



MINISTERIO
DE CULTURA
Y DEPORTE

COMISIÓN DE PROPIEDAD
INTELLECTUAL

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION

(31ST DECEMBER 2021)



INTRODUCTION: LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION

- **The Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI)**, a collegiate body created by the Forty-third Final Provision of *Act 2/2011, of 4th March, on the Sustainable Economy*, whose Secretariat is attached to the Ministry of Culture and Sports, began its activities on 1st March 2012 with the entry into force of *Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission*.
- Currently, Articles 193 and 195 of the *Consolidated Text of the Intellectual Property Act (TRLPI- Spanish acronym)*, and its implementation through the aforesaid Royal Decree 1889/2011, regulate the **procedure for safeguarding intellectual property rights in the digital environment**, which is handled by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission and which basically consists of a procedure for notification and removal of content that infringes intellectual property rights, always on the basis of a complaint/request from the right holders or their representatives.
- Since the start of its activity in 2012, the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission has ordered the blocking or removal of infringing content from more than 300 infringing websites.
- Since 2019, more than 640,000 pieces of cultural content that were being made available to the public via infringing websites have been removed.



BALANCE OF PROCESSING DATA OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (31st DECEMBER 2021)

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED

Since the creation of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, a total of **738 applications** have been filed (**11 of them during the fourth quarter of 2021**), of which **375** were incomplete and it has been necessary to request their **correction**; and in relation to **51** of them, a voluntary improvement/amendment of the application filed by the applicant has been requested.

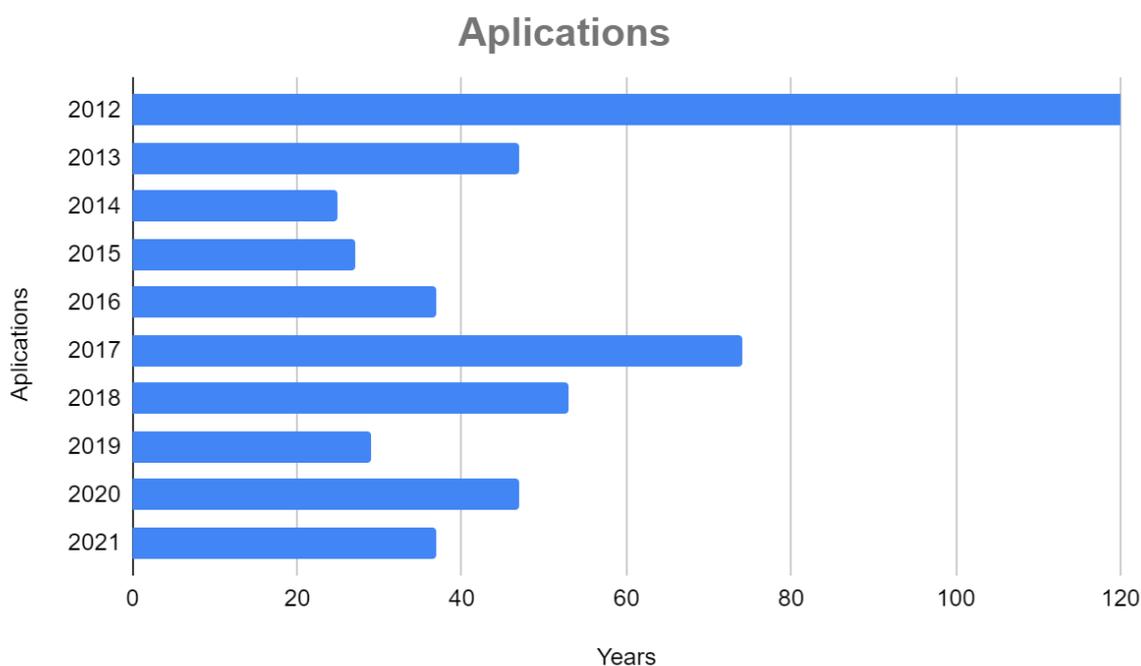


Table of applications for infringement of intellectual property rights on the Internet since the entry into force (in March 2012) of Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission. In 2012, 362 applications were received, although 250 of them did not meet the requirements for admission to consideration and were not improved or corrected despite the applicant being requested to do so) and had to be rejected due to abandonment.

2. INADMISSIBLE APPLICATIONS.

- Since it was set up, the S2CPI has rejected only **3 applications**, one of them in **2021**, because it was applying to register a website, not to report an IP infringing website. The two left were rejected because they were referred, in reality, to the powers vested on the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM).



3. APPLICATIONS ARCHIVED PRIOR TO THE RESOLUTION TO COMMENCE

- Of the applications submitted (738), **309** resulted in the **proceedings being closed** (due to the applicant's withdrawal, failure to remedy a defective application or insufficient grounds for the application, or **due to the disappearance of the object when the website was closed or the infringing content was removed by the person responsible for the website following notification from the Secretariat of the S2CPI during the preliminary investigations phase**).
 - In the fourth quarter of **2021**, 8 applications have been closed after the preliminary investigation phase and prior to the resolution to commence proceedings, due to the withdrawal by the applicant.

4. APPLICATIONS WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN A RESOLUTION TO COMMENCE PROCEEDINGS AND A FINAL WITHDRAWAL OR BLOCKING RESOLUTION

Of the 411 applications that, until 31st December 2021, have been deemed as complete and in accordance with Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission, 371 have already been fully processed (ending the file with a final resolution of withdrawal or blocking, or a resolution of archiving).

In the fourth quarter of 2021 there have been 2 final resolutions.

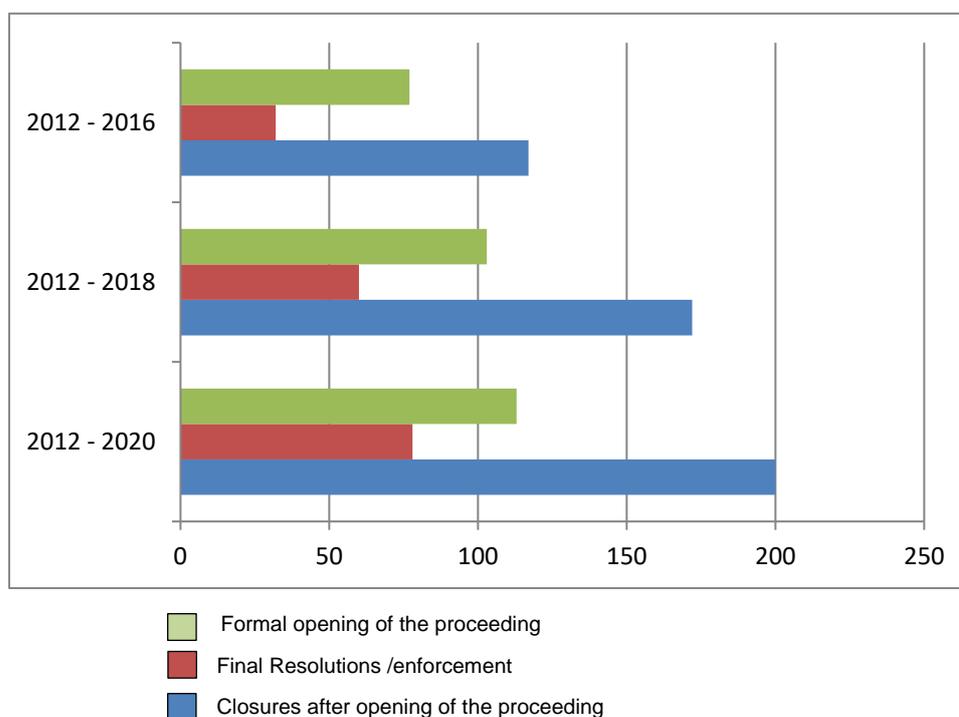
Of these 411 applications, 219 have resulted in the respective commencement of proceedings resolution and a further 153 have led to the proceedings being closed due to the applicant's withdrawal, the inactivity of the website that was the object of the application or the disappearance of the subject matter of the proceedings (due to the removal of the infringing content, due to the cessation of the website's activity or due to the impossibility of identifying the owners of the website, the subject of the request, in the case of files corresponding to requests filed prior to the reform of the TRLPI by Act 2/2019, of 1st March, which established the possibility of a summary precautionary measure against websites that fail to comply with the legal obligation of identification).

Of the **219** applications for which it has been **resolved to commence proceedings**:

- a) in **120** cases, the proceedings have been closed: **114 due to voluntary removal of content or closure of the website** by those responsible or necessary collaborators and 4 due to the expiry of the procedure).
- b) in **96** cases there has been a **final resolution** by the S2CPI ordering the removal of the **unlawful content** or, in the most serious cases, the **suspension of the information society service**:
 - in **34** of the cases, the website held responsible has complied with the resolution and has removed the content or ceased its activity;

- in **38** other cases, the enforcement of suspension or blocking measures has been judicially authorised after failure to remove content;
- and in **2** of the cases, the Sub-Directorate General for Intellectual Property has been notified for processing as a **sanctioning procedure** and, finally, the imposition of a financial penalty for the commission of a very serious administrative infringement defined in Article 195.6 of the TRLPI has followed;
- During the fourth quarter of **2021**, 3 proposals for resolutions and **5 final resolutions** have been processed.
- In 2 of the cases, in addition to there being a resolution proposal from the Second Section, the JJCCs have intervened in relation to the authorisation of the summary precautionary measure introduced by Article 195.4 in fine of the TRLPI of Act 2/2019, of 1st March (See Section 5).

Forms of termination after the resolution to commence proceedings (archiving, or final termination with forced enforcement):



- a) It should be noted that, amongst the cases that have given rise to a resolution to initiate proceedings, some have been processed in accordance with Article 195.4 *in fine* of the TRLPI (summary precautionary measure foreseen for cases of non-compliance with the legal obligation of identification, see the following Section of this Bulletin).

In **2021**, in summary, there have been 9 initiation resolutions, 21 resolution proposals, and 18 final resolutions of withdrawal or suspension of the information society service.

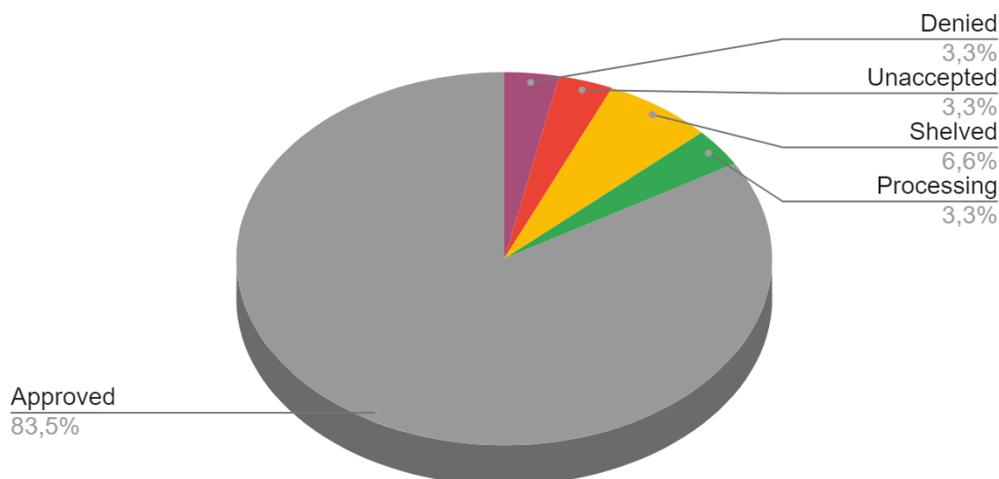
5. SUMMARY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE IN CASES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGAL OBLIGATION OF IDENTIFICATION

The processing of this type of summary precautionary measure (introduced in the TRLPI - Article 195.4 *in fine* - by Act 2/2019, of 1st March) began in February 2020 and allows the blocking of the infringing website, prior to the resolution to commence the safeguarding procedure, in cases where the website fails to comply with the legal obligation of identification (obligation established in Article 10 of Act 34/2002, of 11 July, on information society services and electronic commerce).

Since 2020, applications for **29** summary precautionary measures have been referred to the JJCC.

- **In the fourth quarter of 2021 9 of the 29 requested measures have been authorised for implementation.**
- One (the first one submitted to the JJCC) was denied in 2020.
- One was shelved due to the disappearance of the object in 2020.
- There is only one left as of 31 December 2021, being processed before the JJCC.

Applications by 195.4 in fine



6. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE DATA

To sum up, of the **738** applications submitted by 31th December 2021, **675** have been expressly resolved/finalised, that is to say, **91.48% of the total number of applications submitted.**



7. REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OF DOMAIN NAMES BY RED.ES:

Pursuant to the provisions of Points 1 and 5 of Section Thirteen ("*Rights and obligations arising from the assignment and maintenance of domain names*") of the National Plan for Internet domain names under the country code corresponding to Spain (.es), approved by Order ITC/1542/2005, of 19th May, the S2CPI has been requesting the public business entity Red.es to cancel the ".es" domain names of the reported websites in which the absence of identification data of those responsible for verifying their veracity and accuracy has been verified.

In total, 15 domain names have been cancelled by Red.es at the request of the S2CPI.

8. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INFRINGING WEBSITES THAT HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY S2CPI ACTIVITY

The data contained in the above tables of this Newsletter reflect the number of requests resolved, but do not show the actual number of websites infringing or participating in the infringing activities affected by the proceedings handled by the Second Section of the ICC, since almost all of the cases refer to two or more websites whose activity is therefore affected by the proceedings of the Second Section of the ICC.

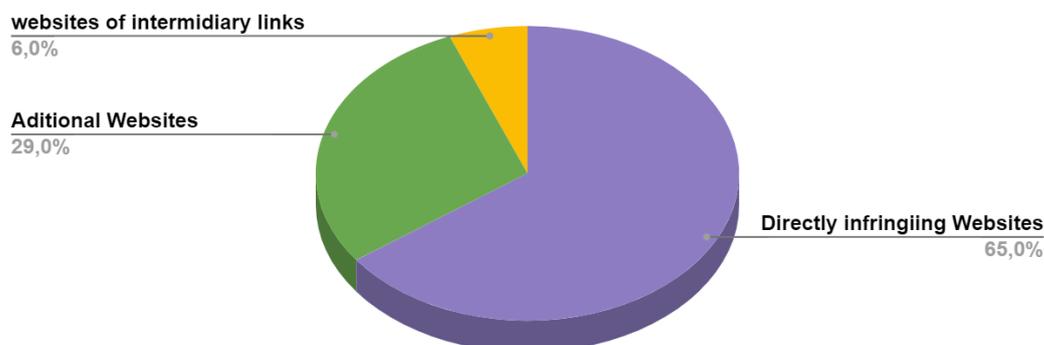
Indeed, based on the total number of websites affected, it is possible to provide the following data:

In the 219 cases in which there has been a resolution to commence proceedings since 2012, 412 websites infringing intellectual property rights have been affected:

- a) 375 websites considered to be responsible;
- b) 37 additional link sites initially notified as third- party intermediaries.

In the **155 cases of takedowns prior to the formal opening of the procedure**, **165 additional websites** have been affected and have removed the unlawfully offered content on numerous occasions after those responsible were aware that they had been identified by the S2CPI.

Websites affected by S2CPI





OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. AMENDMENT TO THE PROCEDURE FOR SAFEGUARDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT.

The amendments to TRLPI made by the *Ley 14/2021, de 11 de octubre, por la que se modifica el Real Decreto-ley 17/2020, de 5 de mayo, por el que se aprueban medidas de apoyo al sector cultural y de carácter tributario para hacer frente al impacto económico y social del COVID-2019*, en lo relativo al procedimiento de salvaguarda de los derechos de propiedad intelectual en Internet (articles 193, 195 y 196, mainly) bring, in general, the speeding-up of the procedure and its extension to a bigger number of cases focusing on adapting and working against technological advances in the practice of piracy.

Accordingly, the scope of application is extended to Internet protocol televisions (IPTV) and to those online services providers which enable the circumvention of the IPR protection.

The procedure that is started in defence of IPR, when the responsible of the information society services is not sufficiently identified in accordance to article 10.1.a) of *Ley 34/2002, de 11 julio, de servicios de la sociedad de la información y de comercio electrónico*, is considered an special procedure. That makes possible to initiate the procedure by the ordinary way and to avoid the obligation to ask the Court the summary precautionary measure, which created suspicion in administrative sectors in the digital environment and even in the State juridical services.

After this amendment, the application for the summary precautionary measure is no longer necessary previously to the approval of the resolution to commence the procedure for safeguarding. With this amendment the resolution proposal goes directly to the Court, once it has been approved by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission.

The procedure incorporates the following novelty: if the infringer does not remove the contents nor carries out statements to the agreement to commence after being notified to the interested parties, this agreement will become automatically a resolution which is sent to Court so that it authorizes the measures the IPS in that resolution have to develop.

In this respect, the article 122 bis of the *Ley de la Jurisdicción Contencioso-administrativa* is also modified, eliminating the need of an oral hearing when there're not claims by any of the parties, which speeds up significantly the procedure.

2. AWARENESS CAMPAIGN 2021.

The Ministry of Culture and Sports launched 17th September 2021 the awareness campaign 'Que no te roben la emoción' ('Don't let them steal your emotion') aimed at making young people aware against Internet piracy. It is part of the Plan 2021 of Publicity and Institutional Communication for General State Administration and it is boosted by the General Directorate for the Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation.

The initiative is aimed at raising awareness throughout young people about the importance of fully respect copyright in the digital environment and about the impact of its infringement.

The advertising campaign is being passed by Youtube, TikTok, Instagram and Spotify and it will run until 2nd November, with hashtag #StopPiratería. Its target is raising awareness and sensitizing about the importance of respect of copyright in the digital environment and the cultural, social and economic impact result of their infringement both for creators, editors, artists and producers ant for the economy in general.

In addition, it seeks to highlight the strengthening of the social and economic value that creation and artistic professions have thanks to copyright.

It also emphasizes rights and legal obligations related to access and spread of protected by copyright contents.

WEB: <https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/propiedadintelectual/que-no-te-roben-la-emocion.html>

TEXT INCLUDED IN THE INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITE:

“Protect culture.

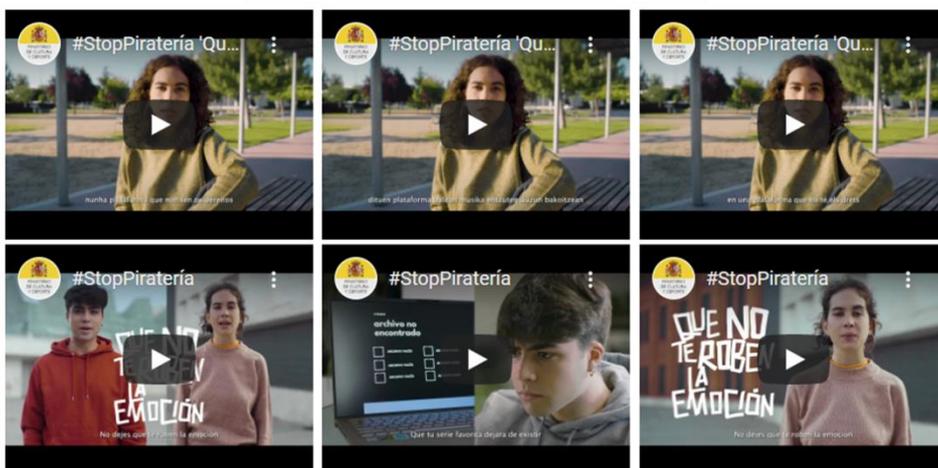
Don't let life lose emotion.

Behind every work, TV series, song, book, videogame... there are lots of professionals who have invested their talent and effort in making our lives more exciting. If we want to continue to enjoy culture we can't let their jobs been destroyed, we can't let than the incentive creation supposes be lost. Don't let creators disappear, don't let life lose emotion”.

IMAGES



VIDEOS



3. SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Minister of Culture and Sports, José Manuel Rodríguez Uribes, presided over the signing ceremony of a **Protocol to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights** on 8th April 2021, which took place at the Prado National Museum. The text had been promoted by the Ministry of Culture and Sports through the Directorate General for the Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation, and signed by the members of the Coalition of Creators and Content Industries, and the Spanish Association for Digitalisation (DigitalES), as well as the Eurona and Euskaltel groups.

Minister Rodríguez Uribes stressed that "proper protection of the rights of creators is a fundamental guarantee for the continued enjoyment of a rich, innovative, varied and fair cultural ecosystem".

Spain is, after Germany, Portugal and Denmark, the fourth country in the world to achieve such a voluntary code of conduct. Therefore, in the words of the Minister, it is "a historic, pioneering Protocol, built on consensus between Internet access operators and representatives of intellectual property rights holders, creators and content industries".

The Protocol is a milestone in self-regulation and a step forward both at European and international level, signed by 98% of the operators' share in Spain. "The Government is proud to place Spain at the forefront of the Member States that, through a voluntary code of conduct, promote self-regulation between the culture sector and the sector of telecommunications



operators", explained Rodríguez Uribes.

The overall purpose of the Protocol is to provide a comprehensive response to the efforts that both operators and creators are making to improve the enforcement of existing legislation on the protection of intellectual property rights by ensuring the effectiveness of judicial and administrative rulings that have declared a given digital service to be an infringer of copyright.

This text, which is the result of the sessions of the Working Table held between the parties involved, convened by the Directorate- General for the Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation since March 2020, seeks to foster dialogue for medium- and long-term self-regulation to help promote a legal digital offer of cultural content and reduce infringement of these rights.

The Protocol, which has been reviewed and favourably considered by the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC), shall be applicable to those websites whose infringement of intellectual property rights has been judicially declared, having adopted measures to interrupt the Internet access service, provided that certain conditions of repetition of the unlawful conduct are met.

In turn, the Protocol foresees the establishment of a Technical Committee in which the Ministry of Culture and Sport may intervene at the invitation of any of the parties.

From April to December 2021, the Technical Committee which represents the parts in the Protocol has submitted 32 queries (weekly most of the times) whose implementation after the answer of the General Direction of Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation, has affected 172 Internet domains which, in turn, were unfolded in 697 subdomains. All of them have been blocked preventing access to them from Spanish territory, by means of the Protocol application by the IPS. They have implemented the most adequate technical measures in every moment to avoid or reduce, significantly, in a real and effective way, access these infringing webs, which, in turn, has implied the impossibility to access millions of works (books, musical plays, videogames, audiovisual plays, etc.) that are protected by IP rights and have been illegally made available in those infringing web sites.

All of them are referred to contents of music, books and videogames, with a high volume of audience in our country. They're websites very harmful which made available hundreds of thousands of contents protected by intellectual property without their owners authorization.

4. WIPO ALERT

In August 2020, the Ministry of Culture and Sports joined the new global platform WIPO ALERT against cultural piracy by signing a Memorandum of Understanding.

This platform of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) allows the Ministry of Culture and Sports, as the Department responsible for copyright, to upload lists of websites that violate international regulations, as is already being done in other WIPO Member States that



have joined the project.

Spain is already including in these lists websites that have been declared infringers of rights by a final resolution of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI), through the administrative-judicial safeguard procedure, as set out in Article 195 of the Consolidated Text of the Intellectual Property Act (TRLPI), and with full respect for current data protection provisions.

The Ministry is uploading the updated lists to the WIPO ALERT platform on a quarterly basis, so that this information may be of interest to authorised users, mainly advertisers and advertising agencies to consult the platform that will thus be able to avoid hosting advertisements on infringing websites.

Within the framework of possible advertising self-regulation, this will help to prevent the financing of unlawful activities, with the consequent possible discredit and reputational damage to the advertised brand image, as the latter would be associated with unlawful activities.

Spain's first participation in the platform took place in 2020, with the inclusion of more than a hundred websites in WIPO ALERT.

WIPO ALERT is a secure platform, protected by several technical mechanisms so that only authorised persons can access it. The service it provides is free of charge to its users and to participating States.

5. AGREEMENT WITH THE LEAGUE ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT (2017)

Technology, when used by those who seek to break the law by destroying effort, wealth and job creation, must **be fought equally with technology and with the law itself**. To this end, collaboration was initiated with the Spanish National Professional Football League, through the signing of the ***Collaboration Agreement of 13th June 2017 between the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and the Spanish National Professional Football League, on the safeguarding of intellectual property rights in the digital environment*** (Official Gazette of 29th June 2017).

The Spanish Football League granted the then MECD a free, non-exclusive **licence to use the software developed by the League**, Lumière, specialised in the fight against IPR infringement, which made it possible to **reduce the duration of the procedure by months (in particular by reducing the preliminary investigation phase of the infringing websites)**. This *software* was installed on the equipment of the ICC Second Section Secretariat and is used by its staff, who are trained by the Spanish Football League.

The implementation of the two Agreements (the second one, signed 19th October 2021 and with validity up to 2025), which has not generated any new financial obligations for the Ministry or for taxpayers, is an example of how public-private partnerships can achieve results and synergies that would be impossible when both go their separate ways.



6.- SANCTIONING PROCEDURES FOR REPEATED NON-COMPLIANCE

Article 195.4 of the TRLPI classifies as a very serious administrative infringement, punishable by a fine of between EUR 150,001 and 600,000, the failure by the same information society service provider to comply with orders to remove content declared to be infringing intellectual property rights, as a result of final resolutions adopted by the Second Section of the ICC, from the second time that such failure occurs.

As of 30th June 2021, there have been two resolutions in sanctioning proceedings initiated against this very serious administrative infringement:

- By Resolution of 15th June 2018, the Minister of Culture and Sports imposed a fine of EUR 375,000 on the owner of the website www.x-caleta.com, along with ancillary measures of publicising and blocking (Official Gazette of 15th November 2018).
- On 7th October 2019, the Minister of Culture and Sports resolved the administrative sanctioning procedure against the owner of the website www.exvagos.com, for the commission of an administrative infringement classified as very serious, typified in Article 195.6 of the TRLPI. The administrative sanction consisted of a fine of EUR 400,000, the cessation of the website's activity for one year and the publication of the sanctioning resolution in the Official Gazette.

7.- WEB DOMAIN NAMES SUBJECT TO FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION

The Secretariat of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, a national collegiate body attached to the Sub-Directorate General for Intellectual Property, ensures that intellectual property rights are safeguarded against infringement by those responsible for information society services.

In this regard, the Secretariat of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission considers it appropriate to report on **the domain names of information society services in respect of which there has been a final resolution by the Second Section finding infringement of intellectual property rights**, in order to encourage and promote the adoption of **voluntary collaboration measures** by intermediary services, electronic payment services and advertising services in respect of these infringing services.

The publication of the domain names of the information society services in respect of which the Final Resolution of the Second Section has been handed down is compatible with *Act 15/1999, of 13th December, on the Protection of Personal Data*, since domain names "*are not personal data specifically protected by the Organic Act and its Implementing Regulations*", as stated in the Report of the State Attorney's Office of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, Report Exp. 17.0.917-MLF.

Likewise, the aforesaid report is based on the criteria expressed by the Data Protection Agency, the highest administrative authority in this sphere, when the State Attorney's Office concluded that this publication "*does not have the objective of linking the domain name to a specific, identified and*



identifiable natural person (...) but rather to implement the collaboration measures of intermediation services, electronic payment services or advertising services with respect to the services of the information society in relation to which the final resolution of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission has been handed down".

In this regard, it should be noted that the information society services in respect of which the Second Section of the ICC has issued a final resolution for the removal or blocking of content infringing intellectual property rights are as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------|--|
| 1. | www.vooxi.com | 74. | www.exvagos.club |
| 2. | www.equipo.gdn | 75. | www.exvagos.net |
| 3. | www.equipox.online | 76. | www.equipox.ovh |
| 4. | www.musicalcloud.es | 77. | www.todocvcd.com |
| 5. | www.musicalcloud.com | 78. | www.todocvcd.net |
| 6. | www.pordescargadirecta.com | 79. | www.x-caleta2.com |
| 7. | www.issuu.com | 80. | www.ultimoslanzamientos.com |
| 8. | www.freelibros.org | 81. | www.pordescargadirecta1.com |
| 9. | www.freelibros.com | 82. | www.harporfilm.com |
| 10. | www.freelibros.me | 83. | www.soymp3.org |
| 11. | www.dafenart.com | 84. | www.soymp3.net |
| 12. | www.pelis24.com | 85. | www.soymp3.live |
| 13. | www.pelis24.tv | 86. | www.emudesc.com |
| 14. | www.pelis24.live | 87. | www.grantorrent.com |
| 15. | www.newpelis24.com | 88. | www.grantorrent.net |
| 16. | www.pelis24.life | 89. | www.grantorrent.la |
| 17. | www.pelisespaña.site | 90. | www.grantorrent.cc |
| 18. | www.pelisespaña.club | 91. | www.grantorrent.eu |
| 19. | www.pelisespaña.life | 92. | www.ebookmundo.net |
| 20. | www.music-bazaar.com | 93. | www.ebookmundo.org |
| 21. | www.music-bazaar.pro | 94. | www.lacalleochotv.org |
| 22. | www.music-bazaar.biz | 95. | www.lectulandia.com |
| 23. | www.music-bazaar.net | 96. | www.lectulandia.cc |
| 24. | www.music-bazaar.movi | 97. | www.lectulandia.us |
| 25. | www.seriesflv.net | 98. | www.lomusical.org |
| 26. | www.genteflowmp3.com | 99. | www.lomusical.com |
| 27. | www.genteflowmp3.org | 100. | www.lomusical.com.co |
| 28. | www.genteflowmp3.me | 101. | www.lomusical.com.mx |
| 29. | www.genteflowmp3.tv | 102. | www.lomusical.com.do |
| 30. | www.genteflowmp3.one | 103. | www.booksmedicos.org |
| 31. | www.divxtotal.com | 104. | www.booksmedicos.me |
| 32. | www.x-caleta.com | 105. | www.divx-latino.com |
| 33. | www.harporfilm.es | 106. | www.music-bazaar.org |
| 34. | www.grantorrent.net | 107. | www.musicbazaar.mobi |
| 35. | www.grantorrent.com | 108. | www.exclusivedd.com |
| 36. | www.mp3xd.com | 109. | www.exclusivedd.net |
| 37. | www.fiuxy.com | 110. | www.exclusivedd.org |
| 38. | www.fiuxy.net | 111. | www.exdd.net |
| 39. | www.fiuxy.biz | 112. | www.goeur.eu |
| 40. | www.fiuxy.bz | 113. | www.goeur.cc |
| 41. | www.fiuxy.co | 114. | www.goeur.pub |
| 42. | www.fiuxy.eu | 115. | www.goeur.info |
| 43. | www.fiuxy.org | 116. | www.vercanalestv1.com |
| 44. | www.espaebook.com | 117. | www.mp3xd.com |



45.	www.espaebook.org	118.	www.radikal-gamez.net
46.	www.descargarmusica.me	119.	www.librosgeniales.com
47.	www.verdirecto.tv	120.	www.bajaepub.com
48.	www.espapdf.com	121.	www.bajaepubgratis.com
49.	www.espapdf.net	122.	www.lectulandia2.com
50.	www.elitetorrent.com	123.	www.lectulandia.eu
51.	www.elitetorrent.net	124.	www.lectulandia.co
52.	www.quedelibros.com	125.	www.grantorrentt.com
53.	www.tucinecom.com	126.	www.grantorrent.online
54.	www.multiestrenos.com	127.	www.mp3teca.com
55.	www.goear.com	128.	www.culturaparatodos.eu
56.	www.newpct.com	129.	http://www.libros4.com
57.	www.bajatodo.net	130.	https://www.libros4.net/
58.	www.bajatodo.xyz	131.	https://grantorrent.xyz
59.	www.cinefox.tv	132.	https://grantorrent.tech
60.	www.thepiratebay.se	133.	https://www.gratis-mp3s.net
61.	www.thepiratebay.org	134.	https://grantorrent.nl
62.	www.thepiratebay.net	135.	www.descargalibroxd.com
63.	www.thepiratebay.com	136.	www.lectulandia.me
64.	www.compralia.es	137.	www.lectulandia2.org
65.	www.peliculasonlineflv.net	138.	www.lectulandia.rock
66.	www.veocine.es	139.	www.lectulandia.top
67.	www.exvagos.com	140.	www.lectulandia.mobi
68.	www.exvagos.tv	141.	www.simp3s.app
69.	www.exvagos.pro	142.	www.simp3s.app
70.	www.exvagos.li	143.	www.forowarez.co
71.	www.exvagos.me	144.	www.yump3.kim
72.	www.exvagos.ovh	145.	https://www.elsolucionario.org/
73.	www.exvagos.uk	146.	https://todogamez.com/