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Company & Products

Comprendium enlarges i2z solution family

Vienna - The GmbH Comprendium Austria (http://www.comprendium.com) introduced a new module for the i2z enterprise content management framework, the system Monitoring solution of i2z Watchguard. All connected content structures, as well as complete IT landscapes can be controlled in a now businesswide way. So the task of i2z Watchguard is to safeguard the availability of electronically stored information and documents and to exclude failure rates and data losses. (CM)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

After the Comprendium group, at last handles in the newsletter 20040903, new has formed (Comprendium Lingua

with the translation software, Comprendium technologies with the new ECM platform of i2z and Comprendium DMS with the InfoStore product as core technology), it was now time, to put something also product-sided on the part of Comprendium technologies. A modern architecture alone does not suffice yet. In the portfolio of Comprendium are missing a line of modules that one needs in order to become the claim on a complete ECM suite just. With the new module Watchguard Comprendium aims at two aspects: on the other hand on the one hand to facilitate the check of the system to offer functionality that is essential for Compliance- and revision safety requirements. Certain Redundanzen with standard-Monitoring-systems can not be avoided in this case. To what extent WatchGuard constructs also records and journals of the document-relevant transactions and is archived still open. (Kff)

DocuPortal announces DocuPortal.NET version 2005

Bremen - Docuportal (http://www.docuportal.de) a new version of their groupware and document management system with the same name with which particularly the improved integration ability into existing IT infrastructures was worked on announced. So the web service interface new, being based on standardized records (SOAP) is supposed to facilitate the direct interrogation of contents as XML for the fabrication in other applications. The new version 2005 will be available probably in the third quarter 2005. (FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

With the new release DocuPortal attempts, at last handles in the newsletter 20040722 that it up to now rather isolated more simply to integrate independent solution in other environments. DocuPortal decided here for SOAP and backs on XML. In addition the relief comes from authorization systems of ADS about LDAP as well as the use. Some further complements in the field of the presentations, the workflow's and a Chat module round the new release from. Whether the already announced archive system interface is already component of the new releases, is rather doubtful. DocuPortal covers with his functional scope a line of basic technologies that give from collaboration about document management and content management up to Business Process Management. DocuPortal is restricted to the essential functions and avoids the overhead of other great systems. After all DocuPortal has his strategy, all functions only about a browser without providing specific Applets, ActiveX, for Java applications or DHTML, kept up also with the new version. (Kff)

EMC and SAP co-operate for ILM-strategies

Schwalbach/Taunus - In Connection with the international customer conference of EMC (http://www.emc.com) and SAP (http://www.sap.com) both enterprises announced, solutions matched with each other and service's to develop, through which SAP customers can turn over

their ILM information lifecycle management strategies. Solutions as "EMC Archiving for SAP with Documentum", as well as "EMC Monitoring performance and Optimization for SAP" were presented for this purpose. (CM)

⊩ PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

The cooperation of SAP, at last handles in the newsletter 20040617, with EMC, at last handles in the newsletter 20050404, does not come unexpectedly. The combination of EMC Centera with SAP becomes already longer time than alternative to the traditional archiving with independent, classical archiving systems promotet. The approach of the new cooperation exceeds that, there now also Documentum modules, at least in parts, to be supposed to fill gaps in the SAP portfolio in the storeroom management. Which EMC and Documentum modules are used, remained in the announcement open. A genuine archiving does not offer Documentum - here Documentum even with archiving systems must be combined. Business Process Management and to suit to records management of Documentum rather in the competition with the corresponding SAP products. The previous archiving system partners of SAP will not see this with joy. After all it offers this alliance SAP to treaty]> lifecycle management information increasingly now also under the principle idea. *(OCH)*

Filenet and Hitachi with common ECM solution

Dreieich-Buchschlag - System Hitachi Data (http://www.hds.com) and Filenet (http://www.filenet.com) will offer effective immediately a common solution to the retention, protection and administration of sensitive databases. The solution is based on storage systems of system Hitachi Data and integrated the Hitachi data retention utility software with the ECM platform FileNet P8. His newest FileNet P8-Version 3.5 with the CFS Content Federation Services that it is supposed to allow the user to integrate the functionality of the FileNet P8 ECM platform with numerous other content Repositories had presented FileNet first kuerzlich. (FH/CM)

⊩ PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

In the market for ILM information lifecycle management are to observe strong modifications. Especially the archiving-providers who do not have any own Softwaredivison comparably with IBM or EMC are on partnerships dependent in order to rearm their archiving-portfolio for a short period of time. Hitachi had already gotten together in Punkto ILM and e-mail archiving in the past with different partners, as for example IXOS. Now FileNet appears as a new partner with his comprehensive platform to P8. Here FileNet comes, at last handles in the newsletter 20040817, too good that meanwhile with CFS Content Federation Services a module was created, that different Repositories comprehensively opens up and that different Repositories manages. That of PROJECT CONSULT gives that to one to FileNet already 2001 postulated basic requirements onto ECM, a homogene-ous, comprehensive and independently usable "federated Repository". Many of the rivals of FileNet are not here yet so far. Therefore FileNet might not be difficult either, the basic software of Hitachi, to integrate at last handles in the newsletter 20031117, and the Hitachi hardware. Which effects has this onto existing co-operations as for example with OpenText, is not known yet. *(Kff)*

Multi-support on the German market iSeries

Hamburg - That Danish multi-support (http://www.multiarchive.de) environment does the life heavily to the still existing competitors in the iSeries. Multi-support of clear market leaders is in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland and has to become this set to the goal also to 2008 in Germany. Emphases of MultiArchive are particularly the integration of the functions DMS into existing utilization on the IBM iSeries, as well as the Lotus Notes field. In addition to the two accessibility, all usual PC products, as Microsoft, can be bound into the automatized concept. (CM)

⊩ PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

Multi-support puts on a niche which only still few providers concentrate on in Germany. The AS400-Welt is still widely used and just here it lacks in the middle class at practical DRT solutions. With MultiArchive the scanning enterprise, archiving, offers Office and Lotus Notes-integration as well as an approach-wise workflow to document management, COLD. Join specialized solution packages as the incoming invoice capture. Next to IBM i5OS also Windows, Linux and different Unix-derivates are supported. Multi-support chose, however, purposefully the iSeries-market for their entry into the German market since here fast successes can be achieved. *(Kff)*

LCI and neeb & partner integrate automatic classification in Documentum

Freiburg - The classification and extraction solution Comprend of LCI (http://www.lci-software.de) is, after the common development with neeb&partner (http://www.neeb-gmbh.de), effective immediately as an integrated module for the content management system Documentum of EMC (http://www.emc.com) available. This is the first known solution for automatic and learning classification and extraction which works directly on the database Documentum and manages without additional external control. LCI was supported in the development by neeb&partner. LCI Information Capture Services (ICS) is supposed to classify any kind of documents (structured, non-structured or in a half way structured) and to be able to extract information from that. So for example scanned documents are supposed to be used just the same as bills or also E-Mails in order to store it then as XML-structure. (FH/MHH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

LCI is a German, technologically based enterprise that on systems learning the development for the optimization of various business processes and the field data analysis was focused very much. Although the enterprise can credit already more than 150 installations worldwide, it is known to little in Germany up to now. The component approach aims at provider just the same from ECM suites as also end users do. The integration with Documentum is an important step for LCI in the market for classification solutions fought, to grab feet. *(MHH)*

Markets & Trends

Companies and product incorporation in the DRT-market since 1999

Is philosophized about that a lot, whether the market consolidates for document technologies or not. PROJECT CONSULT thinks that the market consolidates and indeed in the sense of the concentration on some tall providers that incorporate components more and more into their suites. Of course also many smaller, new companies grow again. These have to achieve, however, another strong market coverage to few chances. The good, innovative newcomers are **1999**

bought up in the ideal case quickly. The middle class of the providers orientates himself again since he can not win the race around complete suite-offers. Specialization or solution business, alliances and buying up, determine the scene here. Also in the second half of the year some onto Mergern&Acquisitions and the provider landscape will change again Project-Consult-Marktübersicht(see).

So that the reader itself can make itself a picture, we put together a line in the following survey from Mergern in the DRT-sector (April 2005 stood). The list does not raise any claim to completeness. It begins in the year 1999 with the first appearance of the PROJECT CONSULT Newsletter. In the right column you find the links onto the corresponding comments. At "Mergern among equal ones" we presented the company into company" "Taken over" to the column which was found at the market later still. In the column "Product category" the product emphases of the company taken over that complemented the portfolio of the "company" taking over are found. The short cuts are performed in the legend at the end of the table.

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	OpenText	LAVA	Col	
	Sun	iPlanet	Portal	
	Adobe	GoLive	Writeable control memory	
	Data product	Sovreign Hill	RM	
	Plasmon	Philips LMS	Sto	
February	Hummingbird	PC DOCS	DM	
	Brio	Scribe	Portal	
March	Interleaf	Texcel	CM	
April	Lotus	Onestone	WF	
	Alpnet	EP Electronic Publishing	CM	
May	Alpnet	Stork	CM	
June	IntraWare	Per Urbis	CM	
	Lernout & Hauspie	BTG		
	Seacrest	Imagen	DM	
July	Macromedia	Elemental	Writeable control memory	
	Vignette	Diffusion	Out	
	SER	Macrosoft	DM, Arc	
	Dicom	Kofax	Cap	19990820
	Plasmon	Cygnet	Sto	
August	ANACOMP	Begin	DM	19991008
	OpenText	PSSoftware	RM	
	Open Market	FutureTense	CM	

	Interwoven	Lexington	Writeable control memory	
	OpenText	Microstar	DM	
September	TSI	Novera	CM	
	Engage	AdKnowledge	KM	
	Intranet Solutions	infoAccess	CM	
	Razorfish	i-cube	Writeable control memory	
October	Cascade	MidSystem Technology	CM	
	Enigma	Inso	CM	
November	PSi	NSM Jukebox	Sto	19991112
	CE	TREEV	DM, Arc, WF	19991126
	Tumbleweed	WorldTalk	Klass	
	TSC	CourseNet	KM	
	Critical Path	DocSpace	DM, Col	
	Tibco	Inconcert	WF	
December	SER	CSE	WF	
	EASY	Zeres	Klass	19991217

2000

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	Thiel Logistik	Ley	WF	20000114
	Scansoft	Caere	Cap	
	Broadvision	Interleaf	CM	
	CE	BOO	DM, Col	20000114
	TRIA	eDoc	DM	20000114
	SER	EIS	Klass	20000128
	Vignette	DataSage	CM	
February	Softmatic	Information systems CRR	DM	20000215
	CE	Insiders in THE	Klass	20000307
	FlyPaper.com	TeamSpace	Col	
	Iona	Watershed	CM	
	Gauss	Magellan	DM	
March	Allaire	Open Sesame	CM	
	Hummingbird	Head slide moon	DM	
May	Small service	DataSec	Arc	20000508
	WebMethods	Active Software	Writeable control memory	
	Vignette	OnDisplay	CM	
June	Sun Microsystems	Forté	Sto	20000620
	StarBase	Genitor	Col, writeable control memory	
	Engage	MediaBridge	CM	
	Macro4	Viewpoint	DM	
	Macro4	ISI	DM	
July	Interwoven	Neonyoyo	Writeable control memory	

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
	Blues clays	Arjuna	CM	
August	Dicom	PDS S.r.l.	Sto	20000817
	Critical Path	Peer Logic		20000817
	Intershop	Subotnic	Writeable control memory	
	Accrue	Pilot		
	Tibco	Extensibility	CM	
	Adobe	Glassbook		
October	Ligos	Sequoia	DM	
	HP	Blues clays	CM	
	Interwoven	Ajuba	CM	
	Interwoven	Metacode	Klass	
	OpenText	BlueBird	Arc, DM, WF	
November	Eastman Kodak	Bell & Howell	Cap	20001124
	SoftSquad	ADEi	CM	
	Limited company software	SAGA	CM	
	OpenText	LeadingSide	KM	

2001

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	Logica	pdv	Arc	20010120
	CE	Treev	DM, Arc, WF	
	NextPage	NetLens	Klass	
	Macromedia	Allaire	Writeable control memory	
	Merant	NetObjects	CM	
	March	MainSource	CM	
	GFT	ACS Systemberatung	Arc, DM	
February	Open Pages	Viveca	CM	
	divine	SageMaker	Portal	
	StarBase	Worldweb.net	CM	
	iSyndicate	Cure ion	CM	
	Iona	Netfish	Writeable control memory	
	Iona	OOC		
March	CE	SoftMatic	DM	20010329
	Vitria	XML Solutions	CM	
	OTG	Smart Storage	Sto	20010508
	SAP	Top animal	Portal	20010419
April	IBM	Informix	DB	20010508
	FOCUS Digital	HEXMAC	Writeable control memory	
	SAP	TopTier	Portal	
	EMC	FilePool	Sto	
	Microsoft	PlaceWare	Col	
May	Microsoft	Ncompass rennet's	Writeable control memory	

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
June	OTG	Smart Storage	Sto	20010607
	CSC	RecordsCenter	RM	
July	Corel	SoftSquad	CM	
	Hummingbird	Peopledoc	Col	
	Intranet Solutions	RESoft	CM	
	OTG	UniTree	Sto	
August	Artesia	TeamToolz	Writeable control memory	
	Cocomore	4Content	Writeable control memory	
	divine	Open Market	CM	
	eiStream	ViewStar	DM, Arc, WF	20011002
September	divine	Eprise	Writeable control memory	
	IteSoft	HRH Business Technology	Cap	
October	daa	Autodigit	DM, Arc	20011029
	Netegrity	DataChannel	Portal	
	WebCom	Compelis	CM	
November	Pitney Bowes	Danka	DM	
December	OpenShop	USU	KM	20011218
	divine	Eprise Corporation	Writeable control memory	
	windream	A.I.S.	Arc	20020211
	Documentum	Bulldog	DAM	
	InoData	Isigen	CM	
	TopicalNet	TeraLytics	Klass	
	Adobe	Fotiva	DAM	

2002

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	IBM	CrossWorlds	Coll	
	SDL	Language Partners		
	Documentum	Boxcar	Writeable control memory	
	Peoplesoft	Annuncio	Writeable control memory	20020121
	Mediagrif	Flow system's	WF	
	divine	Northern Light	DB	
March	Semio	Kalepa Networks	Klass	
	divine	Delano	CM	
	Adobe	Accelio	DM, WF	20020305
	AlgoVision	LuraTech		20020327
	Sun Microsystems	Clustra Systems	Sto	
	Interwoven	XYZFind	Klass	
April	FileNet	eGrail	Writeable control memory	20020422
	LingoMotors	FocusEngine	Klass	

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
	Stellent	Kinecta	CM	
May	IDS Scher	Seco	WF	20020521
	Legato	OTG	Arc	
	Intelliseek	Coreintellect	Klass	
June	GmbH Insiders	Limited company Insiders	Klass	20020611
	Novell	Silverstream	Writeable control memory	
July	Inktomi	Quiver	DB	
	XML Global	VertaPort	CM	
August	Captiva	ActionPoint	Cap	20020805
	WebVersa	Semio		
September	Protege	Voquette	Klass	
	IBM	TrelliSoft	Sto	
	IBM	Holosofx	BPM	
October	Avid	iKnowledge	KM	
	MediaSurface	Reef	Writeable control memory	
	Progress	eXcelon	Writeable control memory	
	Borland	Star cousin	DECIBEL, WRITEABLE CONTROL MEMORY	
	Mobius	Cytura	Writeable control memory	
November	Documentum	TrueArc	RM	20021119
	IBM	Tarian	RM	20021119
	Verity	Inktomi	DB	20021119
	Transflow	Weaver services data	WF	
December	Vignette	Epicentric	Portal	
	Documentum	eRoom	Col	
	Translations.com	Convey		
	IBM	Rational		

2003

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	Ixos	Obtree	Writeable control memory	20030219
	Ixos	PowerWork	WF	20030219
	Transflow	COSA-product	WF	20030219
	Open Text	Eloquent	Writeable control memory	20030122
	Macromedia	Presedia		
February	OpenText	Corechange	Portal	
March	BMC Software	IT's master	DM	20030328
	iUpload	WebPartz	Writeable control memory	
	Hummingbird	LegalKey	RM	

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
	Stellent	Assets IQ	KM	
	SER	VorTecs		
April	FileNet	Shana	Writeable control memory	
	Google	Applied Semantics	Klass	
	Kofax (Dicom)	Mohomine	Klass	
May	FatWire	divine	CM	
	SDL	Lomac		
	Netsol	Altvia	KM, CM	
June	IBM	Aptrix	Writeable control memory	
	e-media	Viatx	CM	
July	EMC	Legato	Sto, Arc	
	Hummingbird	Kramer,Lee&Assoc.	RM	
	Actuate	Nimble	DB	
	Hummingbird	System Valid Information	RM	20030710
	Objects business	Chrystal Decisions	BPM	
	Hyperion	Brio	BPM	
	WAVE	B-media	CM	
	Interwoven	MediaBin	DAM	20030710
	eMotion	ArtMachine	DAM	
August	Interwoven	In-Manages	Col, DM	20031215
	OpenText	Gauss	DM, WRITEABLE CONTROL MEMORY	20030903
	JDA	Engage	DAM	
	Autonomy	Virage	Klass	20030807
	Mercury	Kintana	DM, WF	
	Stellent	Ancept	DAM	
September	Versant	Poet	DB	
	Xenos	XML Global Technologies	CM	20030929
	Vignette	Intraspect	CM	
	eiStream	Lexign	DM, WF	
October	OpenText	Ixos	DM, Arc, writeable control memory, WF	20031021
	EMC	Documentum	ECM, RM, DM WRITEABLE CONTROL MEMORY, DAM	20031021
	OpenText	EGovernment SER	WF	20031117
	IBM	CrossAccess	Col	20031021
December	EMC	OuterBay	CM	20040121
	EMC	Vmware		
	IBM	Green Pasture	DM	20040219

2004

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	Stellent	Optika	DM, Arc, WF	20040121
	Verity	Cardiff	Cap	20040219
	VERITAS	Ejasent	Sto	20040121
	Comergent	Sections system's	RM	
	Interwoven	Component Insights		
	Captiva	ADP Context	Cap	20040219
February	Blow radius	XmetaL	Coll, CM	
	HP	Triaton	DM	20040315
	eiStream	Identitech	BPM	20040219
March	Seeburger	Freeformation	Klass	
	Documentum	AskOnce	DB	20040415
	Vignette	Tower Technologies	DM, Arc	20040219
	System beta's	Small service	Cap, Arc	20040415
	Documentum	AskOnce	DB	20040415
	Click Commerce	Webridge	Portal	
	IBM	Trigo		
April	Sybase	Dejima	DB	
	Mobius	eManage	DM, Arc, RM	20040512
	TIBCO	Staffware	WF	20040512
	Serena	Merant	WRITEABLE CONTROL MEMORY, CM	20040415
	Onyx	Visuale	BPM	
	Microsoft	ActiveViews	Out	
	Thales	Arisem	KM	
May	Adobe	Q-link	BPM	
	Plasmon	RaidTec	Sto	20040512
	Sohu.com	G. Feel	DAM, WRITEABLE CONTROL MEMORY	
	SunGard	Octigon	Writeable control memory	
June	Silkroad	Pendulab	DAM	
	Immedius	Vektas	KM	
July	SAP	A2i	CM	
	Microsoft	Lookout	DB	
	IBM	AlphaBlox	BPM	
	Veritas	Invio	BPM	
August	Veritas	KVS	Arc	20040903
	Documentum	Dolphin	DM	
	OpenText	Artesia	DAM	20040817
	Pitney Bowes	Group 1	Arc	20040817
	Interwoven	Software Intelligence	RM	20040817
	ATG	Primus	KM	
	Optio	VertiSoft	Out	
September	IBM	Venetica	DM	20040903
	OpenText	Quest	Out	

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
	Agfa	ProImage	WF	
	ArtiSoft	Vertical Networks	KM	
	OpenText	Sight-plus	DB	
October	Arbortext	Advent	CM	
	Infotrieve	LabVelocity	Writeable control memory	
	Captaris	IMR	Cap, Arc, DM, WF	
	IBM	Trigo		
	Scanvec Amiable	Treved	WF	
	Corel	Jasc		
November	Certina Holding	COI	DM, Arc, Klass, WF	20041217
	Dicom	NeuraScript	WF	
	SideScape	Imidio	Coll	
	Xyleme	Novizio	CM	
December	Adobe	OKYZ		
	Readsoft	Consit Development	DB	
	i-flex	SRA	WF, DM	

2005

Month	Company	Company taken over	Product category	Newsletter
January	Pironet	Imperia	Writeable control memory	20050309
	Hyperion	Razza Solutions	BPM	
	Verity	Dralasoft	WF	20050125
February	Pironet	Cataloom	DAM	
	Autonomy	Ncorp	Klass	
	WebSideStory	Atomz	Writeable control memory	
	Global 360	Cape Visions	BPM	
	Agile ones	Cimmetry	Col	
March	Microsoft	Groove	Col	
	IBM	Ascential		
	Apple	SchemaSoft	WF	
	ASG	Cypress	Out	
	Carefree	Arrow	RM	
	ArchivesOne	Sterling	RM	
	Talisma	KnowledgeBase.net	KM	
April	MediaSurface	Class-Act	Writeable control memory	
	Autonomy	eTalk		
	Symantec	Veritas	Sto, Arc, ILM	
	Adobe	Macromedia		20050504
	Tibco	ObjectStar		
	VillageEDOCS	Purposeful ion's	DM, Arc	
May	Captiva	SWT	Cap, DM	

(CM)

Trade Fairs & Congresses

GDPdU year conference 2005 review

Four years after the appearance of the GDPdU the topic is ever electronic tax audit more currently then. The this year's GDPdU year conference of audicon (http://www.audicon.net) and Ernst&Young (http://www.ey.com) was completely booked up. An interestingly mixed public became accustomed to Cologne, Munich, Mannheim and Hamburg. Not only employees of enterprises which must occupy themselves with the topic directly, but also tax accountants, accountant, auditors and other employees of the tax authorities wanted to find themselves out of the current state. Some companies had appeared now together with their responsible auditors although one bewared to make this be become manifest. Cooperation between taxpayer and tax authorities was then also one of the basic tenors of the event.

In their introducing lecture the specialists went from Ernst&Young, under that York Zoellkau and Otto-Ferdinand Graf Kerssenbrock, onto the current state of the implementation a. They made clearly that meanwhile increased digital management occurs. These concern in this case also data which lie before that in strength-stepping of the GDPdU. It is not therefore sufficient to concentrate on the current data there also yet not examined data of the digital tax audit are subjected. They referred in this case to lapses of the past being only very much hardly subsequently to be repaired. The training of the auditors strides ahead so that through that the electronic tax audit shortly becomes the normal case. Also it was proved that all three access modes are used in combination. Indeed the examination subject did not change, however, the examination depth. Instead of random samples all data can be evaluated now and considered in their course of events connection. The reference was important, that also over the 10 Year Long storage time, when procedures are pending, data are needed. Crucially it was said that the storage times reduces and a greater chronological proximity of the examination to the examination period is necessary in order to restrict the loads of the economy through the software landscape changing quickly. The later a digital audit occurs, the greater the danger that through that the joined expenditure becomes disproportionate is. The GDPdU must be considered in this case as a component of the risk management and within the framework of general Compliancedemands. In the focus of digital tax audits wages taxis, sales tax and settlement prices currently lie. Latter topics formed then also the emphases of two more lectures of Ernst&Young on the environment of the GDPdU. In the lecture on the problems of the sales tax it became clear that considerable risks also of fiscal

kind can lie here if this is calculated erroneously. The topic of settlement prices and settlement price documentation exceeds already the GDPdU through the amountowd|lot]> of the detailed demands and is furthermore punishment-armored. Both topics lie therefore in the focus of the digital tax audit, since a considerable tax loss arises through sales tax roundabouts and can be postponed through settlement prices taxreducing profits.

Dr. Ulrich Kampffmeyer of PROJECT CONSULT reported GDPdU and electronic archiving on the topic. It made now at the beginning clearly that the archiving topic before, when one does not hold the tax-relevant data in which they arose initially and were managed anymore into the system, does not come to the carrying. GDPdU-conformity is not a product quality, but it must be made individually in every enterprise. With Respect to the electronic archiving of tax-relevant data Kampffmeyer stated that already before the delivery of the data of their completeness, correctness and readability guaranteed must be. Fully he paid attention to the use of independent tools since an archiving system itself does not have to have any readability in the sense of the GDPdU. With Respect to the backup of the longterm readability there are different approaches, of the "technique-museum", the playing back of archived data into the runtime system, up to independent evaluation tools and the product IDEA which is used by the auditors themselves. With Respect to the archiving he sees than only goal-leading the approach of an independent evaluation tool that guarantees that one qualitatively and quantitatively equivalent readability. For this purpose it, however, it is necessary already before the archiving to check this by means of IDEA. Exemplarily for the functionality of archiving systems it reached the topics authorization system and listing on. The authorization system must be like this laid out, that it uses roles on a long-term basis stable and independent of the contemporary organization. The listing as a proof of the completeness and unchanged retention becomes also from the viewpoint of new EU- and OECD handicaps increasingly more important. In this connection also the procedure documentation gains an increasingly greater importanceaning]> after GoBS. Anyway the handicaps can be derived for the archiving not from the GDPdU, but from HGB, AO and GoBS. On that base also the definition of the term "Audit-proof archiving" of Drs. Kampffmeyer and the "10 basic principles of the electronic archiving of the technical organization VOI. The GoBS itself is currently revised and the FAIT ERS 3 on the same topic in vote is parallel from the institute of the accountants (http://www.project-consult.net). As a closing of his lecture it illustrated Kampffmeyer that the GDPdU must not be considered insulated but within the framework of general Compliance demands. The legisla-

tor adapts laws and regulations to the demands of the electronic world more and more. Therefore further Compliance-demands are to be reckoned on national and international tier. The topic is apparently still underestimated, however, in Germany. While in the USA for example through the Sarbanes-Oxley-Act clear responsibility and Draconian punishments are threatening, the documentation topic of the business activity is valid in electronic form in Germany, still as lower-level and "unnecessary costs generating". Kampffmeyer concluded with the Bonmot that "actually one" must be "the tax authorities that forces the enterprises to occupy at last once seriously with the important topic archiving and enterprise content management" thankful.

The great interest in the this year's GDPdU year conference was based certainly also on the two customer lectures which described the implementation of the GDPdU-demands actually. Thicket Jacobfeuerborn reported about those ones at the Miele & Cie. KG (http://www.miele.de) audit carried out. In a complex environment with SAP- and other systems must the data of older examination years processes and to be made accessible. A complete punchthrough onto the SAP-systems by means of SE16 or SA38 did not come into consideration by any means in this case. Also DART was rejected as a possible option. At the Miele an own job on which only the SAP tester section SAP_AUDITOR_TAX (445148) was not installed, but was established including the evaluation program IDEA was installed in narrow vote with the auditor. The requested data were provided not on a storage medium, but directly in a list, accessible to the tester. With the topic old data was chosen a cunning-based approach. His representation with numerous Screenshots which the list and the evaluation of the data clarified underpinned thicket Jacobfeuerborn. Even if in this project all demands were not met to the GDPdU verbally for the old data, an acceptable solution could be found through the cooperation with the tax authorities.

Even if near the DZ-bank yet no examination has occurred, the key is also here near the narrow vote with the auditor previously. Herbert Reschke, manager for the GDPdU solution of the DZ bank (http://www.dzbank.de), that as a central institute to the group the Nation- and heard agricultural cooperative banks reported, fully about the project of several years. At the beginning a systematical investigation of all systems in which tax-relevant data arise or there are stood. At that far more than 100 relevant systems were determined and understood in a database. This database is maintained now continuously since always new software is used through the continuous software adaptation in the enterprise. After a prioritization at first 14 central systems became, under that several SAP components as especially GDPdU-relevantly being

prioritized. Other systems are supposed to be made GDPdU-apt first to late suksessive. In the project several approaches were examined, To Play Back DataWarehouse, DART, parallel system, under that into the productive system u.a.. Considering the special confidentiality of customer data an independent approach was chosen then, however. The relevant data are extracted, validated and stopped then into a specific "data budget". This stores the data evaluably. TDS SAP-Connect was used for the import into the data budget, as a data storage component AIS TAX-Mart. Together with IDEA this data budget offers all required possibilities of the readability including the creation of storage medium. Due to the large data sets a pure IDEA-use was not possible, but a kind required "evaluable archive", that is an independent software which facilitates the evaluation of the archived data independently of the initial system. Clear became from the project, that a continuous care and Nachhaltung necessary is in order to reproach for new software, evaluations, interfaces and formats evaluably. Here the disconnection plays of course an important role from old systems.

The topic "Disconnection of old systems" corresponding also subject of the lecture of Axel Zimmermann, audicon (http://www.audicon.net) Audicon introduced for that their TaxMart solution that imports the steuerlich relevant data and reproaches for the steuerlich relevant data evaluably. As already the approaches showed from Miele and the DZ-bank, this principle is the apparently only economically justifiable way in order to switch off systems. Especially older, proprietary systems do not supply the data in evaluable form so that they must be edited and tested before the retention first of all. The most important evaluations of these systems, especially at larger data sets which can not be used with IDEA directly (more than 2 GigaByte) can be copied in the independent, database-supported evaluation utilization. Even if TAXMart is not an archiving system in the classical sense, it meets, however, so the demands made in the GDPdU and the Frage-und-Antworten-Katalog of the BMF. It seems reasonable to combine such a TAXMart with a traditional archiving in order to receive an audit-proof retention of the data. Also meanwhile this approach, electronic archiving plus evaluation program, is considered as appropriate in numerous compartment publications.

A speaker was not allowed to be missing on the year conference: Bernhard Lindgens of the BfF, federal velvet for budgets, is one of the "fathers" of the GDPdU. His lecture illuminated different aspects of the GDPdU and the environment of this regulation. First of all went balmy gene's onto the current judgements a. The Rhineland-Palatinate Fiscal Court rejected in January 2005 the complaint of a bank, data for the evaluation, to provide electronically. The complaint was justified

with that, that one must not disclose the auditor the confidential customer data and that the hardcopy form of selected data is sufficing. The court stated that the bank had several years of time to select the data so that the confidentiality is not influenced. This judgment strengthens the position of the BMF with respect to the admissibility and the extent of the digital tax audit. Already in November 2003 the cathedral Fiscal Court had the use of statistical procedures as the Chi-square-test for being declared legally. With Respect to the formation of accrued liabilities for the digital tax audit (BfH August 2002) it was explained by the OFD of cathedrals in January 2005 that the accrued liabilities do not have to be discounted. Also into the environment of the GDPdU the discussion about the direct grip of the finance authorities on master data near financial institutions falls. Here there is a hot discussion about that, whether the electronic form or that hardcopy form of a statement of account represents the original. Is only the electronic form is this after to store of course according to GoBS also electronically. Balmy gene's here still once clear, that did the evaluable tax-relevant data only is a subset of the originaer electronically available data that is only a subset of the steuerlich relevant documents and the entirety of the aufbewahrungspflichtigen documents for her part. It referred in this connection to apparently many taxpayers not fulfilling the GoBS and having a problem of the fulfillment of the GDPdU also automatically in this way. This was proved also in the discussion of an examination report, in which this of the tester justifies was sent a reminder and for the repetition case mandatory measures had been threatened an. In March 2005 the Fragen-und-Antworten-Katalog of the BMF had been adjusted insignificantly. A change concerns the anchoring the possibilities of the data import, the second the 10 Year Long storage time keeping on existing. Meanwhile become from the finance authorities in connection with pending audits, however, also the Ermittlung, which software environments the testers must occupy themselves with in future, dispatched questionnaires. These refer to GoBS- and GDPdU-demands. Such information is not given, the taxpayer must settle, that the first document, what of the auditor that according to procedure documentation GoBS is wants to see. Latter ones are revised just by the AWV with respect to the readability of data and the demands of the electronic bill with electronic signature. With Respect to the readability of archived data the currently discussed approach with an independent evaluation program appears acceptable to the finance authorities, assumes, however, that only data essences are not stored. During the disconnection of old systems the possibility of the ordering can be used furthermore from bookkeeping reliefs after §148. The taxpayer must prove, however, previously that he did everything in order to facilitate a grip in the economically justifiable measure

(Basic principle of the circumstance moderateness) before his making an in detail reasonable application. With Respect to the retention of tax-relevant data on servers abroad explained balmy gene's that this is not permissible, however, according to the valid law situation a complaint procedure at the EU is pending, to allow the retention of other place. Also currently a regulation for the shortening of the storage times is discussed on EU-tier. In the international arrangement Germany with the GDPdU does only not stand. Balmy gene's did clear, that in the USA for example considerably sharper fiscal regularities grip - examinations without announcement, complete grip on data, personal Haftbarmachung of the parties responsible for data losses, imprisonment for the responsible enterprise leaders. In this connection it referred also to the OECD-Initative, to establish a homogeneous test procedure that in future is supposed to be converted into national right. With SAF T one the GDPdU description standard is worked in this case similar interface specification on basis of XML. SAF-T will be restricted, however, to the accountancy systems first of all.

With this bunch of information showed balmy gene's, that it gives again and again New to tell and the GDPdU will remain another important topic also in the next years. Only one was amazing this time - in comparison with the previous years, there were little questions. The GDPdU are not questioned more fundamentally and the interest aims more at the practical solutions, wie sie of audicon, Miele and DZ bank were imagined. One is secure - a GDPdU year conference with current topics will give also next year again!

(Kff/DG/FH)

Panels Best Practice on the DMS EXPO 2005

Cologne - The panels Best Practice of the DMS EXPO are already legendary: Under fashion ration of Dr. Ulrich Kampffmeyer, manager of the GmbH PROJECT CONSULT Unternehmensberatung, Hamburg, leading manufacturers discuss, how digital solutions, can dissolve traditional paper-bound business processes and release considerable rationalization potential in this way in the enterprise from the sector for electronic information and document management.

The panels think in each case of the 27.9., 28.9. and 29.9. in the "Vertical Spot" in the exhibition hall 2 of 13:00 until 14:00 o'clock instead of; the participation is clear of all charges for exhibition and congress visitors.

In this year the topics suit to information Life Cycle Management, ECM suites, as well as output management in the center of the discussions. Providers of solutions in this environment can still enroll themselves for the panel. (FH)

Under discussion

Does ECM e-mail archiving wear out the rank?

E-mail archiving is in vogue. Driven especially by the topic Compliance, the sales figures of relevant providers shoot up from e-mail archiving software and force in this way, the manufacturers of more complex ECM to follow enterprise content management products. However how is ordered it around the topic, e-mail archives are the solution for the problem in fact the always fast climbing flood of information?

The Administration of E-Mails is not a simple topic. They land in private mail baskets and survive their existence there up to the deletion. Thanks to the distributor information the initially planned receiver is not frequently more so correctly determinable. Cryptic subjects make also important E-Mails end in the spam-list. Any nested and copied by answer function, they contribute to the information redundancy. Attachments do not make only the restrictions of the post-office box burst, they come also frequently in formats, that one can not announce or require about high-powered links the dynamic program loading of information from the Internet. Electronically they are initialed for the legally binding commercial letter if the firewall recognizes the signature as such then and the E-Mail does not make disappear due to some contents not interpretierbaren, possibly dangerous in the Nirwana. The diversity of the form makes an automatized assignment very difficult in databases especially if the senders of everything feed on not supplying any reference information on courses of events, customer numbers or other identifying features if possible. E-mails are made most simply edit and so an E-Mail can already bear another date with the sender once, than with the receiver. And E-Mails have the quality to land frequently once, where they should not be read better - see the processes around Microsoft, around Enron, around Worldcom. E-mail changed our life in many kinds of relationship.

Thanks to the Sarbanes-Oxley-Act such a new form of the archiving was born - e-mail archiving. Before E-Mail was an information model as everyone other. But thanks to the increasing Compliance-demands the storage and development of E-Mails become increasingly more important. Traditional mail-systems as Notes or Outlook with their databases and storeroom strategies are a completely unsuitable place in order to store valuable information. Only special providers operate this gap. They support the capture of the E-Mails automatically, they force the receiver to arrange correctly, and they undress in own data pots. These keep up then own client looks through or are found however with the client software of the office communication utilization again. But does it turn it to use sense special archives for that?

Actually not. E-mail is a transport medium. The contents of an E-Mail are the decisive thing. E-mails belong to a professional or objective connection. They must be stored with other sources together, with data from functional systems, with incoming fax communications, with scanned documents, with self produced files... before latter their life as an attachment in an unsorted pile of initial e-mails end. E-mails belong to virtual files which offer the clerical worker the look onto a customer dossier, a product file or a workflow course of events: All correlate information, despite the model, structured, arranged and completely combined. If one stores the information on the other hand in separate information pots, the person responsible must know already again whether an information came in by E-Mail, lies in the image-archive with the scanned documents, there is in the output management in a COLD-utilization or slumbers in the archive of the ERP as a data record. Neither the work does not become lighter through that, still it is to document courses of events and connections possibly comprehensively. And nevertheless on that it arrives actually at Compliance. Not the individual E-Mail counts, but the contents of an E-Mail in connection of a business walk.

This is actually a specialty of enterprise contentmanagement systems. A homogeneous ECM infrastructure, a service-concept in which there is only an archive-service, a comprehensively usable entire archive with all information from all utilization whose contents are usable independently of the information model and the information source. Every professional ECM system is therefore also in the situation with the archiving of E-Mails to go around. However meanwhile ECM systems are regarded as too complex, too extensive, too expensive. Meanwhile the ECM keyword drives almost as many sweat pearls, as the acronym ERP, onto the forehead of the information managers in the enterprises. E-mail archiving is to be installed apparently more simply, more cheaply and more quickly. And at first sight she is a fast solution for the Compliance topic... provided that this can be reduced to E-Mails then. But there attention is not paid apparent so exactly.

Meanwhile it is so far that the e-mail archiving topic influences the sales of professional, integrated ECM solutions. Many customers do not do themselves, however, any favor to buy separate archives only for the retention of E-Mails. Quickly information islands arise, that to migrate into an enterprise archive then later due to the amount of the stored mail and attachments only still heavily are. And there is just in the cheap segment another line of high-quality differences, for example lacking Mail one goose- and outgoing post books with time stamps, inadequate protection of the connection between e-mail bodies and solved attachment, recognition of redundant copies and determination of the "original", processing of electronically initialed documents in the sense of a virtual mail area with checking function, functioning automatic recognition and assignment, as well as strategies for the long-term appropriation of the information with rendition management, viewers and migration tools. Also in the field of the e-mail archiving it remains to do a lot and one is frequent then some kostenspieligere investment in an ECM platform nevertheless on a long-term basis the more secure way.　　　　　*(Kff)*

Norms & standards

Said goodbye in a standard way for open OASIS document format

Billerica/USA - The standards OASIS Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information (http://www.oasis-open.org) said goodbye the draft 3 of the OpenDocument specification as OASIS standard. With the XML file format of OASIS a problem-free file replacement with different applications is supposed to be facilitated, at what both the actual text being received as also for example division points and metadatas keep on. The format bases itself on the initial OpenOffice/StarOffice-Format and is supposed to be completely license-free. OpenDocument is supposed to be used than open format for Office documents in OpenOffice 2.0, the darauf aufbauenden next StarOffice-Version and in KOffice.   (FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:
In the past the run had been done already sometimes, to produce a homogeneous, open document format. Was natural enemy of this attempt always new features that suppressed in further distinction features. Especially during the visualization of specific fonts, comments and other layout specialties a compatibility was given to little. Here PDF displayed his qualities in order to receive an always same opinion and edition format. A sweeping success will be only then given to the new format if also Microsoft decides on supporting this with his XML-Document-format. Up to now this variant becomes in the arrangement to the. doc-format used, however, little. *(Kff)*

ISO 23081

Geneva - The ISO 23081-1 "Of information and documentation - metadatas for procedures of the written or typed material administration - part 1: Basic principles" was published in May 2004 as technical specification and was until December 2004 as standard DIS Draft International in the vote. With the standard it is a question of a framework for the creation, administration, evaluation and use of records management metadatas and is as an instruction in the understanding and implementing of the metadatas of ISO 15489 (s.a. PROJECT CONSULT Newsletter of 20030122 "*standards in the E-Government*") thought. From German page the draft standard was agreed to even if this is very generally held. For the norm a Technical report (ISO/TR 23081-2) under preparation that is supposed to be published in the fall 2005 is.   (FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:
Already during the creation of the ISO 15489 it gave considerable discussions about the technical appendixes that then were left out also in the ISO 15489. Here the new norm applies. It is supposed to complement the carrying out in the ISO standard relatively generally held to meta-data through

a concrete model. The more interesting part, the definition of homogeneous metadatas, is not yet in this case finished. Also the ISO 81023 stands here in the competition with other metadata-standards, as for example MoReq.   *(Kff)*

Law & Legislation

IDW FAIT ERS 3

Frankfurt - The technical committee for information technology (FAIT) of the IDW Instituts of the German Accountants (http://www.idw.de) a comment to the accounting prepared. That one deals with the topic "Basic principles of orderly bookkeeping with the use electronic" archiving procedures'" (IDW ERS FAIT 3). The document ties to the FAIT1 and other guidelines of the IDW. He pays attention to the demands of the HGB, AO, GoBS and also the GDPdU in detail. In this case different archiving procedures, the character of electronic documents, the technical infrastructure and also the outsourcing topic are handled. It is reckoned that in the summer 2005 the official publication occurs. The unofficial draft can be downloaded by the PROJECT CONSULT Webseite.   (FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:
The FAIT ERS 3 sets a frame for the electronic archiving of financial and tax-relevant data which corresponds to the state of the current procedures to a large extent. Safety requirements and correctness are defined refinedly. Also the migration topic was not forgotten. With the ERS3 a further guideline stands in this way for the electronic archiving availably which, however, brings few new aspects. Clear overlaps with guidelines as the code of Practice withstand "Basic principles of the electronic archiving of the VOI association e.V. organization and information systems (http://www.voi.de.), the BSI basic protection manual, chapter 9, the federal department's for safety in the information technique (http://www.bsi.de), and other documents. The FAIT ERS 3 appears to a date, at which in the AWV Arbeitsgemeinschaft for economical e.V. administration (http://www.awv-net.de) to be overworked just the basic principles GoBS of more properly DV-supported bookkeeping systems. Since also in the new GoBS the same topics are handled, Redundanzen and angular spreads are to be reckoned unfortunately. It would have been more reasonable, to wait for the appearance of the new GoBS on the part of the IDW and to come down then on these. The diversity of the guidelines and of codes Best Practice does the orientation not easy - and a homogeneous, testable criterion catalog for archiving systems is not still in view. Also the IDW renounced the information of the sources which the demands were taken from in parts. *(Kff))*

Revised GDPdU-guide of the BitKOM

Berlin - The e.V. BitKOM (http://www.bitkom.de) a revised version of his "guide to the electronic access to data of the tax authorities" gives in June "- Fiscal De-

mands and technologies to the data storage" out. The second composure was revised especially in the field of the storage medium and considers the current discussion about the GDPdU in the introduction. In this case become in one Question-and-Answer-Split Up also crucial topics as the e-mail archiving addressed. The guide can be loaded from the PROJECT CONSULT Webseite. (FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

The introducing part is based on the numerous publications on the topic and represents only a further combination to the effects and demands of the GDPdU. In the second part it is a question of the technical demands at media. The BITKOM puts magnetic tapes, hard disks and optical storerooms here on a stage. This supports the approach, that only the medium does not offer sufficient safety against corruption, but that the entire procedure must be sure of the archiving. In this case also the procedures are compared with the data protection and the electronic archiving. In a section attention is paid to the question of the "certification" of such systems. In this environment a harmonious procedure and tuning with the different initiatives as BSI would have been helpful to basic protection, to TueVIT PK-DML, TO IDW FAIT and to other ones. Ultimately the comment of the BITKOM is only a further interpretation to the GDPdU. A homogeneous guideline, associationssing]>-extending, keeps on being missing. Also the GDPdU-guide uses numerous sources without referencing these. This does not make an adjustment of redundant and divergent sources simpler. (Kff)

OECD SAF-T

Paris - The OECD working group of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (http://www.oecd.org) has the draft GSAF-T-2.1 "audit Guidance for the Standard file - Tax" finished. In this case it is a question of a format for the appropriation of tax-relevant data which was created for administration on Tax by the forum OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs. It it is within the framework of the Taxation Framework Conditions about the creation of a homogeneous standard for transfer files, the "Standard file audit -Tax" (SAF T). The delivery and verification of tax-relevant data are supposed to facilitate the XML-based specification. The standard bases itself on the OECD guideline TAG002 Transaction Information Guidance and TAG003 Record Keeping Guidance, in which the fundamental demands on the storage are described of market-legal and fiscal relevant data and documents. With the discharge of the SAF T is calculated in 2005.

(FH)

PROJECT CONSULT Comment:

Faced with the zusammenwachsenden global economy with international combines and virtual sale platforms in the Internet, it is vital to receive homogeneous, worldwide regularities for the taxation. The problems can not be solved more nationally. SAF-T follows a similar approach as the descrip-

tion standard to the GDPdU does. SAF-T is, however, more closely grabbed and is restricted to accountancy systems. With a stipulation the later enlargement SAF-T is already planned, some years might go, however, into the country for that. Different than is in Germany through the SAF T a minimum balance defines. The OECD directrix for that SAF T puts the finance authorities of the OECD member states free to stipulate the use of a corresponding export routine obligatorily either in the legislative procedure or to guarantee a retrofit of the accountancy systems through voluntary agreements with software manufacturers. One must reckon therefore that the implementation waits shortly also in Germany and also the discussion about the extent livens up the GDPdU with that again according to the tax audit. Also on the part of the EU is to reckon a comparable regulation so that still in this decade a continuous standardization of electronic examinations seems attainable. (Kff)

Article

Open software source in the archiving (Part 1)

of Christoph Jeggle, PMP, E-Mail: Christoph.Jeggle@PROJECT-CONSULT.com. Christoph Jeggle is senior consultant at PROJECT CONSULT. The article is published in several results in the next newsletter editions.

Meanwhile what many years ago as cooperation of enthusiastic software developers began in the on-campus Unix environment without its having commercial relevance became an important factor in the software market. The so called source Open software.

What does one mean by OpenSource actually?

Open software source is free software, however not freeware. Freeware is proprietary software which may be given freely and copied without the source code being given away and without modifications in the software being possible. Free software is supposed to facilitate that exactly, however. "Free software is software that with the permission to copy and to spread for everyone it is united to use it, either unchanged or changed, either gratis or against an Entgelt."(Free Software Foundation (2001): Categories of free and self-conscious software, http://www.gnu.orgonline). Open Source or Free Software, can be therefore absolutely commercial. It is first of all only the statement, that the software is "source offen". The programming of the software is disclosed and the software can be compiled changed by programmers and new and it can be conned and to be put together so for a new, executable program. In particular the Linux platform, for her part an Open operating system source, this procedure allows. The necessary tools as compilers are supplied for this purpose. But also on other platforms, as for example Windows, it is meanwhile to find source Open

frequently software. Meanwhile who would not like to deal with the source code, however, maintains a convenient installation that does not distinguish from proprietary products for products at many source Open. For example the installation routines of known Linux distributions as Suse, Red Hat own a graphic user interface and would go on quite understandably the installation.

But what is the special thing now at Open source software if it does not distinguish from proprietary software anymore meanwhile also with the installation, the configuration and the functionality?

Through the publication of the source code the editors of the software invite to changing the software and adjusting to the own needs and providing these results again as Open source of the general publicmunity]>.

On the other hand the source code of proprietary software is guarded as a holy Grail in order not to allow any competitor to reproduce this software without large expenditure. However, this protection means, that the software only within the framework of planned to that one by the manufacturer functionality onto the individual needs of the customers can be adapted. Normally those ones are configurabilities and interfaces to other programs. The core functionality of the software itself can not be changed, however.

Different at the source Open software. Here it is possible to adjust the program itself through the grip on the source code. That requires of course programming knowledge. But source Open offers the advantage that the products change through the collaboration of numerous customers in a very high-powered way and accept functionality more and more also for customers without this knowledge. At least that is valid for great projects as for example the Apache Software Foundation (http://www.apache.org). If itself a modification of the software is not planned, experts can understand from the source code how the software functions and which possible safety hazards she has. Such safety gaps can be filled then. Often it, however, it is not necessary at all to do that itself because the entire developer group which feels united to the project feels responsible also for possible problems in the software and attempts to dissolve it.

Indeed no license denotation is, as above already mentioned, to source Open, but nevertheless there is in the source Open license models field, that are supposed to guarantee the goals of Open Source. However, these licenses distinguish considerably. A view of the licenses offers the source Open to initiative under.http://www.opensource.org/licenses/ The Open initiative source checks the licenses also with regard to their compatibility with the source Open thought.

Especially the GNU general Public License that surely wants to set is severe that the access to the source code is open, that the software copies only under the same license conditions and that it can be passed on only under the same license conditions and that the program can be changed. Also the changed software may be passed on only under this license definition.

Through the condition that the program **must** be passed on under the same license conditions this license corresponds exactly to the ideaspresentations]> of the Free Software Foundation.

In order to correct the commercial conditions for Open source software, the Open founded at the end of the nineties loosened initiative source this condition and changed initiative source in such a way, that the software **should** be passed on under the same license conditions, however not must. In this way it is possible, Open software source to change and to pass on under other license conditions and/or to sell. Initiative source is also expressly allowed at the Open, other software that together with the Open software is provided with source under completely to set other license conditions. In this way it is possible to mix Open Source and proprietary software in complex products. So Apache uses Oracle the Open as a server web software source, to publish without the own software sections as source Open.

In this article we occupy us with Open software source in particular in the field of the archiving. Actually we look to ourselves four Open source products in the field of the archiving, to whom it is common that they support the OAI Standard:

- Fedora
- DSpace
- CDSware
- EPrints

OAI is called archives Open initiative and consists of a group of institutions, mainly libraries and archives, that set it for the task of developing a standard in order to facilitate the replacement of metadatas between libraries and/or archives. The standard Open is in this case archives initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) developed. This standard allows to be able to access different archives with an only interface in order to be able to get the metadatas. This interface offers no inquiry option, but only the possibility to summarize metadatas from different archives at a single place in order to make it there available. The grip on the contents lying behind the metadatas (Files, documents) is not in the interface planned. Technically the standard is based on HTTP and XML since from that people go out that the archives are available in the Internet.

With this standard and also at the source Open above already listed products the emphasis not in the archiving in the sense of a long time storage of data, but in the simple and homogeneous appropriationrovision]> of the metadatas lies. All products are, however, in the situation to facilitate also a long-term archiving with the corresponding hardware. An administration of the storage systems does not appertain, however, to any of the products, can be added, however, through the documented memory interface.

Fedora

Fedora (http://www.fedora.info) at last handles in the newsletter 20040817, the Red Hat of name, distribution Linux same, must not be confused with. They both do not have to do anything with each other. Fedora calls **F**lexible Extensible Digital object and Repository Architecture and is developed by the Cornell University and the Virginia University of with the financial relief of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation who guarantees the development at least to 2007. One of the Chefdesiger, Carl Lagoze, is after all in the Executive Commitee of the OAI at time.

Meanwhile Fedora there is in the version 2.0. The first version was published in May 2003.

Fedora can be downloaded as a binary distribution and installed. Also only the source code can be loaded, however, down here and compiled then. Both installation kinds are to be carried out well described and simple.

Since it is a question of a Java implementation, Fedora is available for Unix, Linux and Windows. Is presupposed to Sun's Java Software Development Kit, v1.4 or higher. Apache Tomcat 5 uses Fedora an one installed in the binary distribution as application servers. MySQL, v3.23.x, MySQL 4.x, or Oracle 9i can be used as databases. None of these databases is available, database McKoi can be installed also the source Open.

Fedora offers functionality following basically:

- Flexible model for the digital objects. Arbitrary digital objects (Text files, pictures, videos, web pages...) can be managed in the system. Just as well the system is in the situation to manage only references to the objects without the objects themselves having to be loaded into the system. At whether Fedora is supposed to see to the loading of the referenced objects through which being hidden to the link of the calling utilization keeps on, or whether the utilization receives only the link and whether it is responsible even for the loading of the object can be distinguished. Under the name Disseminator a special functionality is introduced, with the objects with web services can be united. These can be called immediately together with the object. A usual field of application is the creating of rendition "on the fly". In this

way the representation of the contents can be varied depending on of the call of the object.

- Versioning
  The contents of digital objects are subjected to a versioning. The call of individual versions is possible. Besides an audit Trail is led about the kind of the modifications.

- XML Im- and export
  For the Im-and export two XML formats can be chosen between from objects at time: Fedora Object of XML (FOXML) and Metadata Encoding and Transmission standards (METS). Future the digital are supposed be supplementary item Declaration Language MPEG2/DIDL and METS 1.3.

- Object   relationships
  Objects can be put under each other in relation. This relationship is described as Triple in the form of subject, rating and object. In this way arbitrary relationships can be described. Example: A chapter (=Praedikat) of object B(=Objekt) is object A (=Subjekt). This very flexible is facilitated, in graphs representable indexing through the use of the Metadatenbank Kowari, a source Open product of Tucana Technologies. The database bases itself on the handicaps of the resource W3C Description Framework (Resource Definition File) standards.

- Secured   access
  This functionality is at the time of only weakly trained and based on an authentication through the IP postal address. In the next version a more complex system is for the secured access planned.

- Simple search
  An index simple, stored in tables of a relational database manages intern object metadatas that Fedora needs for the administration, and a standard index, that is based on the standard of the initiative Dublin   Core   Metadata (http://www.dublincore.org), that it turned into the task to facilitate the mutual machinability of metadatas models through maximum standardization.

- Resource Definition File of based index resource
  The already database oben erwaehnte Kowari can not be used only for the relationships Objekt-zu-Objekt, but also for broadened metadatas to individual objects.

Exceptional features in this list are the connection of web services with objects and the use of the Kowari Datenbank for the representation of relations between the objects..

As interfaces based web services are provided for two SOAP, that management and the Access API. In restricted manner these are provided also as HTTP-services

based on REST (Transfer Representational State). Besides two search interfaces are offered, one for the simple search in the relational database and one for the search in the Kowari Datenbank.

The use of the above-mentioned interfaces in own utilization is next to some sample applications and an administration application the only possibility to use Fedora. Fedora is not therefore a software which can already be used directly after the installation. It always presupposes an expenditure for the integration into utilization already existing or to be recreated.

Fedora is lizensiert with the Mozilla Public License Version 1.1. To combine Fedora with other applications which stand under another license this license allows it.

DSpace

The source Open software DSpace (http://www.dspace.org), at last handles in the newsletter 20040817 is a common development of Massachusetts institutes of Technologies (WITH) and Hewlett-Packard (HP). The goal of this software is the capture, retention, indexing, storage and transmitting of investigation material and other documents in the digital format.

The first version was published in November 2002. Of from the beginning the project was asked as source Open in order to be able to divide the experiences with other investigation institutions and to facilitate a common development. Meanwhile a community of about 125 institutions that examines the use of DSpace for the publication of investigation results and documents became from the initial group of 7 investigation institutions. 20 universities use DSpace already productively. The development of DSpace does only not become now more of the WITH and HP practiced, but increasing of the wachsenden group of the customers. Through the publication as source Open an acting participation in the development was facilitated. The project is supported in the same way by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation as Fedora.

DSpace there is at this time in the version 1.2.2. A Unix or Linux Betriebssystem presuppose it. A Windows-version is not available officially, but through the system architecture a platform independence is given. Therefore DSpace can be installed also under Windows. As Fedora Apache Tomcat bases also DSpace on one as application servers. Consequently also Java is presupposed to at least in the version 1.4. PostgreSQL is used as a database. It is to be taken, however, from the configuration files that also a use of Oracle (in future) is supposed to be possible. The installation instructions refer, however, to PostgreSQL exclusively. The instructions are detailed, presuppose, however, certain knowledge concerning Tomcat and PostgreSQL. The

installation occurs always manually and not about an automatic set-up routine.

DSpace offers following functionality:

- Data organization
  The organization of the institutions is supposed to copy the kind and manner wie DSpace organizes the data. At uppermost place the *Communities* which can be organized even again hierarchically stand. *Collections* which for example topics summarize has every *community* and/or *under-*community. *Collections* can belong to several to *Communities.* The actual archive element is the *item* which can be heard to a *Collection,* but referenced in several *Collections.* The metadatas of the archive object appertain to the *item.* The items themselves are again organized in *Bundles* of *bit streams.* By the *Bundles* is allowed, that archive objects can consist of more than only a file (for example web pages with the relevant pictures), because the *Bundles* consist of a or several *bit streams,* the actual data. The *item* can consist, however, of more than a *Bundle.* A customary division of the *Bundles* is: Original, thumbnails, text (for the indexing). For every *bit stream* also the format *bit stream* which describes the model MIME and the tiers of the support (confessed, supplementary, not supplementary) must be indicated.

- Metadatas
  The standard extent of the metadatas of an *item* grasps the Dublin Core, plus some descriptive information for the other tiers of the data organization. The metadatas are still complemented with administrative metadatas, that refer to the origin and storage of the data and structural metadatas that describe the relationship of the *bit streams* under each other.

- Login id maintenance
  On every tier of the data organization rights can be assigned to user and groups. These rights will assign per tier and not wide onto the next tier lying under that passed on. An anonymous grip on elements of the system can be released. The authentication can be carried out either about a combination, about name and password or over a certification X509. The entered users can also be informed if in defined fields new documents are put.

- Putting documents into the system
  This process can both about a batch processing, than also above a web user interface for individual documents are carried on. Up to three workflow-steps which represent the release process can be defined.

- Global Unique Identifier
  The grip on the data happens over a URL. Since this is subjected to a change through the shift of

web pages and similar, it does sense, to have a system for the globally unambiguous identification of objects. This system is provided by the corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI). DSpace supports this system.

- To searches and to leaves
  The structured search for metadatas and the full text search are supported. As a full text engine the source Open is used software Lucene.

- Import and export
  Next to the already mentioned batch processing for the insertion of new data data can also be exported. In this case the METS Format is used (see above at Fedora).

- History
  Events are taken down onto the objects referredly. This function is still, however, in a relatively untested state.

It is remarkable that DSpace supplies a usable system which indeed still must be configured, but does more absolutely not have to be broadened by programming unlike Fedora immediately. An important feature of the system is also the standard relief of a simple release process.

As programming interfaces classes on three different tiers which base themselves on each other are provided for Java: Layer archiving, layer Business Logic, layer Application.

DSpace is lizensiert with an Open license source that is leaned against the BSD Lizenz.

Anm.d.Red.: This article is continued in the next newsletter with the two Open source products CDSware and EPrints.

GDPdU & Electronic Archiving
(Part 1)

of Dr. Ulrich Kampffmeyer, manager and chief consultant of PROJECT CONSULT, E-Mail: Ulrich.Kampffmeyer@PROJECT-CONSULT.com. The script and handout of the lecture of Dr. Kampffmeyer on the GDPdU year conference 2005 are the article. The article is published in several results in the next newsletter editions.

1. Which role plays the archiving with the storage of relevant tax and market-legally data

1.1 Misunderstandings for the role of the archiving

Already shortly after the publication of the GDPdU a great euphoria started with the providers from electronic archive systems. The interpretation of the GDPdU advised that every enterprise that succumbs to the tax audit needs an electronic archive now. These expectations were fulfilled only in part. For that there are different reasons:

- With first priority financial utilization systems are the point of origin of data which are subjected to the electronic tax audit. As long as the data can be reproached in these systems, evaluated and exported from you structured, no archiving systems are necessary.

- Especially smaller enterprises that use a Steuerbraters and evacuated their accountancy already on a storage medium get normally the needed data prepared availably put.

- The ready preservation of data for the electronic tax audit does not need at smaller data sets or with existence specific, safeguarded memory architectures of any traditional archiving systems.

Under these aspects the electronic archiving topic reduces to the cases, where:

- being supposed to be relieved the financial systems for storage space and performance reasons of no more not needed data,

- to be supposed to be replaced available financial systems through new systems and to safeguard the data before are,

- containing numerous different systems tax-relevant data that are supposed to be combined in a system and to be stored contiguously,

- To be supposed to be extracted to data from the functional systems in the form of period-separated time slices and to be stored, and

- being supposed to be archived besides to the retention in the runtime system the data so that they are evaluable also for the electronic tax audit.

From the HGB, the AO and the storage duties and the character of the data to be stored let the GDPdU carry off, however not the kind of a certain system with which the data must be stored. Nevertheless the electronic archiving is a very important component in modern IT infrastructures. The electronic archiving preserves the knowledge of the enterprise and makes the business activity understandable. Tax-Relevant Data represent only a part of the information in archives.

1.2 Terms and definitions

The interpretation of the demands of HGB, AO, GoBS and GDPdU suffers from in the legal environment other terms and definitions being used than in the informal language and the document management sector. Therefore the necessary terms are supposed to be defined from the environment of the demands on the storage of tax-relevant data first of all.

Data processing system in the sense of the GDPdU

Through the GDPdU are a line of different data processing systems affected. According to that, in which extent tax-relevant data arise in them and are stored

their relevance to an electronic tax audit is different. Therefore a differentiation is necessary.

- **"Main system"**
That system is under a main system, existing from software and needed hardware understand, in which processes the originaer tax-relevant data and are stored. These are normally financial utilization, ERP systems, accountancy systems etc. As long as this main system is in the company one speaks also of the functional one, productive or production system around it of shut down, redundant Safety- or systems contained in the test operation distinguish. One means a utilization which is acting and usable, and contains the data needed for the purpose of the utilization or can access these directly by a productive system thus. At a financial utilization these would be also the current tax-relevant data. The main system with his program functionality and his analysis options meets also the conditions of Z1 (immediate grip) and Z2 (indirect grip). It should facilitate also the creation of storage medium after Z3 (Data medium provision).

- **"Front system"**
Front systems are solutions with which captures tax-relevant data and proofs and are used (To Scan for example with automatic classification of bills with transfer to the ERP) whose results, however, in a Bookkeeping-, to be transferred ERP- or comparable system and to be prepared there for the grip. Is to be guaranteed, that the workmanship and transfer loss-free, understandable and happens the originaer information not changing. Frequently these front systems give, however, only parts or consolidated, condensed data onto the main system from. The readability of these data in the sense of the free grip is not in the main system more completely given then. With front systems it can be a question for example of cash box systems, money transfers systems or other solutions in which tax-relevant data arise. Counting the data of these systems to the extent of a digital exterior examination. Front systems are not as a rule laid out on that Z1 and Z2 support and do not have also any functionality in order to create selectively according to storage medium Z3. The data sets are frequent so large, for example in communication, vigor and commercial enterprises, that a complete delivery is impossible according to access mode Z3.

- **"Secondary system"**
Under secondary systems one understands system solutions in which arise for tax-relevant data, are stored and are used that not or only very much strongly packs in the Accountancy- or ERP system to have. At that it can be a question of materials

management, time capture or e-business-utilization which have an independent logic and retention. The data of these systems may be subjected also to the electronic tax audit. Provided that the tax-relevant data can be qualified in these systems and identified, also a direct grip can be possible about the utilization. Since secondary systems, however, do normally not have the program and data construction as a financial system, the grip can be after Z1 and Z2 restricted. The possibility to construct storage medium from such secondary systems for Z3 does not withstand it also up to now as a rule therefore.

- **"Archiving system"**
Archiving systems do not come before then in play, when in the functional ones Head-, next to- and not to be there front systems the tax-relevant data of the examination period more evaluably. Faced with the storage times of 6 or 10 years the relocation of databases is the normal case from the productive systems especially at middle and greater utilization. In archiving systems even no tax-relevant data arise, however, but they are used for only the retention and the appropriation of the data. The readability and the completeness must already be from the main systems and the secondary systems guaranteed during the delivery of the data onto the archiving system. The question of the tasks of an archiving system is supposed to be considered in the following one still nearer.

- **"Universal evaluation program for tax-relevant data"**
The discussion about a universal evaluation program arose through the article of Gross, balmy gene's and Matheis "Accrued liabilities for costs of the access to data of the tax authorities" (publish in the DStR Heft 23/2003, S. 921ff), in which the solution of the archiving problems was described. If archiving systems themselves do not have to decree more about the evaluation logic of the main system, if it only still takes over complete, evaluable tax-relevant data and if he provides complete, evaluable tax-relevant data again on request, the readability of the tax-relevant data with other means must be guaranteed. Here the evaluation program in play with which the finance authorities check comes of course immediately. At least for the data according to the access mode Z3 this is the set evaluation standard that sets the structure of the data. The Ministry of the budgets shuns of course now from an individual product as to anchor "IDEA" officially. One can not put competition products as ACL at a disadvantage fundamentally. With a determination on IDEA one would have, however, the advantage that the functionality and the needed structures are confessed. One wants to use,

however, a neutral term as for example "universal evaluation program", the functional scope must be defined also neutrally. The formulation from the Fragen-und-Antworten-Katalog of the BMF of March 2003, that during the relocation of the tax-relevant data from the functional system for the archival systems the same evaluation functionality is supposed to be as available with the system producing the data (Question and answer no. 11), more does not grip with evaluation programs as IDEA or ACL.

Electronic archiving

The "Electronic archiving" term "stands for the constant, long-term storage of electronic information. Normally specific archiving systems are used for the electronic archiving. The Electronic Archiving Term summarizes different components which are referred as "Records Management", "archiving" and "preservation" to separately in the anglo-american usage in the German. The scientific term of an archive and the archiving is not with regard to the contents identical with the term which is used from the document management sector.

The term of the electronic archiving is used therefore very differently. While enterprises are already seeing storage times of 10 years for market-legal and steuerlich relevant data and documents as only very much difficult removable today, in historical archives of a secure, arranged and at any time accessible storage of information with storage time rooms of 100 in 200 or quite 300 years are spoken. Faced with the technologies changing continuously, always new software, formats and standards, a gigantic challenge for the information society.

Archiving is not an end in itself. The storage, an indispensable assumption for the ability to perform work of modern administrations is development and appropriation of information. With the exponential growth of electronic information the problems of the long-term storage increase although modern software technology is considerably better suitable to manage information than this was possible traditionally with paper, folders and racks. More and more information arises digital and the edition as paper is only another possible representation of the initial electronic document. Through the use of electronic signatures electronic documents receive the same legal character as initially manually signed papers. Such digital documents exist in a legally binding way only still in electronic form.

Meanwhile through the international standardization there are fundamental definitions and demands on the electronic archiving:

- ISO 17421
  Archives OAIS Open system and Information

In Germany two definitions were established for the electronic archiving:

- Electronic long-term archiving
  One speaks of long-term archiving, when the information of at least 10 years and to be stored longer and to be held accessibly.

A "white mold" is the long-term archiving term basically since archiving already implies the long-term aspect.

- Audit-proof electronic archiving
  One speaks of audit-proof archiving, when the archiving system solution the demands of the HGB § 239, 257 as soon as to the tax code and to the GoBS onto the secure, proper storage of financial documents corresponds and the tax code and the GoBS onto the secure, proper storage of financial documents fulfills the storage times of six to ten years.

The term "audit-proof" does not find itself in any law and any regulation. He established itself in the nineties on basis of a proposition of the author and is not used for the description only from hardware and software components but secure entire procedures' of the electronic archiving.

Data and documents

The GDPdU speak of "originaeren data", "readability" and other qualities of the tax-relevant data to be stored. Here a fundamental distinction is necessary in dependence of the data types: in structured, by machine evaluable data and weak or non-structured, only restrictedly by machine evaluable documents.

- **"By machine evaluable data"**
  Tax-Relevant Data are by machine evaluable data from financial software systems which there are as a data record. Every data record represents a tax-relevant transaction and contains all necessary information which are relevant for a tax disposition in the sense of origin, escaping or reduction of a tax burden. It consists for that of identifying connotations and master datum as account, addressee, tax rate etc., purpose or object and the values as amount, currency and date. The completeness and the connection of these connotations safeguards the readability of the data record in the context. These data must be provided in Germany structures arrangedly, period-justly and completely through the software IDEA (official checking-software of the tax authorities) in the in each case valid version evaluably. This with documents looks different, for example with a manually entered bill in a word processing program. Here it is a question of the transfer of data to a document which through that proof character can receive.

With Respect to the electronic archiving the field of the "data archiving" is here meant unlike the "Imaging" or for the document archiving. Such systems become also as COLD systems (Output computer laser disk on) describes although there is not the LaserDisk more at the market and the field of the data archiving does go far about the retention from edition and pressure files.

- **"Not by machine evaluable proofs"**
  Proofs are the proof for the data record with the tax-relevant data. Proofs are normally documents not by machine automatically evaluable, weakly structured or non-structured. According to their origin they there can be with the taxpayer in paper, electronic form or other form. If the documents arose originaer electronically or if shrank with the taxpayer originaer electronically, they are to be stored so in the original format with the relevant origin or entry data. Electronic documents also as structured data records there can be and must be provided then also for mechanical evaluation. Electronic documents must be about an unambiguous index again discoverable and about the connotations of the index unambiguous associated with the relevant tax-relevant data record. These documents are to be stored so that no modification of the documents is even possible, the relationship between document and corresponding data record can not be solved or can be changed and the supply of the documents is protected against loss and modification. The system has to guarantee that the stored documents about the set storage time room can be investigated and brought to the advertisement without any loss. In the procedure documentation after GoBS this procedure is to be described nachpruefbar and the processes must be understandable through an audit-proof listing. With the access to data after the GDPdU two different access modes turn out according to type. For originaer electronic documents the direct readability of the data is to be guaranteed for the access modes Z1 (immediate grip) and Z2 (indirect grip) as well as Z3 (Data medium provision). The data in the functional system there are still, in the utilization producing it initially complete, Z1 and Z2 can occur directly on this database. The utilization must be, however, to produce Z3 also according to storage medium for the evaluation with IDEA in the situation. For proofs not by machine evaluable is valid, that the documents are investigated about the connotations of the index in the first step in order to be indicated then in the second step.

With this form of the archiving it is a question of the archiving from documents in the form of scanned faxes and file objects. These are managed about an index database and investigates, are not, however, in the sense of a mechanical evaluation processable.

Through the suggested distinction between by machine evaluable data record and proof document corresponding, not by machine evaluable the problem of the tax-relevant data is soluble. Ultimately lets itself so that independently of the form of the data and documents the "readability" describe as "free grip on the tax-relevant data".

Anm.d.Red.: This article is continued in the next newsletter with the chapter 2 "The electronic archiving in the environment of the GDPdU".

PROJECT CONSULT News

Events PROJECT CONSULT

Organizer	H&T Verlags GmbH
Events	E-mail archiving DOQ-class
Kind	Lecture
Title	**Basic principles and challenges of the e-mail archiving**
Subjects	- Introduction: the value of information - Compliance-demands drive the market - Technical, legal and organizational problems of the e-mail archiving - Basics of the audit-proof archiving 10 basic principles for the e-mail archiving - View: between information flooding and Digital forgetting
Speaker	Dr. Ulrich Kampffmeyer (Munich)
	Dr. Joachim Hartmann (Frankfurt)
Date	12. July 2005 (Munich)
	14. July 2005 (Frankfurt)
Time	09:10 clock - 09:50
Places	Munich
	Frankfurt
URL	http://www.htverlag.de

Organizer	**Euro forum**
Events	Conference euro forum **Enterprise content management 2005** 13. - 15.07.2005
Kind	Keynote lecture and fashion ration of the event
Title	**ECM today and tomorrow**
Subjects	- ECM in the context of businesswide solutions - Costs, efficiency and ROI - Trends and developments - The future of the ECM
Speaker	Dr. Ulrich Kampffmeyer
Date	13. July 2005
Time	09:00h - 10:00 clock
Place	Stuttgart
URL	http://www.euroforum.de

Marlene's WebLinks

The four enterprises **Unic Internet Solutions**, Zuerich,Open **Connect**, Zuerich,Data World **Consulting**, love field, and **i-Xenso**, Freiburg, ally to a strategic alliance around the product portfolio of Open Text (Livelink) which covers the enterprise content management topic comprehensively.
http://www.unic.com
http://www.opencon.ch
http://www.dataworld.ch
http://www.ixenso.de

Storagetek, Louisville, and **HP**, Boeblingen, build up their OEM-partnership worldwide. Their broadened partnership contains Midrange-solutions in the automatized field tape-system.
http://www.storagetek.com
http://www.hp.com

The new enterprise content management suite XCMS of the GmbH **RedDot,** Oldenburg**,** should thanks to their modular construction in a minimum configuration as pure web content management system implements and to be able to be enlarged by document management, Business Process Management and collaboration for the complete ECM solution in a step by step way.
http://www.reddot.de

RealObjects, Saarbrücken, and **Limehouse** Software, announced an OEM Partnerschaft. Through that Limehouse can offer broadened text processing possibilities directly in the browser, which is facilitated by the use of the proven ones edit-on Per technology from the house RealObjects.
http://www.realobjects.com
http://www.limehouse.co.za

Mount10, Hamburg, launches a new software solution with HiFreezer 1.0, which data is supposed to store on a long-term basis according to the legal handicaps. The GDPdU is supposed to consider the solution just the same as sector-specific guidelines for the product liability.
http://www.mount10.com

The **Luratech GmbH, Be**rlin, and the **GmbH Windream,** Bochum, closed a cooperation, documents effective immediately compressed by LuraTech, to be able to be managed with the archive and document management system windream and/or to be able to be archived.
http://www.luratech.com
http://www.windream.com

Hummingbird, Oberursel, management technology with the AccuRoute software of **Omtool** integrates his records LegalKEY, Ltd., Salem. With the solution combination customers are supposed to scan paper-based documents and to be able to integrate these into that for the legal market specialized records management system LegalKEY.
http://www.hummingbird.com
http://www.omtool.com

Software Captiva, Munich, will buy up to his since 2002 French technology partner SWT. The sum is with reservations, near approx. 18,1 million United States dollars.
http://www.captivasoftware.com

a3 systems, two bridges**,** has according to own information, with the solution installed on a USB-Stick "mydante", that

up to now smallest portable web content management system (CMS) develops.
http://www.a3systems.com

Imprint

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