

1C:Enterprise Licensing FAQ

This document provides fundamentals of the licensing product policy and answers to frequently asked questions. The document is based on valid license agreements governing the use of 1C:Enterprise software and the current legislation.

The document is primarily addressed to users of 1C:Enterprise software supplied by 1C Company partners outside the following countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

The names of the applications (configurations) mentioned in the document are given as an example and do not imply that they are always available in a particular country (region) or 1C Company partner always has them.

For better and smoother platform scalability, 1C:Enterprise products fall into the following categories:

- Basic deliveries with a platform, an application (a configuration of 1C Company or its partner), and a single concurrent user license.
- Client licenses or additional concurrent user licenses.
- Licenses for 1C:Enterprise server (an application server).
- Bundles with multiple products listed above.
- Tailored products that extend the scope of 1C:Enterprise such as a web extension, products for mobile devices, and so on.

Such set of product groups makes it possible to increase the number of concurrent users and switch from a single-user mode to a multi-user mode in the file or client/server mode without the need to upgrade a purchased product.

1C:Enterprise client licenses authorize the user to work with any number of basic deliveries. To use new applications in the same workstations, it is enough to purchase a basic delivery with a new configuration. This ensures independent scalability for both application features and client seats.

1C:Enterprise software licensing is supported by software-based or hardware protection. A software delivery contains an envelope with software-based protection PINs or a dongle. 1C:Enterprise platform version 8.2.10 or later supports simultaneous use of both software and hardware licenses for the same infobase.

For 1C:Enterprise programming training, 1C:Enterprise training version has been released.

Below you can find answers to frequently asked questions about 1C:Enterprise licensing. They are grouped as follows:

- General licensing questions
- Multi-user licenses
- Using 1C:Enterprise in remote workstations
- Basic versions of 1C:Enterprise-based products
- 1C:Enterprise training version
- Multiplexing, web extension, and web services
- 1C:Enterprise development licensing

General licensing questions

1. The company has several remote offices (a point of sale, a warehouse, and so on) not connected with the head office via the local network. Each remote office has its own local network. Is the company authorized to install the software from ONE basic delivery (platform + configuration) both in the head office and in remote offices by acquiring only client licenses for remote offices? Is the company obliged to purchase the basic delivery (platform + configuration) for each remote office?

According to the current licensing procedure, the fair use of the license agreement for the basic delivery (platform + configuration) is limited to the user's local network where the software is to be installed. Therefore, the company has to purchase a separate basic delivery (platform + configuration) for a local network of each remote office where the software is to be installed.

2. The company has several remote points of sale not connected with the head office via the local network. The company uses a distributed infobase. Is the company obliged to acquire a license for distributed infobases?

In 1C:Enterprise, you do not need to acquire separate licenses for distributed infobases as data exchange functionality is included in the platform.

3. The company has several remote infobases not connected with the head office via the local network. The company uses a distributed infobase built using 1C:Enterprise data exchange functionality. Is the company entitled to use ONE basic delivery (platform + configuration) in the head office and only client licenses on nodes? Does the company have to purchase a basic delivery (configuration) for all nodes?

According to the current licensing procedure, the fair use of the license agreement for a basic delivery (platform + configuration) is limited to the user's local network where the software is to be installed. Since the company uses the distributed infobase, that is, the software is to be installed in remote offices as well, the company has to purchase a basic delivery (platform + configuration) for each node (each remote office).

4. The company uses 1C:Enterprise 8 in multiple workstations networked locally. The workstations are a sales person's automated workstation and a store manager's computer (a central computer). The sales person's automated workstation can work both in a network with a shared infobase and offline by exchanging data with the central computer using a distributed infobase scheme. Shall the company purchase a separate basic 1C:Enterprise delivery for each workstation?

Since all the computers of the company are networked locally, exchanging data using a distributed infobase scheme does not require purchasing a separate basic delivery for each workstation.

5. Within one company, two legal entities with a different tax treatment carry out their activities in two infobases. All users work in a single local network. How many basic deliveries shall the company purchase?

Since all computers are networked locally, according to the license agreement, it is enough to purchase one basic delivery and acquire client concurrent user licenses. The

number of basic deliveries does not depend on the number of infobases and legal entities.

6. In one company, in the same territory, two users work with the same configuration but with different infobases. Computers are not networked. Is it enough to purchase ONE basic delivery and an additional license in this case? Or shall the company purchase TWO basic deliveries?

Since the computers are not networked, according to the license agreement, the company shall purchase a separate basic delivery for each computer. Thus, the company must purchase two basic 1C:Enterprise deliveries.

7. In one company, in the same territory, two users work with the same configuration but with different infobases. Computers are networked locally. Is it enough to purchase ONE basic delivery and a client license in this case? Or shall the company purchase TWO basic deliveries?

Since the computers are networked locally, according to the license agreement, it is enough to purchase one basic delivery and acquire one client license for an additional concurrent user.

8. In one company, two users work with two different 1C:Enterprise configurations (for example, they use one configuration for bookkeeping and the other one for payroll). Computers are networked locally. How many basic deliveries shall the company purchase?

In this case, the company shall purchase a basic delivery for bookkeeping and a basic delivery for payroll. That is, the company shall purchase two basic deliveries.

9. The company has two offices located in different buildings but networked locally. It is planned to use a single configuration. How many basic 1C:Enterprise deliveries shall the company purchase in this case?

Since the offices are networked locally, according to the license agreement, it will be enough to purchase a single basic delivery with client concurrent user licenses to use 1C:Enterprise 8.

10. Shall one company purchase TWO basic 1C:Enterprise deliveries that include the same configuration for TWO groups of computers networked locally within the groups but not networked locally with each other?

Yes, it shall. According to the license agreement, a separate basic delivery must be used in each local network. That is, the company is obliged to purchase TWO basic deliveries of the used product.

11. An auditor has bought a basic product delivery. Can they use this product to keep records on one computer for ten different companies?

The number of infobases working with a single basic delivery is not limited by the license agreement. Using a single basic delivery to keep records for ten different companies on one computer is rightful in this case.

12. The company plans to use two 1C:Enterprise 8 configurations (1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management and 1C:HR Management 8) on five computers. Shall it purchase two different basic deliveries or is it enough to purchase a single basic delivery as there are no component restrictions in protection keys?

For the fair use of the configuration, the company is obliged to purchase a basic delivery with this configuration. That is, the company is obliged to purchase two different basic deliveries with the specified configurations.

13. The company plans to use two 1C:Enterprise 8 configurations (1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management and 1C:HR Management 8) on five computers and purchase relevant basic deliveries of these products. Shall it purchase client licenses to access each configuration from each additional concurrent user?

A client license authorizes a user in a local network to access any configuration from the basic delivery. Therefore, it is not required to purchase two sets of client single concurrent user licenses to access two configurations. In this case, except for two basic deliveries, it will be necessary to acquire client 4 concurrent user licenses since a single concurrent user license for this configuration is included in the basic delivery of each configuration.

14. The company has purchased a basic 1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management delivery and uses it in a multi-user mode (with additional licenses). Is it allowed to install the software on the manager's laptop that is not networked and start it with a secondary key?

If the manager's laptop is not connected to the local network and is used simultaneously with activities in the company's local network, you need to purchase a separate basic 1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management delivery for it.

If the manager uses remote access to the company's shared infobase (for example, using web client or remote access), it is not required to purchase the basic delivery.

15. The company system administrators use different complex hardware and software features to organize access to the company computers located in different territories. How can I decide what solutions are a single local network and what solutions are not a single local network in these cases?

In complex situations, the official partner of 1C Company who sells 1C:Enterprise 8 licenses decides whether the used technical solution is a single local network based on analysis of a particular situation.

16. The company has purchased a single 1C:Enterprise 8 server license. How many client/server infobases can the company use simultaneously?

1C:Enterprise 8 server license applies to one computer acting as a server (alone or as part of a server cluster). One server can work with an unlimited number of infobases. If 1C:Enterprise 8 server cluster runs on several computers, it is required to acquire a separate license for each computer.

17. How many Microsoft SQL Server licenses shall I buy to use it with 1C:Enterprise 8 application in the client/server mode?

Microsoft SQL Server Client Access License says: "Each Client Access License gives you the right to access a server application from a specific computer, workstation, or another electronic device." Thus, the number of Microsoft SQL Server licenses must be greater than or equal to the number of concurrent 1C:Enterprise 8 users in the client/server mode.

18. The company needs to transfer 1C:Enterprise 8 infobase to a third party:

- A business owner or an auditor.
- Regulators (a tax authority and so on).
- For backup retention.

Under what conditions is it possible?

It is allowed to transfer an infobase with a standard configuration code as follows:

- *A business owner or an auditor can be provided with remote access to the infobase under the existing license agreement.*
 - *It is allowed to transfer the infobase if an infobase recipient has a license agreement for the basic delivery with the configuration used to create the infobase. If provision of information and documents (including the infobase) upon request of regulatory authorities is compulsory for the company, it shall notify the recipient in writing that the infobase reproduction on the recipient's computers is unlawful without a basic delivery license.*
 - *Transferring an infobase to a third party only for storage without reproduction on the computer in order to make changes to or retrieve information from it, is possible upon the recipient's written undertaking not to distribute the infobase and share it with third parties.*
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In all the cases listed above, the company that transfers the infobase must notify the infobase recipient by sending an official letter that the recipient shall not infringe 1C Company copyright for 1C:Enterprise 8 platform and its partner's copyright for the application. In particular, they shall not distribute the infobase or any portion of it, and share it with third parties. The responsibility for the infobase reproduction and its further distribution lies with the infobase recipient if they received a notification from the company transferring the infobase of the infobase use according to the license agreement.

19. Are any changes of 1C:Enterprise 8 licensing policy and new types of licenses expected in the future?

1C Company works closely with partners, including in the field of licensing. Following discussions with partners, it can be decided to introduce new types of licensing.

Multi-user licenses

1. The company has purchased 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses and a client 5 concurrent user license. After a while it became necessary to increase the number of concurrent users up to 20 with a single protection key. Is it possible to replace all the existing licenses and licenses being acquired with a single key?

The license included in multi-user sets such as 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses entitles the specified number of concurrent users to use the application and is indivisible. Therefore, in this situation, to provide 20 concurrent users, it is allowed only to exchange a client 5 concurrent user license for a client 20 concurrent user license.

2. The company has purchased 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses and 1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management. How many company's concurrent users are authorized to use 1C:HR Management 8 (one or six)?

The license included in 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses grants the right to use any lawfully acquired application of 1C Company by up to 5 concurrent users. Thus, in this case, 1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management can be used by up to 6 concurrent users since a single concurrent user license for this configuration is included in 1C:HR Management 8 delivery.

3. The company has developed a completely original 1C:Enterprise 8 configuration. Can this configuration be used by 5 concurrent users with 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses instead of a client 5 concurrent user license?

If the company has full or non-exclusive rights to use a completely original configuration legally, and if rights of this configuration owner are not infringed, 1C:Accounting 8. 5 User Licenses (or other multi-user product of 1C Company) can be used as a basic delivery and a client 5 concurrent user license at the same time.

Using 1C:Enterprise in remote workstations

1. Will the license agreement be violated if the company's IT employee uses a protection key for development on their home computer in parallel with the use of the application in the company's local network?

For the fair use of 1C:Enterprise 8 on your home computer, purchase a separate basic delivery in this situation. Using a protection key without a separate basic delivery violates the license agreement in this case. A configuration similar to the one purchased by the company or 1C:Enterprise 8 platform (training version) (available for free at <https://1c-dn.com/>) can be used as a basic delivery.

2. Will the license agreement be violated if an IT employee of the company that purchased the basic product delivery develops an enterprise automation system on their home computer before the automation system is brought into operation in the company?

The license agreement establishes the following rule for using the product, which is essential to the above-mentioned situation: "A licensee is authorized to install and use

the SOFTWARE in one computer at one time in accordance with the accompanying documentation." Thus, if the product is not used on the company's computers in the office's local network and the company's employee is not a third party, the license agreement is not violated. The company's IT employee can also use 1C:Enterprise 8 platform (training version) to develop the company automation system on their home computer.

3. Is the following situation a violation of the license agreement? An accountant of the company that purchased the basic delivery will use the application on their home computer on weekends when the company's local network is not used at this time.

If the product is not used on the company's computers in the office's local network on weekends and the accountant is the company's employee and is not a third party, the license agreement is not violated.

4. The company has a local network where a basic 1C:Enterprise delivery is installed and used. The company's remote offices are not connected with the head office via the local network. The software is not installed on remote computers and additional infobases are not created there. The head office accesses the infobase using VPN (Virtual Personal Network). Shall the company purchase basic deliveries matching the basic delivery of the head office for remote offices?

Since infobases are not created in remote offices, the company does not need to purchase basic deliveries for remote offices. According to the license agreement, such infobase access is possible if a remote workstation has a client 1C:Enterprise 8 license in this remote workstation.

5. The company has a head office. A basic 1C:Enterprise delivery is installed and used in its local network. The company's remote offices are not connected with the head office via the local network. Additional infobases are not created on remote workstations. The head office accesses the infobase using a terminal client. That is, the application task is dealt with on the side of the head office. Shall the company purchase basic deliveries matching the basic delivery of the head office for remote offices?

In this situation, the company does not need to purchase basic deliveries for remote offices since infobases are not created in remote offices. According to the license agreement, such access to the infobase is possible if a remote workstation has a client 1C:Enterprise 8 license.

Basic versions of 1C:Enterprise-based products

1. How shall I license basic versions of 1C:Enterprise-based products?

Basic product versions use digital computer-bound licensing. Dongles are not used. To start the application, acquire a digital license to be written to the user's computer. For more information, see the license acquisition procedure supplied with the product.

2. How to acquire a digital 1C:Accounting 8 license. Base Edition?

You can acquire the digital license using one of the following methods:

- *Automatically on the first application start if your computer is connected to the Internet (preferred).*
 - *By email.*
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3. Can I use the basic application version in a network mode?

The license agreement for the basic product specifies that it cannot be used in a multi-user mode.

4. Is it allowed to use basic product versions to keep records of several legal entities on a single computer?

Unless otherwise indicated in the license agreement of the application (configuration) vendor, basic application versions can be used to keep records of multiple companies on a single computer in separate infobases. To keep records of multiple legal entities in a single infobase using common catalogs, use PROF version.

5. Can I use client licenses with the basic application version?

Client licenses cannot be used with basic application versions both under the license agreement and due to technical limitations in the product.

6. Can I configure the basic application version if I have other 1C:Enterprise 8 PROF products?

Under the license agreement, it is not allowed to make changes to basic application versions. For basic versions, you can install official configuration updates released by the developer.

7. Can I install both a basic configuration and a PROF configuration on the same computer, for example, 1C:Enterprise 8. Trade Management PROF and 1C:Accounting 8. Base Edition? Is it consistent with 1C Company licensing policy?

Both PROF and basic configurations can be installed on the same computer simultaneously. 1C Company licensing policy will not be violated provided that the basic configuration is used in accordance with its license agreement and the basic version configuration is not changed.

8. Basic configurations allows you to acquire more than one license. Can I use them to install the application on more than one computer?

Under the license agreement, the basic product can be installed on a single computer only. Additional bindings are designed for the application to run upon computer configuration change or its replacement.

9. Our company uses a basic 1C:Enterprise 8-based product version. Can we switch to a multi-user application version?

Yes, you can upgrade to a PROF version. Ask the product vendor for upgrade requirements.

1C:Enterprise training version

1. Can I use training versions to automate business processes in real enterprises?

According to the license agreement, 1C:Enterprise 8 training versions cannot be used to automate processes of real enterprises. For this purpose, you need to use only commercial 1C:Enterprise versions.

2. Can I change real functioning configurations using platform training versions? Which restrictions shall be imposed on the configurations being changed using training versions?

The functionality of training versions allows you to make changes to real functioning configurations, regardless of their complexity. However, note that debugging of the changed configuration using a real amount of data is not available in the training version.

3. Can I use training versions to develop applications?

Training versions can be used to develop real applications. The required documentation is available at 1c-dn.com. However, the applications can be used only in commercial 1C:Enterprise versions.

4. Which restrictions are imposed on the applications developed using a training version?

Using a 1C:Enterprise training version, you can develop a configuration of any complexity. There are no restrictions on functionality of the configurations being developed. Debugging of the developed configuration using a real amount of data is restricted.

Multiplexing, web extension, and web services

1. A company uses an application, in which 1C:Enterprise is accessed via COM connection. How many additional licenses does the company need to purchase?

According to the license agreement, the use of hardware and software reducing the number of users that can directly access 1C:Enterprise does not reduce the number of required licenses. The company shall purchase client licenses for the number of concurrent 1C:Enterprise users.

2. A company publishes access to web services implemented in 1C:Enterprise 8. Which and how many licenses does the company need to purchase?

In this case, on company workstations, the 1C:Enterprise 8 infobase is accessed via web services. The web services only provide access to 1C:Enterprise 8 data and are not subject to separate licensing. According to 1C:Enterprise license agreement, each workstation that accesses 1C:Enterprise 8 infobase in one or the other way must have a client license. It means that to work with the applications that use web services, the company needs to purchase client licenses for the number of workstations that can provide simultaneous access to the infobase .

3. Using 1C:Enterprise 8 Web Extension, a company develops a web storefront for its own trade application based on 1C:Enterprise. Up to 100 users might access this application simultaneously. How many client licenses does the company need to purchase for creating the web storefront?

According to the license agreement, the company is obliged to purchase client licenses for the number of concurrent 1C:Enterprise 8 users. The use of hardware and software reducing the number of users that can directly access 1C:Enterprise 8, as it happens upon using Web extension, does not reduce the number of required licenses. Thus, for creating the web storefront, the company needs to purchase a hundred client licenses.

1C:Enterprise development licensing

1. Can I use standard configurations of 1C Company or its partners to create commercial replicable applications?

A user or a company is authorized to create their own applications based on a legally purchased configuration and use them for keeping records in their own enterprises. It does not contravene the license agreement since in this case the software is used in accordance with the documentation.

However, duplication and distribution of such application is regulated by copyright laws and not by the license agreement. According to the copyright laws, an application created by using code snippets of a standard configuration that is the subject of copyright can be duplicated and distributed only with consent of the copyright holder. Replicable applications created by using code snippets of a standard configuration can be supplied to users legally owning a basic 1C:Enterprise 8 delivery on whose basis this replicable application is created.

To promote applications created based on standard configurations of 1C Company, you can become a 1C Company partner and pass 1C:Compatible certification for the applications. Products released within this program include the developed configuration and 1C:Enterprise 8 platform. You can find detailed information on partnership terms at http://1c-dn.com/partners/become_a_1c_partner/

2. What conditions shall a developer fulfill to supply a user with their own configuration that has some parts from the application of 1C Company or other vendor?

To observe the copyright law, the user of such configuration is obliged to have a license for the basic delivery with the application used by the developer as a basis, and client 1C:Enterprise 8 licenses for the number of concurrent users.

3. Can I create my own completely original configurations (that do not use parts of 1C Company standard configurations) based on 1C:Enterprise 8 platform? Who will own the copyright for completely original configurations?

You can create your own completely original configurations based on 1C:Enterprise 8 platform. This is not contrary to the provision of the license agreement about the software use in accordance with the documentation. If a configuration is completely original, the developer owns the copyright. They are authorized to replicate and distribute this configuration. To ensure that the copyright law is not violated and to use this configuration, a user shall purchase a 1C:Enterprise 8 platform license as well.

4. When am I authorized to use a completely original configuration (not a standard configuration of 1C Company or other vendor) to automate the enterprise processes?

The company that uses a completely original configuration to automate its management and accounting processes is obliged to purchase a 1C:Enterprise 8 platform license (separately or together with any application of 1C Company or other vendor). In this case, using a completely original configuration will be lawful.

5. Is the configuration developer entitled to exclude built-in 1C:Enterprise pictures, logos, and labels from 1C:Enterprise 8 platform and replace them with their own ones?

As stated in the license agreement, changes to a 1C:Enterprise-based application can be made using documented 1C:Enterprise 8 tools only. Tools to modify the code in 1C:Enterprise delivery are not provided. Only version update in a normal mode is possible. You can include your own logos, icons, or other images and labels in a configuration under development as described in the documentation. At the same time, you cannot exclude built-in labels using undocumented methods.

6. To achieve its own objectives, the company wants to modify the structure of some database tables. It also wants to use stored procedures and triggers for data processing, export data by reading tables directly, add new indexes, and modify the structure of some indexes. Is the company authorized to make the above-mentioned changes to the application?

The license agreement prevents from using the tools for building 1C:Enterprise-based solutions that are not documented by 1C Company. It means that DBMS tools (or any other external tools) can be used only if 1C:Enterprise product documentation (including the knowledge base) contains a clear recommendation to use this tool to solve this task.

In all other cases, the license agreement allows you to use only built-in 1C:Enterprise platform tools for building solutions. In particular, you can access infobase data only using 1C:Enterprise objects specifically designed to manage data (queries, catalogs, documents, and so on). You cannot access infobase data directly and bypass objects used to manage 1C:Enterprise data, for example, using DBMS tools or using add-ins that

provide direct access to DBMS. This restriction applies to any action with data, including changing data structure, and reading or changing the infobase data or internal 1C:Enterprise data.

This restriction was imposed to ensure that the application remains stable, provide support, and make it possible to migrate to new 1C:Enterprise versions.
