DAEFH... what now?

DAEFH:

- A 'political document' not a 'technical' one
- ...meant for a specific target group

An outline of the 47 recommendations and proposals ...

... just as a reminder ...

- All parties concerned, the EU institutions, the Member States, the FHI and the cinema industry must recognise the urgency of taking actions
- MS should support the FHI with increases in their budgetary resources necessary to acquire the necessary equipment, staff and competences.
- FHI must as soon as possible act by defining detailed plans for their actual needs in the short and medium term (12 to 36 months).
- As most FHI lack even the expertise to draw up such plans, the Commission might help in searching for possible instruments to facilitate this phase, for example, by facilitating the circulation of competences, or by supporting the definition of best practices and guidelines for actions to be adopted by the FHI.

- The Commission should reconfirm the need for mechanisms for *structured*, *systematic collection*
- MS, with the input of the FHI should review the existing laws and regulations
- Legislation must clear that only formats suitable for LTDP should be eligible for deposit, and that they are deposited as soon as the work is finished, for example at the moment of the first distribution
- Currently, the formats required for deposit are those specified by the FIAF Technical Commission: DCDM or unencrypted DCP.
- Legislation should be formulated so that the FHI responsible for deposit can define the appropriate formats without having to re-write the law. EU coordination would be highly advisable.
- These actions should be taken as soon as possible, ideally within 12 months from the publication of this study

- FHI, fully supported by the MS, should immediately start designing and implementing OAIS-based digital repositories for LTDP of cinema works.
- The repositories must provide the maximum possible levels of security against any risk of piracy. They should be operational by the end of 2012
- As analogue collections will be more LTP-oriented, it is critical that all FHI are equipped to ensure best conditions for LTP of analogue materials. This is not always true in all MS
- The Commission and the MS should implement policies to effectively encourage the voluntary deposit of all works that are not subject to legal deposit (non-national works, national non-funded works, etc.)

- Efforts should be made to guarantee circulation or ideas and pooling of expertise. The creation of a EU-wide Group of Experts by ACE, supported by the MS should be strongly encouraged.
- This Advisory Group should also be charged with possible new EU-wide standards and to help in training activities.
- TRAINING and EDUCATION are key to the transition of cinema to digital in general, and in the FHI as well.
- FHI must start immediately training their staff, and they must have the resources for that.
- Costs for this type of training could be significantly reduced if training was to be designed at EU level.
- It is recommended that institutionalized, structured training and education is organized across the EU, at universities or at university- level institutions. The current situation is highly unsatisfactory.

- The Commission should reaffirm and reinforce the recommendation for the MS to define and implement large digitization programs
- It is also vital that MS recognise that digitization should happen in the short term or the risk is that technology and expertise for digitising large collections of analogue film materials are lost.
- As the study highlights, the window of opportunity for such mass digitisation projects is already closing, and it is not realistic to assume that it will last more than 7-10 years.
- Such projects should be vast, covering possibly the whole national production, with equal attention to fiction and non-fiction (which has a remarkable commercial value).

- Clear and strong collaborations with the rights holders are needed. It is highly probable that this collaboration will be gained in exchange for public funding to support digitisation, as most rights-holders are not ready – technically and financially – to undertake such massive digitisation projects.
- Once such mass digitization projects are in place, the problem of material for Europeana will be solved. It must be clear that the very first reason for the lack of cinema material to be made available in Europeana is the lack of funding. Apart from few projects, MS have not invested new resources for the digitization of the cinema heritage.
- It must be also very clear that the lack of appropriate funding is a fundamental component behind the issue of clearing the rights to provide access, via Europeana or otherwise

What next? -

- >> Politics at EU, MS level
- Disseminate the document / Raise awareness
- Package / Make the connection to Orphan Works directive
- Regain control of the discourse / Re-take the initiative
- MEPs? Is there a National return? Top-down/bottom-up?
- Local initiatives? How can they be supported jointly?
- Brussels initiatives? Do they work at MS level?
- Raise the stakes?

What next? - can ACE help? How?

- >> In practice, internally
- Pooling efforst and competences? Can we? Should we?
- Planning for Digitization / LTDP / Access
- Strategies (e.g. DYI? Outsource? Pros? Cons?)
- Set parameters / guidelines / objectives / recommendations (for... tenders, contractors...)? How? By whom?
- Is it time for a DELTA Group? Should it be structured or open?
- Engage EU-wide joint projects? Will it work?
- Training! Internal / visiting / hosting?
- Beyond Legal deposit....

- >> Moving on, what's next?
- PD / Orphans are coming. Are we ready?
- Life after digitization...
- The next challenge: ANALOG
- Know-how, competences, equipment, maintenance, repairs, investments,... are we planning for it?
- An individual effort? A group effort?
- Is it time for a "GAMMA Group 2 The return"?
- Education. Is that needed at all? And if so, where, how?
- Or just Training? And Training where? How? Shouldn't we get ready?