

IPR NEWS

IPR News – General

WIPO enables searching for IP related case studies

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has introduced IP Advantage, a free tool to enable searches of case studies that cover the experiences of inventors, entrepreneurs, researchers in IP from across the world. The case studies cover the real time applications and scenarios involving IP. The case studies also cover how IP has been exploited, both in technological and financial terms.

A user has the option of performing a simple search, an advanced search and a full text search for case studies. In the simple search option, the user may search using the type of IP and focus area of the IP. In the advanced search option, the user may search using the type of object desired to be protected, the type of IP, focus area of the IP, area of social knowledge, type of organization involved in the case study, type of industry involved and the country or territory involved. The full text search is a simple single field text search. The results of the search may be sorted by country or the industry. IP Advantage is a joint project between the WIPO and the WIPO Japan Office, based on a proposal from Japan and supported by the Japan Funds-in-Trust for Industrial Property (<http://indianipinfo.blogspot.com>).

India seeks to circumvent the Doha impasse

Nine years after India implemented its plan to execute bilateral trade agreements, to beat the impasse at the WTO's Doha Round of liberalization talks, India seems to be finally rolling.

By the end of 2010, agreements with Japan and Malaysia are expected to be signed, while substantial progress has been made in talks with the European Union for what will include agreements for trade in goods and services, intellectual property rights and government procurement. Recently, the Indian Commerce Ministry finalized a deal with Japan and soon the contours of an agreement with the EU are expected to be ready.

While India had a slow start, when its agreement with Thailand covering 80-odd products operationalized, things slowly seem to be falling into place. The agreement with ASEAN, which is at present confined to trade in goods, has been operationalized by only five countries and negotiations on the service front have been slow. But, the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with Singapore is expected to be a success, and there is already a request from the island nation for a review with a possibility to enhance its coverage. Besides, there is the South Asian Free Trade Agreement and other deals that predate the talks in Cancun, Mexico, which really provided a thrust to India's strategy for bilateral trade deals.

The Doha Round has lasted much longer than the previous Uruguay Round. The reasons being cited are that earlier there were very few calling the shots, however, currently, dozens are active, many of them active across numerous sectors and obtaining consensus among so many players is difficult and the recent economic crisis. Also, what is available on the table now is not enough to close the round according to the Director General of WTO.

By the time Doha round talks conclude, India would have added several more trade pacts to its list, since there are a host of agreements in the pipeline, including those with Mauritius, Israel, Australia, New Zealand and Japan (<http://www.business-standard.com>).

India seeks to insulate FTAs from IP policies of the West

In keeping with their persistent stance, if Indian Commerce Ministry officials have their way in negotiations, all future free trade agreements (FTA) will include a clause protecting India's interests against third-party agreements, which include FTA partner nations. Prompted by intellectual property agreements among developed economies — including the forthcoming Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) — Indian agreements will make it a point to thwart TRIPS-plus policies being

enforced around Europe, the US and Japan when it comes to trade with India.

According to an official, the issue came up while India was negotiating the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with South Korea, since it pertained to their prospective trade agreement with Japan. Under ACTA, not only would IP trading rules overreach WTO guidelines between South Korea and Japan, but they would also influence IP trading with those countries and their trade partners. The official added that this was a situation that India was trying to prevent.

It is unlikely the clause would be a hard-and-fast rule exempting Indian traders from such policies. Instead, it would likely prompt communication between Indian officials and foreign trade partners in the event that a third-party agreement nears its conclusion. This would ensure that the countries consult India so that the interests of Indian traders would also be protected (<http://www.indianexpress.com>).

African traditional knowledge and folklore given IP protection

At the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) diplomatic conference held in August 2010 in Namibia, the protocol on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Folklore was signed by nine states. ARIPO currently has 17 member states and it is mandatory for the remaining eight states, including Somalia, to accede to the protocol according to Mr Sackey of ARIPO. He added that the protocol will enter into force after six contracting states have ratified or acceded to it.

According to ARIPO, this follows a resolution made by the seventh session of the ARIPO Council of Ministers, in 2000 that the Organization should take initiatives on traditional knowledge and link its initiatives with those undertaken by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) through its active involvement in the WIPO activities in this field.

The protocol is meant to protect creations derived from the exploitation of traditional knowledge in ARIPO member states against misappropriation and illicit use through bio-piracy. The protocol also aims to prevent the 'grant of patents in respect of inventions based on pirated traditional knowledge (...) and to promote wider commercial use and

recognition of that knowledge by the holders, while ensuring that collective custodianship and ownership are not undermined by the introduction of new regimes of private intellectual property rights.'

WIPO issued a statement praising the protocol, with the Director General of WIPO, Mr Gurry, describing the protocol as an historic step for ARIPO's seventeen member states, and a significant milestone in the evolution of intellectual property. Mr Gurry also underlined WIPO's readiness to respond to requests from ARIPO and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) member states for support in the development of national laws for the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (<http://www.ip-watch.org>).

WTO drug seizure case to stay until EU changes customs laws

The Commerce Secretary has said that India will not withdraw its case against the EU at the WTO, for wrongful seizure of drug consignments belonging to Indian companies until the regional grouping agrees to amend its Customs laws to prevent such action in future. Though, the 27-member EU had accepted India's position and agreed amended its rules, no action shall be taken to withdraw the case. Stating that India was reasonably optimistic that the consultation process at the WTO will lead to satisfactory resolution, the Secretary said that India would take the matter forward. The next step would be to ask for setting up of a dispute-settlement panel at the WTO to hear arguments from both sides and give a verdict.

India, together with Brazil, had filed a case against the EU, protesting against its customs rules that allowed officials in member countries such as the Netherlands and France to confiscate generic drugs in transit to countries in Africa and Latin America. In the last couple of years, there have been about 17 such cases where consignments belonging to reputed manufacturers like Dr Reddy's have been seized. Almost half of India's drug exports worth Rs 40,000 crore are generics (<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com>).

New GI grants

The savoured Haleem dish, a mouth-watering delicacy of Hyderabad, has been awarded GI status and will now be known as Hyderabad Haleem. The registration was applied by the Hyderabad Haleem Makers Association to prevent selling of fake

Haleem. The intention was not to stop them but to prevent use of the tag since specific standards are maintained in the preparation of the original. Hyderabad Haleem is prepared from mutton and ghee and cooked on wood fire for 12 hours to maintain its aroma. Pulses and spices are used after lab testing. Muslims enjoy Haleem, the Ramadan month's most popular dish that hails from the south.

Besides, one more food item to get GI protection is Bikaneri Bhujia prepared using pulses and spices with the origin of the Bhujia industry in Bikaner dating back to AD 1877. It was manufactured as a special variety named after the then ruler, and served especially for his guests. The main reason for the spread of the industry is the fact that the district is a drought prone one, with scarcity of electricity and water in the area. The GI application for the Bhujia was filed by the Rajasthan based Bikaner Bhujia Udhog Sangh and has been granted GI registration

Beginning from April 2010 onwards, 10 other GIs have been registered including Guntur sannam chilli (agricultural, Andhra Pradesh), Nashik valley wine (manufactured, Maharashtra), Gadwal sarees (handicraft, Andhra Pradesh), Kinnauri shawl (handicraft, Himachal Pradesh), Kasaragod sarees & Kuthampully sarees (handicraft, Kerala), Sandur lambani embroidery (handicraft, Karnataka), Hand made carpet of Bhadohi (handicraft, Uttar Pradesh), Paithani sarees and fabrics (handicraft, Maharashtra) and Mahabaleshwar strawberry (agricultural, Maharashtra) (<http://www.indiatalkies.com>, <http://indianipinfo.blogspot.com>).

IISc and IIMB collaborate on IP commercialization and management

Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB) have signed a memorandum to utilize each other's capabilities for technology commercialization and management among other things. The collaboration is expected to play an important role in taking intellectual property developed by IISc to the market. The initiative is an important step towards using complimentary capabilities of the institutes towards building an ecosystem for development and utilization of science and technology. In addition to encouraging entrepreneurship, the collaboration if structured properly is expected to improve industry-academia interface, attract investment in R&D and create channels for efficient utilization of scientific and

technological developments. Unlike in USA and other developed countries, India does not have the resources to enable commercialization of technology. Many initiatives ranging from providing rights to transfer technology to universities, setting up of specialized technology transfer offices in universities and development of specialized human resource pool are being proposed to enable technology commercialization in India. While various models are being debated across the country, the initiative by IISc and IIMB could well be a trend setting mechanism that may be emulated by other institutes (<http://indianipinfo.blogspot.com>).

Patent News

USPTO and EPO work towards joint patent classification system

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the European Patent Office (EPO) have agreed to work towards the formation of a joint patent classification system. Unlike other major patent document classification systems, the US patent classification system is not based on the International Patent Classification (IPC) system because it predates the IPC. One of the goals of the partnership is to align the US and the EPO classification systems with the IPC. The jointly developed classification system will be more detailed than the IPC to improve patent searching. As a result, the two offices would move closer to eliminating the unnecessary duplication of work between the two offices, thus promoting more efficient examinations, while also enhancing patent examination quality.

The Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, Mr Kappos, and the President of the EPO, Mr Battistelli, issued a joint statement which said that, in view of the significant benefit to stakeholders of developing a transparent and harmonized approach to a global classification system for patent documents; in order to make the search process more effective; and in the belief that cooperation between their two offices will facilitate progress in undertaking classification harmonization projects under the IP5 Common Hybrid Classification initiative, the USPTO and the EPO have agreed to work towards the formation of a partnership to explore the development of a joint classification system based on the European Classification system (ECLA) that will incorporate the best classification

practices of the two offices. This system would be aligned with the WIPO classification standards and the IPC structure. Accordingly, they have initiated discussions on governance and operational aspects of such a partnership. This is a milestone achievement in the Five IP Offices (IP5) cooperation as it will allow the IP5 offices to move towards the Common Hybrid Classification, one of the ten foundation projects of the IP5 (<http://www.uspto.gov>).

IPO offers £ 3million funding to small firms

UK businesses will benefit from more than £ 3 million of funding support from in-year savings made by the Intellectual Property Office (IPO). Intellectual property minister, Baroness Wilcox revealed that the savings will fund projects to help companies develop new technologies, and will help advise them on developing their intellectual property. The announcement forms part of a cross government package of measures to help the UK's five million small businesses grow, and to boost enterprise across the country. According to the Minister, this investment in growth will help businesses carry out new research projects, bring new products to market and receive extra support in developing their intellectual property.

More than 300 companies will benefit from the 11 per cent savings made by the IPO, as requested from all government departments. The money will fund competitions and schemes run by the Technology Strategy Board, which is the government's main channel for promoting innovation (<http://www.startups.co.uk>).

Business methods are patentable in Canada

The Federal Court of Canada has ruled that 'business methods' are patentable. Internet retailer Amazon.com applied for a Canadian patent for its online shopping 'method and system' back in 1998. Canada's Commissioner of Patents eventually rejected the application. While the Commissioner found the business method 'novel' and 'non-obvious', she felt that the method did not comply with the definition of 'invention' found in the Patent Act.

That rejection was appealed to the Federal Court. In the decision issued, the Court overturned the Commissioner's decision and brought some clarity to otherwise foggy issue of where business methods stand in the Canadian patent regime.

The court found that the Commissioner relied too heavily on foreign decisions, particularly those which

use different definitions for 'invention' than that found in Section 2 of the Canadian legislation. The foreign decisions led the Commissioner to find that business methods are excluded from Canada's statute. According to the Court no such exclusion exists (<http://business.financialpost.com>)

US Justice Department surprises biotech industry with gene patent rule

The US Justice Department is proposing to overturn 30 years of legal precedent by sharply limiting patents on genes. The government surprised just about everyone when it suggested this change of policy in a court filing recently. The USPTO however said that for the time being, it is not changing its rules, but the government's brief has thrown open an old debate about where to draw the line in patenting parts of nature.

The debate bubbled over the issue of patents on genes related to breast cancer. Myriad Genetics, a private health care company, has patented two genes, BRCA1 and BRCA2, which are the targets of a widely used test for breast and ovarian cancer. In an earlier decision, a judge sided with plaintiffs who said genes like this should not be patentable in the first place. Myriad appealed and asked the Justice Department to weigh in, expecting that the government would defend its long-held position. The government weighed in, but largely against Myriad. The Myriad counsel said that they were concerned about the issue since it was likely to have a significant impact on the biotech industry (<http://www.npr.org>).

Chinese firms get 169,000 patents in 2010

According to a report from the China Enterprise Confederation (CEC), China's top 500 research and development firms have got 169,000 patents for their innovations in 2010, up 13.3 per cent from 2009. Among the top 500 companies, 41 had more than 1,000 patents, while 36 companies owned more than 200 patents for innovations. Each of the firms allocated, on average, 775 million Yuan (US\$ 113.93 million) for R & D, an increase of 14.4 per cent from 2009 and accounting for 1.4 per cent of their total revenues. Seventeen companies spent more than five per cent of their revenues on research, while another 60 enterprises invested from five to 10 per cent of their revenues. In 2009, China filed 7,946 international patents, up 29.7 per cent from 2008, and ranked fifth in the world WIPO (<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com>).

Facebook patent could threaten Google

Facebook won a patent filed in 2004 for a search engine which ranks results or online ads based on the frequency of clicks by those connected to a user on a social network. Results would be accompanied by an image or text denoting how many people connected to the user clicked that link, similar to Facebook's Like button/counter.

The patent could, in theory, be used to create a search engine based on the clicks of one's friends and friends of friends, or stifle a similar product of Google's forthcoming social network Google Me. According to the patent, a connection can be between registered users who are related within two or more degrees of separation to the registered user within the online social network. Facebook might not put the patent into use on its own products; instead, they might use the patent defensively. Social search could be a big part of Google Me's differentiation from Facebook, but this patent could in theory restrict such features. Facebook owns or has applied for dozens of patents at this point, but it has not gone on the offense against rivals to date (<http://www.insidefacebook.com>).

Copyright and Trademark News

Britain signs copyright agreement with China

Britain and China have signed an agreement on copyright that will see the two countries seek clarification and coordination on copyright issues. Intellectual property minister of UK Baroness Wilcox signed a new MoU on copyright with Liu Binjie, China's minister of National Copyright Administration recently. Baroness Wilcox said that the agreement would see the two nations work together to improve the prospects for businesses in both countries. UK firms will be helped to understand and therefore access the Chinese market. The agreement will also help develop ways of protecting companies in both countries from missing out on the benefits of their creativity through piracy and counterfeiting.

It is part of the Government's commitment and effort to help British companies export and expand business overseas. Under the terms of the MoU, the two countries will share ideas and best practice while promoting the importance of intellectual property (<http://www.theengineer.co.uk>).

German court rules against Google in copyright case

The Hamburg Regional Court in Germany ruled that Google is liable for videos uploaded by users on YouTube that violate German copyright laws. The court said Google asking users whether they have the right to post videos does not relieve the Internet giant of the responsibility to seek proof from the user of such rights, especially since people can post to YouTube anonymously. There are three infringing videos under the Court's scanner.

However, Google felt that the decision resulted in substantial legal uncertainty for all providers of video platforms, opinion forums, social communities, blogs and many other Internet services in Germany Google and has said that it will appeal the decision.

The copyright issue seems to be an ongoing battle for Google in Germany. In a separate case, just prior to this ruling, a Hamburg court decided not to issue a preliminary injunction to block access to some music videos on YouTube, ruling against GEMA, a German music collecting society — a quasi win for Google. In this case, GEMA wanted Google to take responsibility for search and delete videos that infringe on the copyrights of the content owner. Google said it removed illegal videos, once they were brought to the attention of the company. In a similar case, Google won a US court battle brought by Viacom over the issue of unauthorized content on Youtube, saving the company US\$ 1 billion. Viacom has appealed the case.

The question in all these cases is the same. Should Google do more to prevent illegal content from being uploaded to YouTube? (<http://blogs.wsj.com>).

'Three strike' rule in Europe

The French Minister of Culture has made good on his promise for a speedy amendment to France's Article L331-25 of the Code of Intellectual Property, the modification now requiring French ISPs to submit email 'three-strikes' warnings on the government's behalf or risk fines of 1,500 Euros (US\$ 2094). There has been a controversy regarding who shall submit the warning letters to customers. Free, an ISP has been defiant in refusing to issue the letters stating that as per the law, the government itself was responsible.

In response the clarification was issued in the form of a decree. It is still uncertain if the decree is legal, however, being that it still does not change the law that requires the government to send warning letters

‘under its seal and on its behalf, electronically’ and ‘through’ ISPs. The EU law also requires that member countries notify it of any new laws punishing ISPs for noncompliance.

On a contradictory note, four of the world's largest record companies failed in an attempt to get the ‘three strikes’ rule enforced against illegal file sharers in Ireland. Warner Music, Universal Music Group, Sony BMG and EMI brought the case against UPC, one of Ireland's largest broadband providers, in order to establish a legal precedent that would force internet service providers to cut off illegal file sharers' internet connections.

The Irish high court however, ruled that laws to identify and cut off internet users were not enforceable in Ireland, meaning the country is not in line with European copyright law (<http://www.zeropaid.com/news>, <http://www.guardian.co.uk>).

MNCs coming to India to settle copyright cases

According to a Supreme Court judge, multi-nationals are finding India an attractive destination for initiating legal action in regard to intellectual property rights because of reasonable costs of litigation and speedy disposal of cases. The perception that it took long time for legal matters to be settled in India is a thing of the past. The High Courts at [Delhi](#) and [Mumbai](#) are flooded with cases of copyright and IPR. Microsoft alone has 25 litigations filed in Delhi High Court (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>).

Private firm not allowed to use 'Mother Dairy' brand name

The Delhi High Court did not allow Maa Baisnavi Enterprises, a private firm in Delhi to use the brand name ‘Mother Dairy’ for its milk products. ‘Mother Dairy’ is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Corporation, which was set up in Delhi under the Operation Flood Programme. It sells dairy products like milk, curd, ice creams, cheese, butter and wide range of oils. In January 2009, ‘Mother Dairy’, filed a petition before the Delhi High Court seeking an interim order restraining Maa Baisnavi from unauthorized use of its trade mark in Jharkhand. The Court had then allowed the petition restraining the Jharkhand firm from using the brand name. Now again on a plea made by the Jharkhand firm, the court rejected the contention of the firm that the mark ‘Mother Dairy’ is a descriptive or generic word in relation to milk

products and there was no trademark violation in using it. The court was not satisfied by its contention and refused to lift the interim stay on using the trademark. The Court held that the firm would not be allowed to use the brand name till Mother Dairy's petition on trademark violation is decided (<http://indianipinfo.blogspot.com/>).

Key Patents

X-Rite receives US patent for non-contact colour measurement technology

X-Rite Incorporated recently received a US patent that protects important proprietary technology in non-contact colour measurement that has widespread applications in everything from measuring the colour of inspiration items at retail paint stores to checking the colour of plastic vinyl siding as it is being extruded. The VeriColor Spectro, MatchRite iVue, and VS450 instruments use technologies covered under US Pat No 7,773,221 recently assigned to X-Rite.

The VeriColor Spectro is especially made to provide lab quality accuracy in measuring colours of automotive interiors, vinyl siding, office furniture trim, etc., while being exposed to the rigors of a manufacturing environment. The VeriColor Spectro can read colours accurately in a shop floor environment under conditions of fluctuating temperatures, vibration, high humidity and variable lighting. The instrument measures colours at a distance of 10 cm from the test surface without need of frequent calibration, and it precisely measures the colour of products with varied textures. It is particularly suited to provide accurate colour data of surfaces that are hardest to measure - wet paints, oil-based cosmetics, hot items or goods that should not come into contact with other surfaces such as food.

The MatchRite iVue instrument is a version of the VS450 that is customized to solve the most common problems of retail paint departments to help customers who want to match paints with colour samples or inspiration items. The instrument measures colour at a distance from the sample, so sales associates can now measure objects in either a horizontal or vertical position on larger or odd-shaped items, as well as curved surfaces such as lamps and bowls (<http://www.marketwatch.com>).

Avesthagen gets process patent for arthritis drug

Avesthagen has got an Indian patent for the process to make a bio-similar drug of Amgen's

blockbuster medicine Enbrel that is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. The pre-clinical efficacy and toxicity study have been completed and clinical trials are expected to start soon. Since Amgen's molecule Etanercept was patented in India, the product itself cannot be patented in the country. Avesthagen has been granted patent for the process of making Etanercept bio-similar. Unlike generic version of chemical-based drugs, bio-similars are not identical copies of the original drug even as they are similar in terms of efficacy and structure. As per norms, Avesthagen just needs to conduct phase III or final trial before launching its bio-similar product (<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com>).

AstraZeneca wins US patent for treatment of endometriosis

Meditrina Pharmaceuticals has received a notice of allowance for its patent entitled 'Composition comprising a combination of an aromatase inhibitor, a progestin, and an oestrogen and its use for the treatment of endometriosis' (Licensor: AstraZeneca). The patent claims are directed to the use of anastrozole in combination with an estrogen and a progestin and protect Meditrina's endometriosis product MPI-676 (<http://www.istockanalyst.com>).

Patent for automated realtime data stream switching

Sococo has been granted a patent by USPTO for its realtime data stream switching technology. This patent is particularly significant for the rapidly restructuring global telecommunications market. Much of the technology in this patent relates to switching realtime streams. Switching is fundamental to how connections are formed when people want to interact through a network. Sococo's new switching technology takes a very different approach to the problem, and the result is both easier for people to use and less expensive to operate than previous technology. The technology in this patent underlies the smart spaces which help people communicate more naturally and effectively. People navigate into a smart space and are automatically connected to everyone in that space with multi-channel communications and visual cues that enable them to visualize where they are and what is going on around them (<http://www.prnewswire.com>).

Protectus receives US patent for its safety syringe

Protectus Medical Devices, has been granted US Pat No 7,799,002 for its new automatic, self-

sheathing safety syringe. In addition to the unique features of the plastic spring covered by this patent, the Protectus safety syringe can be used in essentially all applications requiring the use of hypodermic syringes, e.g., intramuscular, intravenous and subcutaneous.

In addition to being a cost-effective, automatic, self-sheathing device, the safety syringe functions as a standard hypodermic syringe with its added safety features. It has a 'passive' safety feature which automatically covers the needle and requires no activation to become locked and safe if intentional control is lost. The syringe also has a permanent lock that may be easily deployed after injection (<http://www.marketwatch.com>)

Groundwater remediation technology granted patent

Regenesis, an innovator of advanced, cost-effective groundwater and soil remediation technologies, was recently granted US Pat No 7,667,062 for 3-D Microemulsion (3DMe), a proven groundwater remediation technology specifically designed to penetrate and treat aquifer systems unlike any other anaerobic bioremediation material in the market. The compelling chemistry behind 3DMe provides wide-area subsurface distribution characteristics coupled with sustained in-situ biological degradation of chlorinated contaminants. In addition, patented 3DMe is a completely new molecule with a novel structure that incorporates three separate and highly efficient electron donors – free lactic acid, controlled-release lactic acid, and long-release fatty acids – that promote biodegradation in the subsurface for up to 3-5 years on a single application. Enhanced anaerobic bioremediation using 3DMe adds hydrogen (an electron donor) to groundwater in order to increase the number and activity of anaerobic microbes that naturally biodegrade many contaminants to ethane, ethene and other innocuous end products. Delivered as a concentrate, 3DMe is mixed with water to form a dilute, easily pumped microemulsion with a high hydrophilic/lipophilic balance that allows the material to move rapidly through a contaminant plume. It is typically placed into the subsurface by direct-push injection or via permanent wells. Once emplaced, the 3DMe suspension moves out into aquifer pore spaces via a unique and highly efficient micellar

transport mechanism, eventually coating virtually all available surfaces. This attribute offers increased spacing between injection points, leading to increased efficiency in the form of fewer injection points and less time spent in the field. 3DMe's combination of wide-area dispersion and long-term

electron donor supply makes it one of the most efficient and cost-effective in-situ remediation methods for the treatment of chlorinated contaminants, including widely used industrial degreasers, and many types of pesticides, explosives and dyes (<http://www.waterworld.com>).