

IP Survey Report

I . Institute Overview

1. Profile of the Institute

The National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) is located in 633 General Luna St., Intramuros Manila, Philippines.

In 1987, then President Corazon C. Aquino penned Executive Order No. 118 creating the Presidential Commission on Culture and Arts. Five years later, in 1992, this presidential directive was enacted into law-- Republic Act 7356 (Annex 1-1), creating the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA). The original bill was jointly authored by Senators Edgardo Angara, Heherson Alvarez, Leticia Ramos Shahani, and Congressman Carlos Padilla

The National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Philippines is the overall policy making body, coordinating, and grants giving agency for the preservation, development and promotion of Philippine arts and culture; an executing agency for the policies it formulates; and task to administering the National Endowment Fund for Culture and the Arts (NEFCA) -- fund exclusively for the implementation of culture and arts programs in line with the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan for Culture and the Arts.

The government's support for cultural development is particularly highlighted by the passage of R.A. 7356 that created the NCCA. The coordination among the cultural agencies was strengthened by the virtue of Executive Order No. 80, which placed the Cultural Center of the Philippines, the National Historical Institute (now, the National Historical Commission of the Philippines), the National Museum, The National Library (now, The National Library of the Philippines), and the Records, Management, and Archives Office (now, the National Archives of the Philippines) under the NCCA umbrella. Further, through Republic Act No. 9155, administratively attached the earlier aforementioned five cultural agencies to the NCCA, including now the Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino. Thus, the NCCA is responsible for culture and the arts in the Philippines --- and, if not in the name, the de facto Ministry of Culture.

The NCCA together with the six cultural agencies work with the principle of partnership, collaboration and shared responsibility in effectively and efficiently achieving the implementation of cultural programs as well as maximizing of resources

Pursuant to Sec. 8 of RA No. 7356- the NCCA formulate policies for the development of culture and the arts; to coordinate & implement the overall policies and program of attached agencies on the development of culture and arts as stated under Executive Order No. 80

- Administer the National Endowment Fund for Culture and the Arts
- Encourage artistic creation within a climate of artistic freedom
- Develop and promote the Filipino national culture and arts; and
- Preserve Filipino cultural heritage

The activities are carried out throughout the entire country. It also has external international relationships.

The NCCA has four (4) Sub-commissions made up of 19 national committees composed of artists and cultural workers from both the public and the private sector, representing different cultural and non-government organizations.

- Sub-commission on the Arts (SCA): Committees on Architecture and Allied Arts, Cinema, Dance, Dramatic Arts, Literary Arts, Music, and Visual Arts.
- Sub-commission on Cultural Heritage (SCH): Committees on Archives, Art Galleries, Historical Research, Libraries and Information Services, Monuments and Sites, and Museums.
- Sub-commission on Cultural Dissemination (SCD): Committees on Communication, Cultural Education, and Language and Translation.
- Sub-commission on Cultural Communities and Traditional Arts (SCCTA): Committees on Central Cultural Communities, Northern Cultural Communities, Southern Cultural Communities.

Under a separate legislation, RA 7355 (Annex 1-2), the NCCA administers the National Living Treasures Program (Gawad sa Manlilikha ng Bayan).

2. Characteristics of the Institute

The NCCA is a government Commission. It is an integrally independent body with its own Charter supported by the Philippine government with General Appropriations, and it also maintains an independent Endowment Fund.

There are six (6) national cultural agencies attached to the NCCA:

- 1) The Cultural Center of the Philippines is responsible for significant cultural property pertaining to the performing arts. The Cultural Center of the Philippines is the national center for the performing arts. It is mandated to promote excellence in the arts through the initiation and implementation of activities that aim to improve and elevate standards among cultural workers, artists and audiences
- 2) The National Archives of the Philippines is responsible for significant archival materials. The National Archives of the Philippines is the official repository of the nation's permanent records and records of archival and historical value. It is mandated to plan, develop and coordinate government-wide programs, policies, rules and regulations governing the use, storage and disposition of current and non-current records.
- 3) The National Library is responsible for rare and significant contemporary books, manuscripts such as presidential papers, periodicals, newspapers and libraries and electronic records. The National Library serves as the country's premier repository of printed and recorded materials which reflect the intellectual, literary and cultural heritage of the Philippines.
- 4) The National Historical Commission of the Philippines is responsible for movable and immovable cultural property that pertains to Philippine History; heroes; and the conservation of historical artifacts. The National Historical Commission of the Philippines is responsible for the conservation and preservation of the country's historical legacies. It encompass cultural program on historical studies, curatorial works, architectural conservation, Philippine heraldry, historical information dissemination activities, restoration and preservation of relics and memorabilia of renowned Filipinos.
- 5) The National Museum is responsible for significant movable and immovable cultural and natural property pertaining to collections of Fine Arts, Archaeology, Anthropology, Botany, Geology, Zoology and Astronomy, including its conservation aspect. It is tasked with the preservation, conservation and protection of movable and immovable cultural. The National Museum disseminates scientific and technical

knowledge in more understandable and practical forms through lectures, exhibitions, interviews and publications for students and the general public.

- 6) The Commission on National Language (KOMISYON SA WIKANG FILIPINO, KWF) is established by virtue of Republic Act. 7104 (August 14, 1991) as mandated in the Constitution of the Philippines, the KWF is tasked to undertake, coordinate and promote researches for the development, propagation and preservation of Filipino and other Philippine languages. It is the mission of the KWF to formulate, coordinate and implement research programs/projects to enhance the further development and enrichment of Filipino as a medium of general communication as well as for intellectual pursuits. It is the KWF's vision to make Filipino a modern language, which can be used as an effective instrument for national development.

The source of funds of the NCCA is from the General Appropriations of the government; and it administers as Endowment Fund.