



Migrating to GFI KerioConnect from Microsoft Exchange Server



Overview

With Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 reaching its End-of-Life (EOL) in [Q2, 2023](#), and Windows Server 2012 R2 in [Q4, 2023](#), many organizations using Exchange 2013 or Windows Server 2012 R2 are looking to migrate to KerioConnect.

This document aims to answer the most frequently asked questions about migrating to KerioConnect from an Exchange mail server. Let's have a look!

What does EOL mean?

Simply put, Microsoft will no longer offer:

- Technical support for issues that might surface
- Bug fixes for problems that might impact the reliability or functionality of the server
- Security fixes that can make the server vulnerable to security breaches
- Time zone changes across the globe
- Your installation of Exchange 2013 (or any Exchange version on Windows Server 2012 R2) will continue to run after this date. However, the server will be neither reliable nor secure.

Is there a migration tool available?

Yes, the [Kerio Exchange migration tool \(KEMT\)](#) was designed specifically for this purpose.

What data is migrated through the tool?

It migrates public folders, accounts, and user data (Email, Contacts, Calendars, Tasks, Notes) from your Microsoft Exchange Server to Kerio Connect.

What are the system requirements for running the migration tool?

The tool is compatible with Linux, macOS, and Windows operating systems. For detailed requirements, please refer to [Kerio Connect System Requirements for Migration Tools](#).

What are the steps to prepare for server migration?

Prior to migration, the KerioConnect mail server must be set up for email receipt. The detailed steps can be found in the article [Preparing the Kerio Exchange Migration Tool](#).

How is the data migrated from Exchange to KerioConnect?

After preparing the migration tool, follow the steps in the article, [Migrating Data from Your Source Exchange Server to Kerio Connect](#).

Is there an alternative method or tool available?

Yes, the [Kerio IMAP Migration Tool \(KIMT\)](#) can also be used to migrate user accounts, email messages, and folders.

How much time would the migration take?

The time required relies heavily on the disk type and speed, as the core process is the reading and writing of data to the disk. If the source and destination servers are on different networks, the Internet connection throughput would also be a considerable factor in the time necessary to complete the migration. To create a good estimate for your environment, migrate a single user and note the time elapsed per GB migrated. You can then use that result to extrapolate the time needed to migrate all mailboxes.