Listing Requirements Lose IPO-Screening Functions: Evidence From The Emerging Growth Enterprise Market of China

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Listing Requirements Lose IPO-Screening Functions: Evidence from the Emerging Growth Enterprise Market of China

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Abstract

Using two multivariate regression models based on prior studies, this paper aims to examine whether the listing requirements of the GEMC are able to help the exchange to screen high quality IPO firms. It suggests that the approved IPO companies have better performances than failed ones, but listing requirements of the GEMC are unable to screen high quality issuers to go public, because the majority of listed companies performed poorly rather than better after their IPOs. This result is against previous findings that regard an IPO market as a screening device.

Keywords: listing requirements, IPO-screening functions, growth enterprise market, China

1. Introduction

Listing requirements, alternatively called listing standards, listing rules, or listing regulations, consist of two types of systems: original listing requirements and continued listing standards. This study concentrates on the original requirements for a company applying for its IPO. Exchanges usually have a wide variety of requirements for firms going public, including their revenue and profitability records, cash flow, public float, number of shareholders, market capitalization, underwriter’s qualification, and so on. Such rules tend to be more flexible depending on listing venue, and are fairly rigorous in some more reputable exchanges.

These financial characteristics of listing requirements are very important for the issuers, public investors, and exchanges. A reputational exchange acts as a vital role in verifying quality of IPO applicants through original listing standards (Simon, 1989; Doidge et al., 2004; Harris, 2006). This certification function not only is conducive for an exchange to maintain its reputation and market integrity (Carpentier et al., 2010), but also as a mechanism protects potential investors and shareholders from unqualified issuers (Coffee, 2001; Carpentier et al., 2010). Consequently, exchanges may benefit from their prestige and well-performed listings, and then attracts more high quality of listings. In light of this, exchanges should have strong incentives to screen and accept high quality of listing applicants who are expected to enhance the reputation and influence of the exchanges.

The Growth Enterprise Market of China (GEMC) as a regulator and governor has a duty to protect each participant involving into this market. As Table 1 indicates, the GEMC has the most stringent listing standards to investigate IPO cases. According to the listing standards, issuing candidates are required to submit an IPO prospectus containing their audited financial statements, when they apply for IPOs. Through their earnings records, these candidates manage to convince an exchange of their reasonable fundraising purposes. The exchange adopts the financial determinants to measure the earnings potential of candidates, and their survival time on the securities market, in order to choose sustainable projects or firms to go public (Fama & French, 2004).
Accordig to Tomas and Paul (2011), IPO markets act as a screening device can select potential firms to go public. Prior studies show that IPO firms in some Asian countries, such as Japan, Korea and Malaysia, perform better in the three-year post-IPO period (Kim et al., 1995; Paudyal et al., 1998). In light of these suggestions, I hypothesize that listing requirements of the GEMC are able to screen high quality issuers to go public, and stop unqualified ones from IPOs, and the post-issue performance of listed firms is better than their pre-issue performance. To do so, this study employs two regression models to examine the pre-IPO and post-IPO performances. According to the hypothesis, the post-IPO performances should be better than Post-IPO ones.

The results show that all IPO applicants met the minimum requirements, and the approved companies have better performances than failed ones. Unlike previous findings, the listing requirements of the GEMC are not helpful for select high quality IPO applicants to go public in a long run, because the listed firms underperformed within the last two years after their IPOs.

The significance of this study is extending prior literature on listing requirements of the Chinese IPO market. It is expect to exert potential impacts on policies and practices. Some IPO policies (including listing rules) for this new market are tentative and unsound, and need to be gradually modified and improved. This study provides the policy-makers with evidence to examine the feasibility and efficiency of the current listing requirements, so they are appropriately able to regulate the listing rules according to the empirical evidence.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 outlines analytical framework. Section 3 describes the data and analysis. Section 4 presents the results. Section 5 summarizes the study.

2. Research Design

2.1 Choices of Financial Determinants

This study investigates the financial variables of listing standards for the emerging IPO market. Although there are many uncertain variables impacting IPO assessment, this study focuses on the listing–requirement–specific determinants: fundraising amount (FA), net profit (NP), profit growth rate (PGR), business income (IN), income
growth rate (IGR) and net assets (NA).

These determinants are chosen due to two reasons. The GEMC has compulsory and rigorous requirements for them. Listing candidates in the market are subject to these minimum entry requirements, which are set out in the document ‘Provisional Administration Regulations for Initial Public Offerings in Growth Enterprise Market’ (PARIPO). This policy stipulates some primary and mandatory listing criteria to examine IPO cases. Therefore, these listing-requirement-based factors are the focal criteria that the IPO Committee consistently emphasizes.

Prior literature suggests these factors—net assets (Babich & Sobel, 2004), profits (Firth, 1998; Keasey & McGuinness, 1991), profit growth (Fischer, 2000; Pagano et al., 1998), are the most significant indicators to measure an IPO firm’s earnings capacity and potential, which are consequently the most reliable and convincing evidence for a successful listing application. As Firth (1997) suggested, the financial performances of listed firms can reflect their long-run market performances. In addition, Long (2014) has investigated that the three determinants along with fundraising amount are the principal factors influencing IPOs in the GEMC. I incorporate two new factors (IN and IGR) into this study.

2.2 Regression Models

Adopting an analytical framework based on Chen et al. (2000), I use the multivariate regression models to test my hypothesis. I define it as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PreP} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log \text{preNP} + \beta_2 \text{prePGR} + \beta_3 \log \text{preIN} + \beta_4 \text{preIGR} + \beta_5 \log \text{preNA} + \beta_6 \log \text{FA} \\
\text{PostP} &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \log \text{postNP} + \gamma_2 \text{postPGR} + \gamma_3 \log \text{postIN} + \gamma_4 \text{postIGR} + \gamma_5 \log \text{postNA} + \gamma_6 \log \text{MC}
\end{align*}
\]

Where,

- \(\text{PreP}\) stands for pre-IPO performance of a firm;
- \(\log \text{preNP}\) stands for the log of mean net profits before IPOs;
- \(\text{prePGR}\) is the mean growth rate of the net profits during the period;
- \(\log \text{preIN}\) is the log of mean business incomes before IPOs;
- \(\text{preIGR}\) is the mean growth rate of the incomes before IPOs;
- \(\log \text{preNA}\) is the log of mean net assets before IPOs;
- \(\log \text{FA}\) is the IPO fundraising amount.

- \(\text{PostP}\) stands for post-IPO performance of a firm;
- \(\log \text{postNP}\) stands for the log of mean net profits after IPOs;
- \(\text{postPGR}\) is the mean growth rate of the net profits during the period;
- \(\log \text{postIN}\) is the log of mean business incomes after IPOs;
- \(\text{postIGR}\) is the mean growth rate of the incomes after IPOs;
- \(\log \text{postNA}\) is the log of mean net assets after IPOs;
- \(\log \text{MC}\) is the market capitalization of a public firm’s shares.

According to my hypothesis, I can propose

\[\text{H}_0: \Delta \sum p = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \text{PreP}_n - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \text{PostP}_n < 0.\]
\[\text{H}_1: \Delta \sum p = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \text{PreP}_n - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \text{PostP}_n > 0.\]

3. Data and Analysis

3.1 Data

According to the listing procedures of China’s stock market, IPO firms have to apply for their IPO permission from the CSRC, and they have to specify their IPO-specific information in their IPO prospectus. The CSRC publishes those documents on its official website (www.csrc.gov.cn) for public investor’s reference. The panel data used for this study was collected from these IPO prospectuses of listing applicants. The CSRC examined 243 IPO applications from September 2009 to December 2010, 205 of which have been listed on the GEMC, 38 of which were rejected by the CSRC. The post-IPO data on the proposed variables in 2011 and 2012 was collected as well.

3.2 Descriptive Analysis

3.2.1 Industrial Distribution

Table 2 presents an overview of industrial distribution on the approved IPO cases. The most striking feature is
that manufacturing industry (advanced and traditional manufacture) dominates the emerging share market, with 62.13 percent (62 + 28 /243=62.13%) of approved firms and 32.9 percent (22.9%+10%) passing rate, which are almost 6 times and 4 times of the counterparts (with 10.7% and 8.2% respectively) of the followed industry – new materials. Thus, the GEMC is still a manufacture-oriented listing market. However, the new and technology-based industries have considerably limited number of applications (0 for both Astronautic & Aeronautic and Marine Engineering industries, 5 cases for both new energy and modern agriculture, and 17 for IT), and passing rate (2.1%, 2.1% and 7% respectively), but higher approval rate with 100 percent of industrial cases. China’s economy structure is dominated by manufacturing industry, but the government has been conducting a pilot scheme of economy structure transition from the source-consumed to the source-saved economy. This transition needs a long period to be accomplished. Thus, the traditional and source-consumed industries are still active with 17.1% of listed firms in this market.

(Traditional manufacture 28+ Civil Engineering 1+Food 3+General Service 2+Restricted Sectors 1) / 205=17.1%.

Table 2. Statistic of IPO approval by industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Shortlist</th>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>P.R. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Manufacture</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two High Sectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five New Sectors</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Materials</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Friendly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Energy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Agriculture</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astronautics &amp; Aeronautics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Engineering</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Manufacture</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Sectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Public utility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate &amp; Civil Engineering</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Industries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: a. P.R. (Passing Rate) = passing rate in total x passing rate of industrial cases.

3.2.2 Fulfillments of Listing Requirements

According to the provision 10 in the PARIP, it requires:

i) IPO candidates have consecutively been profitable in the last two years and the accumulated net profit amount was over RMB 10 million (1E7). Alternatively, the candidates just started to earn profit in the last year and their net profit was more than RMB 5 million, along with income of RMB 50 million in this year, plus over 30 percent of its annual growth rate in the last two years. In the Np segment of Table 3, the minimum figures for approved IPOs are 1.03E7 and 1.82E7 for the last two years respectively, which for failed ones are 1.23E7 and 1.69E7 during the period. All of them are greater than the listing requirement of the profit over RMB 10 million.

ii) IPO candidates possess net assets valuing at over RMB 20 million (2E7) in the last financial statement prior to IPOs, without outstanding deficits.

In the NA segment of Table 3, the minimum figure for the approved IPOs is 4.21E7, which is significantly greater than the requirement of net assets. The minimum one for failed firms is 5E7. Therefore, both kinds of companies have a great deal of assets beyond the listing requirements.
iii) The total share amount of IPO candidates is at least RMB 30 million (3E7) after going public. Apparently, all IPO firms have met this requirement. The minimum one is 2.00E8.

In each variable, the approved firms had outstanding performance. For example, the mean value of the NP is 5.53E7, which was far greater than the failed firms’ value 2.99E7. In terms of growth rate of income, this table indicates the vast majority of these applicants have significant income growth with mean rate over 30 percent, but only limited firms have negative increase. This may account for the fulfillment of listing requirements under term 10 in the PARIPO (e.g. firms just started to earn profit in the last year and its net profit was more than RMB 5 million, along with income of RMB 50 million in this year, plus over 30 percent of its annual growth rate in the last two years).

Table 3. Statistics of pre-IPO performances on failed and approved firms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Failed</th>
<th>Approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.84E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGR</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>1.38E7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>2.38E7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>1.23E7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGR</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.24E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>4.16E7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA (MC)</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore, all IPO candidates have met the minimum requirements of the financial determinants. Generally, the approved candidates had better performance than failed ones in these aspects.

3.3 Regression Model Analysis

Table 4. Results of multivariate regressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>B (Pre)</th>
<th>Coefficientsa</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>t-test for Equality of Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>γ (Pre)</td>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logIN</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>7.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGR</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>22.03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.82</td>
<td>-0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logNP</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>7.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGR</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>18.32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1.03</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logNA</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>2.621</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>6.476</td>
<td>7.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logFA</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(MC)</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td></td>
<td>-2.67</td>
<td>-2.28</td>
<td>-3.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td></td>
<td>.918b</td>
<td>.894a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>502.32b</td>
<td>303.22c</td>
<td></td>
<td>.000b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>24.77</td>
<td>23.97</td>
<td>41.02</td>
<td>38.69</td>
<td>33.696</td>
<td>31.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ P</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>7884.78</td>
<td>7795.43</td>
<td>-89.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: PreP, PostP.

b. Predictors: (Constant), logpreFA, pregIGR, logpreIN, logprePGR, logpreNA, logpreNP.

c. Predictors: (Constant), logpostMC, postIGR, logpostIN, postPGR,logpostNA, logpostNP.
Table 4 presents the results of multivariate regressions. The coefficient column shows that the variable $logNP$ has the most contributions by $B_{1.77}$ and $g_{1.58}$ to pre-IPO and post-IPO performances respectively. By contrast, the variable $logNA$ has the least contributions to the performances. In addition, all these determinants are positively related to the listed firms’ performances, because their coefficients are beyond zero. Moreover, $R^2_{0.918}$ and $0.894$ for the two models demonstrate that these proposed variables can comprehensively account for the performances. The $F$ values $502.32$ and $303.22$ clearly show that the collected sample data have perfect goodness to their population. The Sig values of these coefficients are at very significant level less $0.05$.

The left columns present the results of performance and post performance. The mean difference column indicates that these variables $logpostIN$ $(0.08)$, $IGR$ $(0.078)$, and $logpostNA$ $(1.48)$ perform better than pre-IPO counterparts. However, these listed firms have poor performances in $logNP$ and $PGR$ by $-0.606$ and $-0.122$ respectively. Meanwhile, a majority of market capitalization of shares decreases by $-0.407$. Generally, the total value $P$ drops by $-1.932$ in the majority of listed firms. The general post-IPO performance of these listed firms is worse than pre-IPO performance, because of $\Delta \sum P (-89.35) < 0$.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Industry Distribution

The GEMC is overwhelmingly dominated by manufacturing industry with $41.56$ percent (advanced manufacture $69 +$ traditional manufacture $32 / 243 = 41.56\%$), due to the context that China’s economy is in the transitional process of industrialization. In addition, this industry has overwhelming IPO approval rate $32.9\%$, almost $4$ times of the second approved industry. As a consequence, the GEMC like Chinese primary market is also a manufacture-dominated market.

In contrast, US sample by Kooli and Meknassi (2007) shows different patterns. During the period of $1985$ to $2005$, the IT-related industries dominated US IPO markets with $2061$ firms at $33.06$ percent of total successful IPOs, followed by the service-based sectors with $1593$ cases at $25.55$ percent. The manufacturing sector is the third one with $1394$ issuers.

In addition, the biomedicine (BL) industry is a booming and profitable new industry in China, so it deserves high approval rate $88.89$ percent. Followed by the environmentally friendly sector (EF), it is an emerging and fast-growing industry. As Dong and Michel (2012) suggested, IPOs from a growing industry are more likely to earn high return rate, and the industry growth is able to exert the largest economic impact on IPO long-run performance. My study confirms this viewpoint.

Therefore, the IPO approval rates vary across industry sectors. IPO firms achieve a successful listing application, apart from having good operating performances on their accounting indicators, they should be able to grasp the national macroeconomic direction, and keep pace with this macroeconomic tendency.

4.2 Fulfillments of Listing Requirements

Both approved and failed firms met the minimum requirements of net profit, net assets and fundraising amount. Apparently, the approved companies have better performances in these aspects than failed ones.

Profitability is reliable and significant evidence in signaling long-term performance after listing and potential returns of the issuing firms (Firth, 1998; Jain & Kini, 1994), and its growth potential is one of the deterministic factors of going public (Fischer, 2000).

In terms of growth rate of net profit, the IPO firms had better performance on their net profit growth than income growth, which is partly due to the fact that the GEMC, unlike the primary markets, is a profit-preferred rather than firm-size-based market.

4.3 Pre-IPO and Post-IPO Performances

These listed firms have not shown a general upward trend, because their post-performance is not better than their pre-performance. This trend is reflected in most determinants, such as NP, PGR, and FA. This is due to the fact that these listed firms spent their IPO fund on their NA to expand their market share, regardless NP and PGR. This is a very popular marketing strategy in the Chinese product market. This strategy directly leads to the increases in IN and IGR, but results in the decreases in NP and PGR. The value-based investors will exit from their portfolios when they find these firms’ profitability drops for a long run. Subsequently, the share prices of these firms drop, which consequently results in market capitalization drops as well.

Unlike IPO firms that perform better in the post-IPO period in other Asian stock markets, these GEMC listed firms do not present this good performance after their IPOs. As such, these results reject $H_0$: $\Delta \sum p = \sum_{n=1}^{k} PreP_n - \sum_{n=1}^{k} PostP_n < 0$, and accept $H_1$: $\Delta \sum p = \sum_{n=1}^{k} PreP_n - \sum_{n=1}^{k} PostP_n > 0$. The post-ante
characteristics perform worse than ex-ante ones. The poor performance of post-IPOs in the GEMC is due to the fact that the economic and political factors impact on post-issue performance across the Chinese financial market (Chen et al., 2000), because this market is dominated by the State-Owned Enterprises. If some political factors were included into my model, the results would be different.

5. Conclusion

This study employs multivariate regression models to measure the performances of listed firms on the emerging IPO market GEMC. Through investigating the pre-IPO and post-IPO performances, this study aims to detect whether the listing requirements help the exchange to choose potential firms to go public. The results show all IPO applicants met the minimum listing requirements of the GEMC, but these listed firms generally underperformed in the listing-requirement-based aspects.

In light of this finding, I conclude that the listing requirements of GEMC lose IPO-screening functions, they are unable to choose fast-growing and value-based firms to go public, they are also unlikely to prevent the poor quality firms from IPOs, due to a number of reasons, particularly the industrial-orientation. This limitation of the study is the short span of post-IPO data, it is difficult to measure the listed firms’ growth potentials based on the limited data. Thus, the further study will be conducted with a long span of data and some political determinants.

References


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