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Electronic government from the works also belonged to the original concept of the World Wide Web and its markup language HTML, which is the best META data prepared in the Dramaturgy arzütinnen book too contrary. The manuals included in the HTML e-books, often in all the big data sets, are complete and all included. Its navigation options are mainly limited to a scroll bar, chapter selection and a few links. The non-commercial Project Gutenberg has existed since 1971 and aims to offer literature in electronic form for free. We are talking only about the offer in unstructured text format, so we can hardly talk about "e-books". Only recently have typical e-book formats been introduced with EPUB or Mobipocket. The German language project Gutenberg-DE also has some texts available as a mobile phone book. From 1986, the German science fiction author Wilfried A. Harry published his novels on discs, which he offered as "Discomane". At the beginning of 1987, the Göttingen publishing house Imatrix published in the volume DIESCHRIFT à Has writing a future? philosopher Viléms Flusers in a printed version and an electronic version on diskette. The idea for this was born a year earlier and also included the aspect of electronic exchange of news and comments. In a brief dated April 12, 1986, Andreas Müller-Pohle, project initiator and publisher of Flusser's work with Volker Rapsch, wrote his vision for the network. "We need to move to electronic transmission of information, that is (for now) over the telephone network. It's a financial failure "at the moment" and terribly technologically limited (due to the postal monopoly), but that's what's most interesting. [...] Your "letter" is not only "unfortunately immobile" in the form of a book and on a floppy disk, but also in the mailbox. 5¼ inch text diskette with built-in editor and printing function. It was programmed by Wolfgang Freise using the Turbo Pascal compiler and the Borland editor toolkit. It was introduced to the public on a Commodore computer at the 1987 Frankfurt Book Fair. In 1988, the first commercial work was published that could be read entirely on a computer as an e-book. It was William Gibson's Mona Lisa Overdrive. In the mid to late 1990s, possible savings in the production and distribution of (printed) books attracted many investors. The term "e-book" has temporarily become synonymous with portable print files. A joint project between the Institute of Technical Mechanics of the University of Karlsruhe (ITM) and IBM Germany converted lecture notes into electronic form at an early stage. Another early example was the 1993 PDF manuals for the games Ultima Underworld: The Stygian Abyss and Ultima Underworld 2: Labyrinth of Worlds on the Compendium CD. The CD contained manuals for two computer games and a DOS version of Acrobat Reader. This program can be used to view, search, scroll and print instructions. The printing industry did not see the e-book as a serious threat to the "real" book as a breeding ground for literature because the material properties of the book play an important role. At the same time, online booksellers like Amazon are moving. It radically rationalized the logistics and ordering system, and thus, in a short period of time, gained a dominant position in the market. They gave the printed book unprecedented circulation. In later years, e-books remained economically niche in the market. A scene is developing in which modern literature is checked, converted into texts by OCR, corrected among themselves several times, exchanged, and finally printed or sent to Eunisvers. Since often only books that were no longer in print or that were at least a year old were digitized, the copyright holders did not take any active action against this due to small financial losses. 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I am not gestattet, die Downloads fürTo copy third parties, [...] is to resell or use them for commercial purposes.[10] In the opinion of consumer protection groups, such rights of use disproportionately disadvantage e-book buyers, as, for example, Geselchets them the European Court of Justice for used-Software of 3 July 2012 (C-128/11, ZUM 2012, 661). Therefore, software manufacturers cannot use these clauses to exclude the sale of their products for used goods, regardless of whether the software is on a data carrier or has been downloaded. The key question here is whether an online purchase constitutes a purchase or a blue license, i.e. whether the buyer is considered a copy owner or a blue licensee.[11] This article or paragraph describes the situation in Germany. Please help us describe the situation in other countries. In 2013, the regional court in Bielefeld rejected the right to resale. The court argued that the buyer of the e-book primarily wants to use it and not to resell it.[12][1] The judgment handed down in Bielefeld was upheld in second instance in May 2014 by the OLG Hamm, thus becoming final after the consumer advice centers withdrew their appeal against the judgment.[14] In early 2016, the Minister of Justice of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia announced that he intended to take action against the ban on the transfer of "used" e-books and audio files.[15] Under the leadership of North Rhine-Westphalia, the conference of justice ministers of the federal states is to be reviewed whether and to what extent civil law and the "digital age" need to be bengasted. Market In 2014, 24.8 million (2013: 21.5 million) e-books were sold in Germany. This corresponded to a sales share of 4.3% of the world's third largest book market with 9.3 billion euros. The number of e-book buyers increased from one million in 2011 to 3.9 million in 2014. Of these, 59% were women. Compared to the German book market, the market share of e-books in North America is significantly higher. For example, the sales share of e-books in the USA, the world's largest book market with 30 billion US dollars, was more than 30% in 2014.[17][18] The e-book market in Germany stagnated until 2016, based on the proportion of Germans who read works electronically (24% in October 2016). This is the result of a representative survey of 2,171 people aged 14 and over commissioned by the Bitkom Federal Association.[19] In 2020, 35.8 million e-books were sold in Germany. The sales share of e-books increased from 5.0 percent in 2019 to 5.9 percent in 2020.[20] Distribution The first e-books were used commercially as electronic and portable copies of an original book. With 130,000 titles, Amazon also offered paper and e-books in 2008, e-book sales accounted for 6% of total sales.[21] According to a survey of 316 German media companies and publishers in the electronic publishing working group of the Börsenverein, 37% of all new books are published as e-books, 51% of which are fachwerks, 58% of publishers publish the e-book later than the print edition, 41% at the same time, 43% cheaper and 36% at the same price. In 80% of the statements, less than 1% of sales are achieved with e-books.[22] A survey by the Austrian publishing house in 2011 showed that in 2010 almost 17% of the publishers sold e-books, in 2011 they dithe figure almost increased to 32.3%. In 2010, on the other hand, 36% of those questioned stated that they did not want to position themselves in this segment. Of those publishers who were already offering e-books in 2010, all 10% and 20% of the new releases were also electronic, based on the backlist was 1%. 44% stated that in 2010 the sales share of e-books was less than 1% delay, in 2011 it was 42%. While in 2010 22.2% stated that the share of sales was between 1 and 5%, this was 29% in 2011. In addition, 22.2% stated in 2010 that they were ¼ over 5%.[23] In 2013, 84% of all publishers were already offering e-books. The share of e-books in the German book market was 10%.[24] Acquisition models This article or subsequent section is not equipped with supporting documents (e.g. itemizations). Information without sufficient evidence could soon be removed. Please help Wikipedia by researching the information and providing good evidence. There are numerous e-book providers in German-speaking countries. Many offer both textbooks and fiction. In addition, publishers sell their own e-books on their publisher's homepage to a certain extent. 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