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An edge cut C of a graph G is tight if $|C \cap M| = 1$ for every perfect matching M of G . Barrier cuts and 2-separation cuts are called ELP-cuts, which are two important types of tight cuts in matching covered graphs. Edmonds, Lovász, and Pulleyblank proved that if a matching covered graph has a nontrivial tight cut, then it also has a nontrivial ELP-cut. Carvalho, Lucchesi, and Murty made a stronger conjecture: given any nontrivial tight cut C in a matching covered graph G , there exists a nontrivial ELP-cut D in G which does not cross C . In this talk, we will present our recent proof of this conjecture. (Received January 18, 2020)