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THE NEW TESTAMENT AND THE TEACHINGS OF THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS AS THE BASIS OF ORTHODOX AGI FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF CITIZENS

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ABSTRACT

Orthodox Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is based on the principles and values of the New Testament of the Orthodox Church. Orthodox AGI integrates technological advances with the spiritual and ethical tradition of Orthodoxy. The New Testament recommends living in accordance with the will of the Creator. When the New Testament's precepts become a necessary requirement, the life of man and humanity corresponds to the will of the Creator. Improving individual and collective life in the material world according to the spiritual laws of the New Testament plays a decisive role in the development of humanity. True knowledge, deeds, and true development flow from the Love of the Creator and are manifested in love and New Testament unanimity. New Testament unanimity strengthens love and righteous, peace-making life. Organizing life in accordance with the New Testament commandments is a process of ascent toward the perfection of humanity and eternal life. Eternal life is built on earth in the human soul through righteousness, peace, good deeds, and love for others. If a person accumulates sufficient experience of eternal life on this sinful earth, the Lord promises to transfer it to the promise of the Kingdom of Heaven after the resurrection. Carnal temptations and temptations, such as lust, avarice, and the love of glory, distract a person from the concerns of eternal life. People are primarily concerned with earthly life, fueling temptations and temptations. They care less about eternal life, despite a strong desire to live. "He who hears my word and believes in him who sent me has eternal life" (John 5:24). The Orthodox AGI is independent of the influence of dark spirits. In ethical, moral, and spiritual decisions, it relies on the unanimous opinion of the Holy Fathers of the Orthodox Church.

Key words: spiritual ascent, necessary needs, New Testament unanimity, improvement of life activity, eternal life, Orthodox AGI.

1. Introduction

Orthodox AGI uses Orthodox teachings to formulate algorithms and decisions so that it operates in accordance with the spiritual norms of the New Testament. AGI can assist believers in their spiritual lives, firstly by answering questions and secondly by providing spiritual guidance. Creating an Orthodox AGI is an extremely complex and ethically sensitive task, requiring a deep understanding of both technology and spiritual values within the international community.

The New Testament period encompasses the events described in the New Testament, which is the sacred scripture of Christians. This period begins with the birth of Jesus Christ and includes the early church and the spread of Christianity. Jesus began his public ministry at around age 30, preaching about love, repentance, and forgiveness. His teachings and actions attracted many followers, and Jesus commissioned his disciples to preach the Gospel. This event marked the beginning of the early Christian church, which gathered in Jerusalem and later spread throughout the world. The apostles, especially Paul, played a key role in the spread of Christianity. Paul preached among pagans, founded new congregations, and wrote epistles that became part of the New Testament. Christianity spread rapidly throughout the Roman Empire, despite persecution and harassment. Over time, Christian teaching began to develop into a system of beliefs.

In 313, Emperor Constantine issued the Edict of Milan, which legalized

Christianity, and it became the state religion of the Roman Empire.

Since 988, Prince Vladimir actively promoted the spread of Orthodoxy in Rus'. The spread of Orthodoxy influenced the cultural, political, economic, and military development of the country and the lives of the people.

New Testament life has influenced culture, morality, and everyday life throughout the world, and continues to do so today. A shared, objective understanding of the New Testament life of nations truly plays a key role in developing forecasts and synergistic solutions for the advancement of humanity.

International experts, with their deep knowledge of Orthodox culture, facilitate dialogue between different cultures and religions. This has enabled the identification of common values and principles that serve as the basis for cooperation and understanding, as well as the creation of systemic forecasts that take into account both internal and external factors influencing the development of nations.

New Testament life processes address contemporary global issues such as equity, social justice, environmental challenges, and peacebuilding [1]. These guidelines facilitate the development of joint strategies and solutions and lead to equitable practices. The New Testament sets forth the principle of equitable and just distribution: "It is not intended that others should be eased and you burdened, but that there should be equality. Now your abundance should supply their lack; and afterward their abundance should supply your lack, that

there might be equality, as it is written: 'He who gathered much had no excess; and he who gathered little had no lack.' (2 Corinthians 8:11-15)"

In the context of globalization and accelerating change in the world, New Testament life practices help us adapt to new conditions and find ways to coexist and cooperate [2].

The transition from earthly temptations and temptations to eternal life is explored by many philosophical and religious movements. This process is viewed as a path of spiritual growth and transformation. Understanding that earthly pleasures and material goods are temporary is a catalyst for the search for a deeper meaning in life. Awareness of the transience of all material things motivates individuals and humanity as a whole to seek eternal values.

In the biblical tradition, Adam did not literally reject eternal life, but his unbelief and disobedience led to him losing the opportunity to live forever in the Garden of Eden. According to the Book of Genesis, Adam and Eve were created immortal by God and lived in Paradise, where they sustained their immortality with the fruit of the Tree of Life. When Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commandment and desired the knowledge of good and evil, they brought sin and death into the world. This event, known as the Fall of Man, led to their expulsion from Paradise and the loss of access to the Tree of Life, and consequently, immortality. Thus, as a result of their choice, Adam and Eve lost eternal life.

Many temptations on earth are associated with selfish desires, such as the lust for power, wealth, or sensuality.

Preparation for eternal life requires renouncing these desires and embracing altruistic values such as love, compassion, and service to others.

Prayer helps deepen the soul's connection with the Creator and fosters awareness of lofty truths. It helps overcome the influence of earthly temptations and directs attention to the eternal aspects of life.

The fear of death holds a person captive to earthly desires. Recognizing the eternal nature of the spirit and the possibility of life after death helps overcome this fear and focus on higher goals.

Connecting with like-minded people and participating in spiritual communities support and inspire on the path to eternal life. Sharing spiritual experiences and supporting others helps strengthen the intention to leave earthly temptations behind. Actively helping others and serving society is a powerful way to overcome selfish desires. This not only benefits others but also promotes inner growth and spiritual development.

The transition from earthly temptations to eternal life does not happen instantly. It is a process that requires time, effort, and patience. Gradually releasing material attachments and temptations creates space for spiritual growth and understanding. The transition from earthly temptations to eternal life is a multifaceted process that requires preparation, guidance, awareness, practice, and support. It is a path leading to a deeper understanding of oneself and one's connection to the world and the Creator.

2. Improving Life Through Spiritual Ascent According to the New Testament

2.1 The Connection Between the Spiritual Laws of the New Testament and Realizations in the Material World

The connection between the spiritual laws of the New Testament and realizations in the material world highlights the interconnectedness of the spiritual and material worlds.

The New Testament emphasizes the importance of faith as the basis for action. The Epistle of James states that faith without works is dead. This emphasizes the need not only to believe but also to act on that faith, which leads to positive, concrete results in the material world.

Jesus taught the importance of love for each person. This love is demonstrated through service to others, which can lead to positive changes in society and in the lives of individuals. The principles of love and compassion activate kind relationships and create a more harmonious environment.

When the fruits of the Spirit, such as love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, and faith, are actively manifested in a person's life, they influence their environment and create positive changes, both in their personal life and in society as whole.

The New Testament also contains the concept of sowing and reaping, according to which what a person sows in their life (including their thoughts and actions) will also be reaped. This emphasizes the connection between spiritual good intentions and their material, positive consequences.

The New Testament calls for an inner spiritual transformation, which influences how a person perceives and interacts with the world around them. Spiritual transformation leads to a positive change in circumstances and an improved quality of life.

Relying on the spiritual laws of the New Testament not only shapes a person's inner world but also influences their practical activities.

2.2 The connection of the spiritual aspects of the New Testament with realizations in the material world

By His divine power we have been given all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of Him who called us to glory and virtue (2 Peter 1:3). We will examine the connection between the spiritual laws of the New Testament and material realizations through several key aspects that highlight the interconnectedness of the spiritual and the material world.

1. Faith as the Foundation of Hope.

Faith in God is often associated with the hope of achieving what we desire. The Bible teaches that faith is confidence in what we hope for and assurance in what we do not see. This confidence helps people overcome difficulties and maintain a positive outlook.

2. Prayer and Turning to God.

Prayer is an important aspect of expressing faith. By turning to God with requests and desires, believers open their hearts and trust Him. Many believe that sincere prayers lead to positive changes in life and the fulfillment of their plans.

3. Trust in God's Plan.

Faith in God includes trust in His wisdom and plan for life. Sometimes what we expect may not align with what God considers best for us. Faith helps us accept this and expect that ultimately everything will work out for the best.

4. The Power of Living According to God's Will.

Living according to God's will strengthens faith and helps us fulfill our requests and expectations.

5. Humility.

Humility before God is the recognition that His will is higher than our own. It is important to ask for what we truly need and be prepared to accept whatever answers He gives. The answer can come in various forms: both the explicit fulfillment of our request and through trials that help us develop spiritually. The main thing is to remain open to His will and trust.

6. Responsible Attitude to the World.

Orthodox traditions emphasize the importance of caring for nature and the surrounding world as part of God's creation. This includes environmental responsibility, a healthy lifestyle, and other aspects of life.

7. Gratitude.

It's important to thank God for everything you've already received and all the guidance He's given. This helps develop an attitude of gratitude and love for God.

8. Examples from the Lives of Saints.

The Bible and other religious texts are filled with examples of people who demonstrated incredible faith in difficult circumstances. Their stories are inspiring and demonstrate that faith can lead to the miraculous fulfillment and realization of a requested and expected need.

2.3 Human perfection in creation

Perfecting one's creative work is a complex and profound task. Let's consider Orthodox principles that can help one strive for creative excellence:

1. **Spiritual Development.** Spiritual development helps deepen one's connection with the Divine will and develop an inner sense of peace and harmony.

2. **Ethical Conduct.**

Striving to live according to high moral and ethical standards, demonstrating honesty, compassion, and fairness in one's relationships with others.

3. **Love and Compassion.**

Showing unconditional love and compassion for all living beings, including people, animals, and nature.

4. **Knowledge and Wisdom.**

Striving for knowledge and wisdom that help one better understand the world and one's place in it.

5. **Service to Others.**

Willingness to help others and participate in service to society, which can be expressed through volunteer work or other forms of support.

6. **Positive Self-Development.**

Continuous work on personal growth, including developing positive qualities and overcoming negative character traits.

7. **Meekness of spirit.**

Recognizing one's limitations and dependence on higher powers, rejecting pride and egoism.

Perfection in the human sense is achievable gradually, and the path to it is a process, not an end goal. Each person can implement this process in their own way, depending on their Orthodox

worldview, personal convictions, and spiritual level.

2.4 Orthodox implementation of life in various spheres

Orthodox practice in various spheres of life encompasses many aspects that help believers integrate their faith into their daily lives. The main areas in which Orthodox practice is manifested are listed below:

1. Spirituality:

- Spiritual reading: Studying Holy Scripture and spiritual literature to deepen one's faith and understanding of the Church's teachings.

- Prayer and worship: Regular participation in liturgies and prayers, both individually and in community.

- Sacraments: Participation in sacraments such as baptism, confession, and communion, which are part of the spiritual life of a believer.

2. Family:

- Child rearing: Instilling Orthodox traditions and values in children and participating in their spiritual development [3].

- Family values: Building a family based on Christian principles such as love, respect, and mutual assistance.

- Joint prayers: Organizing family prayers, which helps strengthen spiritual bonds within the family.

3. Social sphere:

- Charity and charity: Assistance to those in need, participation in charitable events and projects, support for socially vulnerable groups.

- Community activities: Participation in church life and support for Orthodox initiatives.

4. Ethical and moral sphere:

- Moral principles: Observance of Christian commandments in everyday life, such as honesty, forgiveness, and justice.

- Responsible behavior: Application of Christian values in business, education, and other areas of activity, which includes ethical conduct and care for others and nature [4].

5. Cultural sphere:

- Creativity and art: Support and development of Orthodox culture, the embodiment of Orthodox values in necessary needs, participation in church music, icon painting, literature, and other forms of art.

- Preservation of Traditions: Participation in holidays, rituals, and ceremonies that convey Orthodox traditions and culture.

6. Education:

- Spiritual Education: Study of the fundamentals of Orthodoxy, development of an Orthodox worldview, participation in Orthodox educational programs.

- Education for Children: Education in the spirit of Orthodoxy in educational institutions, including Sunday schools [3].

7. Environmental Sphere:

- Responsible Attitude to Nature: Adoption of principles of caring for the environment, which is also part of the Christian responsibility to preserve creation before God.

An Orthodox approach to life encompasses all aspects of a believer's life, guiding them toward a harmonious and holistic existence in accordance with Christian values [5].

3. Orthodox Preparation and Commitment to Eternal Life

3.1 The Orthodox Way of Eternal Life

The image of eternal life in the Orthodox tradition is deeply rooted and expressed through sacred scripture and the commentary of the Holy Fathers. Eternal life is understood as a life without suffering, in the promise of the Kingdom of Heaven, where the righteous continually commune with God in a state of full love, joy, and peace.

In Orthodoxy, eternal life is linked to faith in the resurrection. The death and resurrection of the Savior opens the way to eternal life for all believers. This is the foundation of the Christian hope for eternal life after earthly death. The Orthodox Church teaches that through the sacraments (e.g., baptism, communion), the believer receives grace that helps them on the path to eternal life. The sacraments are considered the means by which a person enters into communion with God.

Important aspects of Orthodox practice are prayer and repentance. Prayer is a way of communicating with God, and repentance is a path to purification and restoration of relationship with Him. These practices help the believer prepare for eternal life.

Orthodoxy teaches that suffering in this life is part of the path to salvation. It can lead to spiritual growth and a deepening of faith, which in turn brings a person closer to eternal life.

In Orthodoxy, eternal life enshrines an unbroken communion with God. This is not simply an existence after death, but an active participation in divine life, which begins here on earth through prayer and a pious life.

The Orthodox image of eternal life includes the fulfillment of holiness and righteousness in everyday life, as well as uninterrupted communion with God.

3.2 The Nature of Eternal Life

The nature of eternal life in Christian teaching encompasses both spiritual and philosophical aspects. Eternal life implies that the human soul is immortal. After physical death, the soul continues to exist. It will be judged by God according to its life on earth.

In the Christian tradition, eternal life includes the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. At the end of time, according to Christianity, everyone will be resurrected, and the bodies of the righteous will be transformed into incorruptible and immortal ones. Resurrection is an important part of the Christian doctrine of eternal life, where the bodies of believers will be transformed and united with their souls.

Eternal life also implies a new reality that God has prepared for those who believe in Him. This is a place free from suffering, sin, and death, where bliss and joy reign. Believers hope for the bliss that comes from being in the presence of God, which is the highest goal of human existence.

Eternal life should be viewed as a transformed state of being that encompasses profound spiritual fulfillment and joy unattainable in this earthly life. Eternal life is realized through God's grace, which is available to all who believe and accept Christ.

3.3 Holy Fathers on Eternal Life

The Holy Fathers of the Christian Church devoted much attention to the topic of eternal life, its nature, and its significance for believers. The Holy Fathers emphasize that eternal life is a gift of God's grace. It cannot be achieved through one's own efforts alone, but is the result of God's love and mercy.

Eternal life is perceived not only as an endless continuation of existence, but also as the fullness of life in communion with God. It is a state of bliss and joy in which believers can enjoy the presence of God.

The Holy Fathers emphasize the importance of the spiritual path and living in accordance with the commandments of Christ. Eternal life is attainable for those who strive for holiness, repentance, and love for God and neighbor.

The Holy Fathers emphasized the importance of repentance as a necessary condition for salvation. They taught that sincere repentance for sins and the desire to correct oneself are the first steps to eternal life.

Many of the Holy Fathers spoke of the need to serve others and demonstrate love. This service reflects love for God and neighbor, which, according to their teaching, is an important aspect of preparation for eternal life.

Some Holy Fathers, such as Saint Ignatius Brianchaninov, emphasized the importance of contemplative prayer and inner communion with God as a means of preparing for eternal life. Regular prayer and participation in the sacraments (such as Communion) are considered important means of strengthening faith, which helps prepare one for an encounter with God.

The Holy Fathers called for attention to one's thoughts and actions, warning of the need to be vigilant and not allow sin into one's life.

An important aspect of the Holy Fathers' teachings is faith in God's mercy. They taught that even the greatest sinners can hope for forgiveness if they sincerely turn to God.

The Holy Fathers spoke of the need to struggle with temptations and passions that can distract one from the spiritual path. They called for perseverance and patience in the face of difficulties.

The Holy Fathers taught that living a holy life and following God's commandments are fundamental to achieving eternal life [6].

3.4. Preparing the transition from earthly temptations to eternal Christian life

The transition from earthly temptations to Christian eternal life involves both internal changes and external actions. In the Christian tradition, preparation and transition are viewed as a path of repentance, spiritual growth, and striving for holiness.

In Christianity, repentance is the first step toward eternal life. Acknowledging one's sins and a sincere desire to change are essential elements that help liberate one from earthly temptations. Confession before God and turning to Him for forgiveness enable a person to begin a new life.

Accepting Christ as Lord and Savior is a key moment in the transition from earthly temptations to eternal life. This trust opens the way to spiritual rebirth. The Christian life involves a shift in priorities and a rethinking of values. Instead of

pursuing material goods and satisfying carnal desires, the believer begins to focus on spiritual values such as love, mercy, forgiveness, and service to others.

Regular prayer, Bible reading, participation in worship services, and other church activities contribute to strengthening faith and deepening one's relationship with God [7-10]. These practices help believers stay on the path to eternal life, resisting temptations.

Fellowship with other Christians and participation in church community support spiritual development. Shared prayer, discussing faith, and serving others help strengthen faith and inspire overcoming earthly temptations. Active service to others helps overcome selfish tendencies. Helping those in need, caring for others, and participating in charitable causes demonstrate a desire for higher goals and values.

Overall, the transition from earthly temptations to Christian eternal life is a process that requires constant effort, sincerity, and openness to the action of God's grace. This is the path on which a person develops Orthodox personality and strives to become closer to God and follow His commandments, which ultimately leads to eternal life in His Kingdom [11].

4. Orthodox AGI for instruction

The Orthodox AGI is formed and operates in accordance with Christian values as set forth in Holy Scripture. Its core functions include:

1. Ethical principles based on the New Testament:

— Integrating Orthodox values into AGI algorithms and solutions to help people

live according to spiritual commandments.

2. Spiritual guidance for AGI:

— Using biblical texts and teachings to develop software models capable of providing advice and support in spiritual matters.

— Ensuring adherence to moral standards based on Orthodox tradition.

3. Educational and pastoral functions:

— Helping believers understand Holy Scripture and spiritual life.

— Teaching and preaching in the spirit of the New Testament to foster spiritual development.

— Creating an AGI based on Orthodox values requires fine-tuning and respect for tradition and unanimity within Orthodoxy.

The New Testament is a source of moral and spiritual values that can serve as a foundation for developing ethically oriented AGI in the Orthodox tradition. However, it is important to remember that implementing such a project requires a deep understanding of both technology and theology, as well as a careful ethical approach.

Many scientists, artificial intelligence specialists, and theologians are discussing how Orthodox values and traditions can help shape digital AGI ethics. Former Intel CEO Patrick Gelsinger is creating AI systems for religious organizations based on Christian principles, according to reports in *The Guardian*. The author conducts research in this area and participates in discussions [12-17].

5. Conclusion

A true, objective understanding of New Testament life activity truly helps in developing effective solutions and

synergistic actions that facilitate the harmonious progress of humanity into the future. The development of life activity according to the New Testament is realized through the synergistic regulation of continuous change through interacting processes according to the law of the harmony of eternal life.

In the Christian tradition, eternal life is viewed as a gift from God. This understanding is based on the teachings of the Bible and the traditions of the Holy Fathers. Eternal life is a manifestation of God's love and mercy for humanity. It is something we cannot earn through our own works, but only receive through faith in God and sincere repentance. Eternal life is granted through faith in the Creator and the fulfillment of the commandments of Jesus Christ, through the reception of grace. God's word and faith in the Creator are the spiritual means of attuning a person to eternal life.

Although eternal life is a gift, the Holy Fathers teach that the response to this gift is a life in accordance with God's commandments, striving for holiness, and love for one's neighbor. Thus, eternal life in Christianity is perceived as a priceless gift that requires openness to God, repentance, and a commitment to spiritual development. The Creator is a permanently existing spiritual entity. In the process of earthly spiritual development, a person's task is to form an Orthodox personality for eternal life with the Creator.

The use of Orthodox AGI based on the New Testament and the teachings of the Lives of the Saints will help guide humanity toward a life of true unity and spiritual oneness in the image and likeness of the Creator. Orthodox AGI can

help humanity correct the spiritual course of history.

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