

7.5 metiTec: crossmedial und medien-spezifisch Publizieren auf Knopfdruck

AUTOR: CLAUS DIETER ZIEGLER, GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER ME-TI GMBH

Lexxion ist ein juristischer Fachverlag in Berlin, der 13 Fachzeitschriften, Konferenzmaterialien und Sonderdrucke herausgibt, die alle mit metiTec produziert werden. Für die Herstellung dieser Publikationen hat das Berliner Unternehmen me-ti einen automatisierten crossmedialen Workflow auf der Basis seines Satzsystems metiTec entwickelt.

Crossmediales Publizieren in einem Arbeitsgang

metiTec erstellt aus Word-, Excel-, JSON-, RTF-Dateien oder Datenbankquellen automatisch Druck-PDFs in verschiedenen Maßen und ISO-Standards (mit passgenauem Seitenaufbau). Das Satzsystem kann aber auch Online-PDFs mit eigenständigem Layout für Tabletcomputer und Smartphones sowie HTML5, EPUB oder AZW ausgeben. Alle beim Satz anfallenden Arbeitsschritte können vollständig automatisiert werden.

Der Workflow bei Lexxion

Die Autoren des Verlags liefern formatierte Word-Dokumente, die in der Lexxion-Redaktion gegebenenfalls korrigiert und bezüglich der

Textformatierung verbessert werden. Das Layout der Zeitschriften ist ein- und mehrspaltig mit Kolummentiteln für den Kapitelnamen und für den Namen der Publikation. metiTec sorgt für spaltenübergreifende, ausbalancierte Fußnoten, automatische Nummerierung der Überschriften, einen Wechsel von Einspaltensatz auf Zwei- und Dreispaltensatz und für die optimale Platzierung von Bildern und den Aufbau und den Umbruch von Tabellen.



Abb. 7.xx Front Cover (U1) der Zeitschrift EPPPL des Lexxion Verlags.

```
345 <p>Furthermore, both the qualitative and quantitative information drawn from the measurements, even if partial and open to further improvement, allows
346 <p>in addition, system A causes longer delays in the stabilisation/formation <i>of</i>the contracts that were awarded with the economically most advant
347 <p>based on the outcomes of these brief example-based conclusions, the analysis may be further pursued by identifying the legal differences between th
348 </p>
349 </div>
350 <div class="Text" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">
351 <h4>Future Perspectives/Notes</h4>
352 <p>This paper, the general features and functioning of the project model have been outlined but the model cannot be considered as complete. However
353 <p>the model described represents a first reference model for the elaboration of other shared and reliable measurement models which can be applied
354 <p>initially, a more precise definition of the measurement method is required. For instance, as far as legal data measurement is concerned, the intention
355 <p>refers to a more precise definition of the measurement method, another essential requirement to be met is to have the highest available legal
356 <p>at present, so the measurement method, including the most popular one, i.e. the method used by the world bank to elaborate the Doing Business report
357 <p>and second area of research includes the systematic assessment of the relationship between economic and legal data. In this respect, it will be appro
358 <p>inally, a third area of research includes the experimentation of the project model at an international level. In this respect, the Observatory on
359 </p>
360 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">
361 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;">
362 <thead>
363 <tr>
364 <th colspan="2">MACRO INDICATOR: TENDER AWARD CRITERIA</th>
365 </tr>
366 <tr>
367 <th colspan="2">EU RULES (DIR. 2004/18/CE)</th>
368 </tr>
369 <tr>
370 <th colspan="2">SYSTEM "A" RULES (D.LGS. 163/2006)</th>
371 </tr>
372 <tr>
373 <th colspan="2">SYSTEM "B" RULES (L.F. 30/1993)</th>
374 </tr>
375 <tr>
376 <th colspan="2">References</th>
377 <tr>
378 <th colspan="2">Compl.</th>
379 <tr>
380 <th colspan="2">References</th>
381 <tr>
382 <th colspan="2">Compl.</th>
383 </tr>
384 <tbody>
385 <tr>
386 <td>Lowest price</td>
387 <td>article 53, pt. 1, letter b</td>
388 <td>null</td>
389 <td>articles 81, 82, 86, 87, 88</td>
390 <td>0.50</td>
391 </tr>
392 <tr>
393 <td>Most economically advantageous tender - evaluation criteria</td>
394 <td>wheretas (46); (47)article 53, pt. 1, letter b</td>
395 <td>null</td>
396 <td>articles 81, 83 pt. 1</td>
397 <td>1.0</td>
398 </tr>
399 <tr>
400 <td>Most economically advantageous tender - score/weighting values</td>
401 <td>wheretas (46)</td>
402 <td>null</td>
403 <td>articles 81, 83, pt. 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
404 <td>0.5</td>
405 </tr>
406 <tr>
407 <td>Most economically advantageous tender - discretion of commission</td>
408 <td>wheretas (46)</td>
409 <td>null</td>
410 <td>article 84</td>
411 <td>1.0</td>
412 </tr>
413 <tr>
414 <td>Anomalous tenders - above EU threshold</td>
415 <td>article 53, pt. 2</td>
416 <td>null</td>
417 <td>articles 86, 87, 88</td>
418 <td>0.5</td>
419 </tr>
420 <tr>
421 <td>Anomalous tenders - under EU threshold</td>
422 <td>article 55</td>
423 <td>null</td>
424 <td>article 124, pt. 8</td>
425 <td>0.5</td>
426 </tr>
427 <tr>
428 <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td>
429 <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">0.0</td>
430 <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">4.0</td>
431 </tr>
432 </tbody>
433 </table>
434 </div>
435 </div>
436 </div>
```

Abb. 7.xx XML-Ausgabe eines Artikels der Zeitschrift EPPL.

At present, no fair assessment method, including the most popular one, i.e. the method used by the World Bank to elaborate the Doing Business report, ensures an ideal level of impartiality. Consequently, this area of comparative quantitative surveys is still to be explored. We can already anticipate that computer technologies will be very useful, even if we deem they are unlikely to fully replace the assessments made by legal experts and economists.

A second area of research includes the systematic assessment of the relationship between economic and legal data. In this respect, it will be appropriate to identify minimum functioning standards, so as to determine average efficiency indicators for the legal system analysis. Another possible research area is the construction of a weighting system that differentiates measurement results based on the conformity (or the non-conformity) with the main European rules to achieve the objectives set out by European lawmakers.

Finally, a third area of research includes the experimentation of the project model at an international level. In this respect, the Observatory on EU and National Public Procurement Law of the University of Turin has already established some useful partnerships with the Italian Authority for the Supervision of Public Contracts for works, services and supplies, a member of the Public Procurement Network (PPN),¹⁴ as well as with other universities and research bodies (questions should be made of the collaboration with the Spanish Observatorio de Contratos Públicos, which is made up of the Universitat de Zaragoza, Castilla-La Mancha and Burgos).¹⁴

14 In this area a European cooperation project aimed at improving the regulations of public contracts by implementing an emerging good practice and at solving transnational issues, www.europrocurementobservatory.org

Figure 1: EU rules compliance measurement applied to the macro indicator tender award criteria

MACRO INDICATOR: TENDER AWARD CRITERIA	LEGISLATIVE FORMANT			
	EU RULES (DIR. 2004/18/CE)		SYSTEM "A" RULES (D.LGS. 163/2006)	
	References	Compl.	References	Compl.
Lowest price	article 53, pt. 1, letter b	null	articles 81, 82, 86, 87, 88	0.50
Most economically advantageous tender - evaluation criteria	wheretas (46); (47)article 53, pt. 1, letter b	null	articles 81, 83 pt. 1	1.0
Most economically advantageous tender - score/weighting values	wheretas (46)	null	articles 81, 83, pt. 2, 3, 4, 5	0.5
Most economically advantageous tender - discretion of commission	wheretas (46)	null	article 84	1.0
Anomalous tenders - above EU threshold	article 53, pt. 2	null	articles 86, 87, 88	0.5
Anomalous tenders - under EU threshold	article 55	null	article 124, pt. 8	0.5
Total		0.0		4.0

Figure 2: EU rules compliance measurement applied to the macro indicator tender award criteria

MACRO INDICATOR: TENDER AWARD CRITERIA	LEGISLATIVE FORMANT					
	EU RULES (DIR. 2004/18/CE)		SYSTEM "A" RULES (D.LGS. 163/2006)		SYSTEM "B" RULES (L.F. 30/1993)	
	References	Compl.	References	Compl.	References	Compl.
Lowest price	article 53, pt. 1, letter b		articles 81, 82, 86, 87, 88	0.5	article 39 co. 1, letter a, pt. 1	1.0

Abb. 7.xx HTML-Ausgabe eines Artikels der Zeitschrift EPPL.

Nach dem Einlesen eines Word-Dokuments wird dieses vom System analysiert und automatisch in die für den Satz erforderliche XML-Version transformiert, die auch zum Erzeugen einer HTML-Vorschau dient. Mit einem Knopfdruck startet metiTec eine Serie von Berechnungen, die zu einem optimalen Layout und Seitenumbruch führen. Alle bekannten Aufgaben beim händischen Setzen von Publikationen (Laufweiten anpassen, Bildgrößen ändern, Glyphen skalieren, Wortzwischenräume optimieren) werden in Sekundenbruchteilen

durchgespielt. Dabei wird die sprachspezifische Silbentrennung berücksichtigt. Jede Zeitschrift erhält automatisch ein Inhaltsverzeichnis und ein Cover, dessen Rückenstärke für die Broschur berechnet wird. Für eine Ausgabe mit 200 Seiten – Cover inbegriffen – benötigt das System etwa fünf Minuten. Über eine Weboberfläche können die Redakteure des Verlags inhaltliche und formale Änderungen durchführen und die zu erzeugenden Formate festlegen.



Das System exportiert in einem Arbeitsgang für jede Publikation eine PDF/X-Datei, die der Verlag als Druckvorlage an die Druckerei weitergibt, eine HTML-Datei für das Intranet, eine XML-Version für die Archivierung, den Datenaustausch und die Anzeige auf der Webseite, Einzelbeiträge der Zeitschriften als Online-PDF für den Shop und als Druck-PDF zur Erzeugung von Sonderdrucken für Autoren sowie ein Online-PDF der gesamten Zeitschrift.

Vorteile eines metiTec-Workflows

Das Satzsystem spielt seine Stärken in puncto Produktivität immer dann aus, wenn wiederkehrende, besonders komplexe Gestaltungsvorgaben vorliegen und crossmedial publiziert werden soll. Wissenschaftliche Texte mit Fußnoten, technische Dokumentationen, Bücher jedweder Art, Produktkataloge (z. B. die Michel-Kataloge des Schwaneberger Verlags) und Geschäftsberichte sind für die Nutzung des Satzsystems prädestiniert. Wo sonst ein Mediengestalter dafür sorgen muss, dass angelieferte Texte,

10 | Measurement of Public Procurement Systems in the EU Member States | EPPL 42911

Figure 1: EU rules compliance measurement applied to the macro indicator tender award criteria

MACRO INDICATOR: TENDER AWARD CRITERIA	LEGISLATIVE FORMANT			
	EU RULES (DIR. 2004/18/EC)		SYSTEM "B" RULES (DIR. 2004/18/EC)	
	References	Compl.	References	Compl.
Lowest price	article 53, pt. 1, letter b	—	article 51, Pt. 1b, Pt. 1b	0,50
Most economically advantageous tender - evaluation criteria	whereas (4) (a)(7) and ch. 55, Pt. 1, item a	—	article 51, Pt. 1, item a	1,0
Most economically advantageous tender - corresponding value	whereas (4) article 53, Pt. 1, 3 & 4	—	article 51, Pt. 1, 3 & 4	0,5
Most economically advantageous tender - discount of commission	whereas (4) article 53, Pt. 1	—	article 51	1,0
Ancillary tenders - above EU threshold	article 55	—	article 51, Pt. 1b	0,5
Ancillary tenders - under EU threshold	article 54, Pt. 1	—	article 51a, Pt. 1	0,5
Total	—	0,0	—	4,0

The above-mentioned macro indicators include twenty-two micro indicators to which specific data correspond. The measurements are carried out using three micro indicators.

However, in view of the difficulties described in two methodological aspects related to the adopted measurement methods used to be studied in depth.

First, the absence of reference parameters to which the measurements could be referred should be highlighted. In other words, there are no data either homogeneous enough or complete and reliable enough to represent such reference parameters as, for example, what the average European date of the performance of the contracting system in the phase of public evidence would be. In a second, the measurement of the micro indicators is necessarily based on the comparison between the data of at least two different systems. A value of 1 is assigned to the micro indicator whose data allow the detection of better performance than those shown by the other system, while 0 is assigned to the micro indicators whose data allow the worse performance to be detected.

Therefore, the measurements lead only to relative (or comparative) results.

Second, there are five micro indicators that possess only a merely descriptive (or quantitative) importance; they do not certify the performance quality of either positively or negatively. For example, this happens when we consider either the number of procurements awarded or the number of published contract authorizations, or the number of anomalous tenders detected. In these cases, it does not seem reasonable to assign a value of 1 to the system that detects the greatest number of awarded contracts, nor a value of 0 to the system that detects the smallest number of anomalous tenders submitted. In other words, the measured data do not reveal either better or worse performances but they have only a descriptive value.

14. In addition, this text has also been used as a paper Commission, Impact and Diffusion of EU Public Procurement Legislation, 14. September 2010, in the departmental website are accessible under the number 42911-10-01.

EPPL 42911 | Measurement of Public Procurement Systems in the EU Member States | 11

Figure 1: EU rules compliance measurement applied to the macro indicator tender award criteria

MACRO INDICATOR: TENDER AWARD CRITERIA	LEGISLATIVE FORMANT			
	EU RULES (DIR. 2004/18/EC)		SYSTEM "B" RULES (DIR. 2004/18/EC)	
	References	Compl.	References	Compl.
Lowest price	article 53, pt. 1, letter b	—	article 51, Pt. 1b, Pt. 1b	0,5
Most economically advantageous tender - evaluation criteria	whereas (4) (a)(7) and ch. 55, Pt. 1, item a	—	article 51, Pt. 1, item a	1,0
Most economically advantageous tender - corresponding value	whereas (4) article 53, Pt. 1, 3 & 4	—	article 51, Pt. 1, 3 & 4	0,5
Most economically advantageous tender - discount of commission	whereas (4) article 53, Pt. 1	—	article 51, Pt. 1, 3b	1,0
Ancillary tenders - above EU threshold	article 55	—	article 51, Pt. 1b	0,5
Ancillary tenders - under EU threshold	article 54, Pt. 1	—	article 51a, Pt. 1	0,5
Ancillary tenders - above EU threshold	article 55	—	article 51, Pt. 1b	0,5
Ancillary tenders - under EU threshold	article 54, Pt. 1	—	article 51a, Pt. 1	0,5
Total	—	0,0	—	5,0

These data could even appear not to be useful at all for the research aims and, for that reason, could be excluded. However, these very data can often be useful to detect the system's functioning performance if they are investigated as a whole and/or with other data.

This step is to be precise to assign a value of 1 to the system that, when related to the number of awarded procurements, detects the most awarding times, or assigns 0 to the system that, when related to the number of awarded procurements, shows a smaller number of providers belonging to other regions or Member States. There are many such examples because it is easy to find new combinations of data that can be extended even to the phase of procurement performance. Therefore, it is possible to verify if a larger number of transactional providers participating in the award procedure correspond to tenders with larger/smaller discounts, and/or larger/smaller percentages of litigation, and/or larger/smaller ability in the time required for performance.

In the project model functioning in the tender awarding criteria as the macro indicator example. The case of the maximum discount criterion and of the economically most advantageous tender were analyzed in relation, among other things to:

- Field of the activity at issue in the procurement;
- Typology of the awarding entity;
- Procedure adopted;
- Discounts submitted by the tenders;
- Number of participants in the procedure.

To the micro indicators detected in this way, it is possible to assign a value of 1 or 0 on the basis of the measurement results.

Abb. 7.xx Druck-PDF eines Artikels der Zeitschrift EPPL

232

Tabellen, Diagramme und Bilder in einen festgelegten Satzspiegel passen und dass ein bestimmter Seitenumfang eingehalten wird, bringt metiTec die Platzvorgaben und den angelieferten Inhalt automatisch miteinander in Einklang.

Der Zeit- und Kostenvorteil ist enorm. Da keine variablen (umfangs-, komplexitäts- und/oder kanalabhängigen) Kosten anfallen, sondern ausschließlich einmalige Fixkosten, werden mit wachsendem Umfang und wachsendem Einsatz

von metiTec die Satzkosten pro Seite immer geringer. Dieser Effekt wird durch crossmediales Publizieren noch verstärkt. Je mehr Seiten hergestellt und je mehr Ausgabekanäle bedient werden, desto größer werden die Einsparungen. Da metiTec auf einem XML-First-Workflow basiert, nur standardisierte Formate verwendet und erzeugt, gibt es für Anwender keine Abhängigkeiten von proprietären Formaten.

ANBIETER

me-ti GmbH
Helmholtzstraße 2-9
DE-10587 Berlin

Ansprechpartner:
Claus Dieter Ziegler, GF me-ti GmbH
Telefon: +49 30 221 943 940

E-Mail: info@me-ti.de
Web: www.me-ti.de
Youtube: www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6u7Pfi7kU

KUNDE

Lexxion Verlagsgesellschaft mbH
Güntzelstraße 63
DE-10717 Berlin

Ansprechpartner:
Jan Schinner, Leiter Administration und IT
Telefon: +49 30 81 45 06 11
Telefax: +49 30 81 45 06-22

E-Mail: schinner@lexxion.eu
Web: www.lexxion.eu