sustainable economic growth.

MISSION STATEMENT:

Given the geopolitical state of affairs with China, Russia, and Crimea, the Occupied territories of UKRAINE, Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast, embargoed countries and other specific threatening end users and entities, located in the United States and around the globe;

Evolutions in Business and the companies we serve, armed with robust compliance to the Export Administration Regulations, will adhere to best practices to protect our revenue and yours, and ensure the national security interests of the United States.

NOTE: In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, this material is distributed without profit or payment for non-profit news reporting and educational purposes only.

Evolutions in Business

Celebrating more than 30 Years

Keep up to date with latest trade news at:

www.eib.com

Check out our latest podcast:
Trade Policy, Export Controls & Trump's 2nd Term
https://www.buzzsprout.com/2432113/episodes/16248809