OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

· SENATE

S. B. No. 66

7 JUN 30 P1:15

RECEIVED BY:

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Introduced by SENATOR EDGARDO J. ANGARA

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is blessed with rich resources and heritage. It is sad to note that in spite of this comparative advantage; the Philippines' share of the tourist market is negligible compared to its Asian neighbors.

The eco-tourism we have aggressively promoted has suffered a backlash from negative publicity, brought about by security threats and recent kidnapping incidents of foreign nationals. We have forgotten that the Philippines has much to offer than beautiful beaches and resorts.

It is time to present the rich cultural heritage of the country through the promotion and preservation of our cultural heritage sites. However, much of these important and irreplaceable structures have given way to modernization and commercialization, and its rich repository of our culture is literally becoming a thing of the past.

Present day conservation efforts of the government have been inadequate to forestall the deterioration of this country's heritage. It is therefore imperative, to take serious action in preserving our cultural treasures.

Bearing in mind existing realities of fiscal discipline and austerity measures being made by the government, preservation seems an ambitious and impractical proposition. What we fail to see is that by developing this aspect, we can tap new markets and create ripple-like opportunities that would generate income and employment for our people.

More importantly, knowing our heritage would serve as an anchor amidst the chaos that modernization brings. By preserving our heritage, we keep our integrity as a people, for our heritage is a foundation upon which we can build our present, as well as our future. Heritage plays an important role in national destiny, only by knowing our collective strength as a people can we be prepared to meet by challenges posed by globalization.

Investing in the preservation of our heritage would prevent cultural bankruptcy in the future. It is therefore in the public interest to preserve our heritage so that its vital legacy will be maintained and enriched for future generations.

For these reasons, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

EDGARDO J. ANGARA

Senator

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AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE, STRBNGTHENING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CULTURE AND THE ARTS (NCCA), AND ITS AFFILIATED CULTURAL AGENCIES, AND FOR OTHER **PURPOSES**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "National Cultural Heritage Act of 2007."

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ARTICLE I

POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

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SECTION 2. Declaration of Principles and Policies. Sections 14, 15, and 16, Article XIV of the 1987 Constitution declares that the State shall foster the preservation, enrichment, and dynamic evolution of a Filipino culture based on the principle of unity in diversity in a climate of free artistic and intellectual expression. It shall conserve, promote and popularize the nation's historical and cultural heritage and resources, as well as artistic creations. Further, all the country's artistic and historic wealth constitutes the cultural treasure of the nation and shall be under the protection of the State, which may regulate its disposition.

In the pursuit of cultural preservation as a strategy for maintaining Filipino identity, this Act shall pursue the following objectives:

- (a) Protect, preserve, conserve and promote the nation's cultural heritage, its property and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities;
- (b) Establish and strengthen cultural institutions; and

2 and well-being. 3 ARTICLE II 4 DEFINITION OF TERMS 5	n of buildings and sites
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CECTION 2 Definition of Torms For no	n of buildings and sites
6 SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. For pu	
7 following terms shall be defined as follows:	
8 (a) "Adaptive Re-use" refers to the utilization	
9 of value for a purpose different from that fo	r which it was intended
originally, in order to conserve the site esp	ecially its architectural
integrity;	
(b) "Anthropological Area" refers to any	place where studies of
specific ethno- linguistic groups are under	taken, the properties of
which are of value to our cultural heritage;	
(c) "Antique" refers to a cultural property fou	nd locally which is one
hundred years in age, more or less, the p	roduction of which has
17 ceased;	
18 (d) "Archaeological Area" refers to any p	lace, whether above or
under ground, underwater or at sea le	vel, containing fossils,
20 artifacts, and other cultural, geological	, botanical, zoological
21 materials which depict and documen	t culturally relevant
paleontological, prehistoric and / or historic	events;
23 (e) "Built Heritage" refers to architectural str	ructures, such as but not
limited to, buildings, houses of ancestry	, traditional dwellings,
25 technological and industrial complexes, a	nd their settings, with
26 notable historical and cultural significance;	
27 (f) "Collector" refers to any person who or in	nstitution that acquires
28 cultural property for purposes other than sa	le;
29 (g) "Commission" shall refer to the National	Commission for Culture
and the Arts (NCAA)	
31 (h) "Conservation" refers to all the proce	sses and measures of
maintaining the cultural significance of	f a cultural property,
including but not limited to, pres	
reconstruction, adaptation or any combinati	
35 (i) "Cultural Education" is the teaching as	
36 concepts and processes;	

(j) "Cultural Heritage" refers to the totality of cultural property preserved and developed through time and passed on to posterity;

- (k) "Cultural Heritage Worker" is an individual undertaking cultural heritage work;
- (1) "Cultural Institution" refers to entities engaged primarily in cultural work;
- (m) "Cultural Property" refers to all products of human creativity by which a people and a nation reveal their identity, including natural history specimens and sites, whether public or privately-owned, movable or immovable, and tangible or intangible;
 - 1) "Tangible Cultural Property" refers to a cultural property with historical, archival, anthropological, archaeological, artistic and architectural value, and with exceptional or traditional production, whether of Philippine -origin or not, including antiques and natural history specimens with significant value; and
 - 2) "Intangible Cultural Property" refers to the peoples' learned processes along with the knowledge, skills and creativity that inform and are developed by them, the products they create and the resources, spaces and other aspects of social and natural context necessary for their sustainability.
- (n) "Dealers" refers to natural or juridical persons who acquire cultural property for the purpose of engaging in the acquisition and disposition of the same;
- (o) "Heritage Zone" "refers to historical, anthropological, archaeological, artistic geographical areas and settings that are culturally significant to the country or a particular locality;
- (p) "History" is a record of past events relating to political arid social development;
- (q) "Historical Landmarks" refer to sites or structures that are associated with events or achievements significant to Philippine History;
- (r) "Historical Monuments" refer to structures that honor illustrious persons *or* commemorate events of historical value;
- (s) "Historical Shrines" refer to historical sites or structures hallowed and revered for their history or association;

(t) "Important Cultural Property" refers to a cultural property having exceptional cultural significance to the Philippines, but is not sufficiently outstanding to merit the classification of "national cultural treasures:"

- (u) "Intangible Cultural Heritage" (ICH) refers to the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills as well as the instruments, objects and artifacts associated therewith that communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage, such as a) oral traditions languages, and expressions; b) performing arts; c) social practices, rituals and festive events; d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and e) traditional craftsmanship;
- (v) "Library" refers to an institution where the collection of books, manuscripts, computerized information, and other materials are organized to provide physical, bibliographic, and / or intellectual access to the public, with a librarian that is trained to provide services and programs related to the information needs of its clientele;
- (w) "Museum" refers to a permanent institution that researches, acquires, conserves, communicates and exhibits the material evidence of humans and their environment for purposes of education or leisure;
- (x) "National Cultural Treasure" refers to a unique cultural property found locally, possessing outstanding historical, cultural, artistic and/or scientific value which is highly significant and important to the country and nation, and officially declared as such by pertinent cultural agency;
- (y) "Natural Property of Cultural Significance" are areas possessing outstanding ecosystem with flora and fauna of national scientific importance under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS);
- (z) "Pre-history" is the period of human history before the introduction of the forms of writing;
- (aa) "Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (PRECUP)" refers to the registry of all cultural property of the country deemed of significant importance to our cultural heritage; and

1	(bb) " Restoration " refers to the returning of the existing fabric of a
2	place, artifacts and ecofacts to a known or earlier state by removing
3	accretions inconsistent with historical progression or by
4	reassembling existing components without the introduction of new
5	materials.
6	ARTICLE III
7	CULTURAL PROPERTY
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9	SECTION 4. Categories. The Cultural Property of the country shall
10	be categorized as follows:
11	(a) National Cultural Treasures (NCT);
12	(b) Important Cultural Property (ICP);
13	(c) World Heritage Sites (WEIS);
14	(d) Autonomous / Administrative Region Cultural Property;
15	(e) Provincial Cultural Property;
16	(f) City / Municipal Cultural Property; and
17	(g) Barangay Cultural Property.
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19	SECTION 5. Cultural Property presumed as Important Cultural
20	Property. For purposes of protecting cultural property against exportation,
21	modification or demolition, the following works shall be presumed Important
22	Cultural Property, unless declared otherwise by the pertinent cultural
23	agency:
24	(a) Works by a Manlilikha ng Bayan;
25	(b) Works by a National Artist;
26	(c) Archaeological and traditional ethnographic materials;
27	(d) Works of national heroes; and
28	(e) Structures dating at least seventy (70) years old.
29	To avail of the privileges of an ICP, the owner must secure a
30	declaration from the appropriate cultural agency. Consequently, the owner
31	may petition the appropriate cultural agency to remove the presumption of
32	ICP.
33	
34	SECTION 6. World Heritage Sites (WHS). The WHS in the
35	Philippines shall be under the jurisdiction of the Commission, which shall
36	have the power to regulate and supervise its conservation.

- (a) Priority government funding for protection, conservation and restoration;
- (b) Incentive for private support of conservation and restoration through the Commission's Conservation Incentive Program for National Cultural Property;
- (c) An official Heritage Marker placed by the cultural agency concerned indicating that the immovable cultural property has been identified as NCT; and
- (d) In times of armed conflict, natural disasters, or other exceptional events that endanger the cultural heritage of the country, all National Cultural Treasures shall be given priority protection by the Government.

All cultural properties declared as Important Cultural Property may also receive government funding for its protection, conservation, and restoration. An official Heritage Marker shall likewise be placed on an immovable cultural property to identify the same as ICP.

SECTION 8. Procedure for Declaration, or De-Listing of National Cultural Treasures or Important Cultural Property, The procedure in declaring as well as the delisting of a National Cultural Property or an Important Cultural Property shall be as follows:

- (a) A declaration or a delisting of a cultural property as a National Cultural Treasure or an Important Cultural Property shall commence upon the filing of a petition by the owner, stakeholder or any interested person, with the Commission, which shall refer the matter to the appropriate cultural agency;
- (b) Upon verification of the suitability of the property as an NCT or an ICP, the cultural agency concerned shall send notice of hearing to the owner and stakeholders. Stakeholders, including but not limit e d to local government units, local culture and arts council, local tourism councils, non-government conservation organizations, and

2	petition.
3	(c) The owner and / or other stakeholders shall file their position
4	papers within fifteen (15) days. Extensions may be allowed, but in
5	no case shall it exceed more than thirty (30) days.
6	(d) The petitioner shall give their reply within fifteen (15) days upon
7	receipt of any opposition to the petition. Oppositor/s shall likewise
8	be given the same amount of time to respond to the said reply.
9	Thereafter, no further submissions shall be allowed.
10	(e) The appropriate cultural agency shall have a maximum of ninety
11	(90) days within which to submit its recommendation before the
12	Commission. Thereafter, the Commission shall render its decision
13	on the application.
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15	SECTION 9. Right of First Refusal on the sale of National
16	Cultural Treasures (NCT). The Commission shall be given the right of first
17	refusal in the purchase of cultural properties declared as NCT. Prior to the
18	finality of the sale, the Commission may likewise match any offer made for
19	the purchase of an NCT.
20	
21	ARTICLE IV
22	HERITAGE ZONES
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24	SECTION 10. Designation of Heritage Zones. The Commission, in
25	coordination with the National Historical Institute, the Housing and Land
26	Use Regulatory Board (BLURB) and the local government unit concerned,
27	shall designate Heritage Zones to protect the historical and cultural integrity
28	of a geographical area.
29	
30	SECTION 11. Maintenance of Heritage Zones. A Heritage Zone
31	shall be maintained by the local government unit Concerned, in accordance
32	with the following guidelines:
33	(a) Implementation of adaptive re-use of cultural property;
34	(b) Appearance of streets, parks, monuments, buildings, and natural
35	bodies of water, canals, paths and Barangays within a Historical
36	Zone shall be maintained as close to their appearance at the time

schools, may be allowed to file their support or opposition to the

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the area was of most importance to Philippine History as determined by the National Historical Institute; and

(c) Local government *units* shall document and sustain all sociocultural practices such as but not limited to traditional celebrations, historical battles, recreation of customs, and the reenactment of battles and other local customs that are unique to a Historical Zone.

SECTION 12. Documentation of Traditional and Contemporary Arts. Local government units shall document traditional and contemporary arts and crafts, including their processes and makers, and sustain the sources of their raw materials. The local government units shall encourage and sustain traditional arts and crafts as active and viable sources of income for the community.

The Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Tourism and other government agencies involved directly or indirectly in the production of goods shall assist the local government units in protecting their traditional and contemporary arts and crafts making them viable for current and future markets, with a view to encouraging and promoting the unique heritage and identities of the said communities.

The LGU concerned shall submit an annual inventory of these documentations to the Commission, which will be included in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property, as established in succeeding Section of this Act.

ARTICLE V

REGISTRATION AND CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

SECTION 13. Establishment of a Philippine Registry of Cultural Properly. All cultural property of the country deemed of significant importance for the cultural heritage shall be registered in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (hereafter referred to as "Registry").

The Commission, through the appropriate cultural agencies and local government units, s l d l establish and maintain this Registry within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act. The guidelines in the registration of cultural property are as follows:

(a) All cultural agencies concerned shall maintain an inventory, evaluation and documentation of all cultural properties it has declared according to their category and shall submit the same to the Commission:

For cultural property declared as Immovable Cultural Property, the appropriate cultural agency -shall, after registration, give due notice to the Registry of Deeds 'having jurisdiction for annotation on the land titles pertaining to the same.

- (b) Local government units, through their cultural offices, shall likewise maintain an inventory of cultural property under its jurisdiction and shall furnish the Commission a copy of the same;
- (c) Both cultural agencies concerned and local government units shall continuously coordinate in making entries and monitoring, the various cultural properties in their respective inventory;
- (d) All government agencies and instrumentalities, government-owned and / or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries, including public and private educational institutions, shall report their ownership and / or possession of such items to the pertinent cultural agency and shall register such properties within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act.
- (e) Private collectors and 'owners of cultural property shall register such properties, within five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act. The private collectors and owners of cultural property shall not be divested of their possession and ownership thereof even after registration of said property as herein required. They shall continue to 'use and enjoy such property for lawful purposes. The use of said property in any manner contrary to law or inimical to the national interest or state policy as declared in this Act shall be governed by the pertinent provisions of this law.

Information on cultural properties owned by private individuals may be given only upon prior consent of the private owner. The Commission shall operate the Registry in the form of an electronic database and shall publish the same in its official website.

SECTION 14. Conservation of Cultural Property. All measures on conservation of National Cultural Treasures, Important Cultural Property, Autonomous / Administrative Region Cultural Property, Provincial Cultural Property, City/ Municipal Cultural Property and Barangay Cultural Property shall be undertaken only upon prior approval of the Commission through the appropriate cultural agency which shall supervise the same;

The Commission shall approve only those methods and materials that strictly adhere to the accepted international standards of conservation.

SECTION 15. Power to issue a Cease and Desist Order (CDO). When the physical integrity of the NCTs or ICPs are found to be in danger of destruction or modification from its original state, the Commission, through the appropriate cultural agency, shall immediately issue a Cease and Desist Order suspending all activities that will affect the cultural property. The local government unit which has the jurisdiction over the site where the immovable cultural property is located shall report the same to the Commission immediately upon discovery and shall promptly adopt measures to secure the integrity of such immovable cultural property. The suspension of the activities shall be lifted only upon the written authority of the appropriate cultural agency after due notice and hearing involving as may of the interested parties and stakeholders as possible.

SECTION 16. Power to issue Compulsory Repair Order (CRO). When a privately-owned heritage site cannot be maintained by the owner or has fallen into disrepair thru neglect to such an extent that it will lose its potential for conservation, the Commission, through the appropriate cultural agency, may serve on the owner or occupant of such property, an order to repair or maintain such site. If the owner fails to comply with said order within 30 to 45 days, repairs may be undertaken by the Commission for the account of the owner. If said owner fails to reimburse the Commission, the property or portions thereof shall be forfeited in its favor in accordance with the amount spent for the repair after computing interest thereon.

SECTION 17. Heritage Agreements. The Commission, upon advice of the concerned cultural agency, may enter into agreements with private owners of cultural properties with regard to the preservation of said property.

2	such terms and conditions including, but not limited to:
3	(a) Public access to the property;
4	(b) Value of the encumbrance;
5	(c) Duration of the servitude of the property;
6	(d) Restriction of the right of the owner or occupant to perform acts on
7	or near the place;
8	(e) Maintenance and management of the property;
9	(f) Provision of financial assistance for the conservation of the property;
10	(g) Procedure for the resolution of any dispute arising out of the
11	agreement.
12	Such agreement should vie annotated in the land title to bind future
13	owners and / or occupants of the Immovable cultural property.
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15	ARTICLE VI
16	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE
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18	SECTION 18, National Inventory of Intangible Cultural
19	Heritage. The Commission shall undertake a national inventory of the
20	country's intangible cultural heritage. Pursuant to this objective, it shall:
21	(1) Coordinate all efforts of government and private agencies that have
22	forms of intangible cultural heritage in making the national
23	inventory and working toward the safeguarding of these forms of
24	heritage; and
25	(2) Undertake the responsibilities pertaining to the Philippines as
26	provided for by Articles 11 to 15 of UNESCO Convention for the
27	Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
28	
29	SECTION 19. Anthropological Research and Archaeological
30	${\it Exploration/Excavation.}$
31	(a) The Commission through the National Museum shall regulate and
32	control all anthropological research conducted by foreigners; and all
33	archaeological excavation or exploration. Pursuant to the foregoing,
34	the Commission shall deputize other agencies to protect
35	archaeological and anthropological sites in accordance with Section
36	20 of this Act.

Such agreement shall be in the form of a contract, and may include

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It shall be guided by the following rules:

- (1) All cultural property found in terrestrial and / or underwater archaeological site belong to the State.
- (2) No terrestrial and / or underwater archaeological explorations and excavations for the purposes of obtaining materials and data of cultural Museum;
- (3) All anthropological researches, for the purpose of obtaining materials and data of cultural value and where the principal proponent is a foreign national shall be undertaken only with the authority, and under the supervision of the Commission through National Museum; Anthropological research by Philippine nationals, especially members of value shall be undertaken without the written authority and direct site supervision by archaeologists and / or representatives of the National and ordinances; the Indigenous communities shall be encouraged;
- (4) Archaeological or anthropological materials presumed as ICP shall be allowed to leave the country only upon proper evaluation and written permission of the National Museum;
- (5) All explorations and excavations undertaken wherein the caves, rock shelters and their vicinities may have been used in the prehistoric past by man either for habitation, religious and / or sacred and burial purposes all over the country, shall be under the direct jurisdiction and supervision of archaeologists and/or other experts of the National Museum;
- (6) The provisions of this Heritage Act on explorations and excavations of terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites shall supersede all local, municipal, regional and autonomous regional governments' resolutions and ordinances;
- (7) All mining activities inside-caves, rock shelters and any such other areas shall require a written permit and clearance from the National Museum. An appropriate prior inspection by representatives of the National Museum, funded by the company applying for a mining right, shall be required to ensure that no archaeological materials are present and, possibly, destroyed;
- (8) Excavations in caves, rock shelters and other areas by laymen are prohibited by this Act. All earth-moving activities in these areas

- must have the proper permit and clearance from the National Museum and monitored by their representatives; and
- (9) All Treasure Hunting remits and Licenses shall be issued by the Commission through the National Museum, which shall formulate the rules and regulations to adequately control, regulate and monitor all applicants for such undertakings.

(b) When the presence of any cultural property is discovered, the Commission, through, the National Museum, shall immediately suspend all activities that will affect the site and shall immediately notify the LGU having jurisdiction of the place where the discovery was made. The local government shall promptly adopt measures to protect and safeguard the integrity of the cultural property so discovered and within five (5) days from the discovery shall report the same to the appropriate agency. The suspension of these activities shall be lifted only upon the written authority of the Commission, through the National Museum and only after the systematic recovery of the archaeological materials.

(c) The Commission, through the National Museum, shall provide incentives for persons who discover and report heretofore unknown archaeological sites, in accordance with its rules and regulations to be promulgated in accordance with this Act.

(d) Any government or non-government infrastructure project or architectural site development shall include anthropological, archaeological, and historical and heritage site conservation concerns in their Environmental Impact Assessment System (EIAS).

For this purpose, one percent of the total budget of the program/project shall be held in reserve to underwrite the cost of the study, and the project proponent shall file with the Commission through the National Museum the appurtenant bond guaranteeing the same.

SECTION 20. Immovable National Cultural Treasures. National Cultural Treasures, which are immovable, shall not be relocated, rebuilt, defaced or otherwise changed in a manner, which would destroy the

property's dignity except to save such property from destruction due to natural causes.

SECTION 21. Indigenous properties. The Commission, in coordination with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, shall establish a program and promulgate regulations to assist indigenous people in preserving their particular cultural and historical properties.

SECTION 22. Systematic Research in Natural History. The National Museum shall have the authority to collect, maintain and develop the national reference collections of Philippine flora and fauna, rocks and minerals through research and field collection of specimens including Important Cultural Property within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines; and shall be exempt from any and all permit systems regulating the same.

The National Museum shall inform the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development of such collection. All type specimens collected in the Philippine territory shall be deposited in the National Museum.

SECTION 23. Renaming of Historical Streets, Buildings Designated as Cultural Treasure or Important Cultural Property. No historical streets, parks, buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites designated as National Cultural Treasures or Important Cultural Property shall be renamed except upon written application and approval of the National Historical Institute. Consequently, the NHI may direct the local government units to restore the original names of historic streets, parks, buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites.

SECTION 24. Visitorial Powers. The cultural agencies concerned, through the Commission, are hereby given the power to inspect National Cultural Treasures and Important Cultural Property at any time to ensure the protection and integrity of such. They may also inspect public or private collections or objects that may be categorized as cultural property.

SECTION 25. Power to Deputize the Philippine National Police
(PNP), National Bureau of Investigation WBI, the Armed Forces of the
Philippines (AFP) and the Philippine Coast Guard CPCG). The
cultural agencies concerned, through the Commission, shall deputize local or
national law enforcement agencies, to enforce the provisions of this Act and
its implementing rules and regulations. The said agencies shall, upon the
request of the Commission, immediately detail their respective personnel to
protect the cultural items under the National Registry.

SECTION 26. Expropriation. The Commission through the appropriate agency may, and after Consultation with the Secretary of Finance expropriate property for its conservation or any other purpose under this Act.

ARTICLE VII HERITAGE ADVISORY COUNCIL

SECTION 27. Creation of a Heritage Advisory Council. The Commission, as the lead agency shall create a Heritage Advisory Council (hereafter referred to as "Council") within its structure. The Council shall serve as an Advisory body to the Commission on issues covered by this Act and in other matters involving interests relating to cultural heritage. The members shall be appointed taking into considerations their qualifications or special expertise in fields relevant to cultural heritage resources management, protection and conservation.

In the selection of members, preference shall be given to those who are (a) senior citizens whose wisdom and experience in their respective fields could still make them active participants in cultural development; and (b) experts from cultural institutions, whether public or private. The Heritage Advisory Council may meet as often as may be required by the commission and its members shall be appropriately compensated.

ARTICLE VIII ROLE OF CULTURAL AGENCIES

1	SECTION 28. Responsibilities of Cultural Agencies for
2	Designation of Cultural Property. The cultural agencies, conformably
3	with their respective charters, shall define and delineate their respective
4	areas of responsibility with respect to cultural property and assessment of
5	National Cultural Treasures. These areas shall be subject to periodic re-
6	assessment whenever necessary.
7	For purposes of this Act, the following shall be the responsibilities of
8	cultural agencies in the categorization of cultural property:
9	(a) The Cultural Center of the Philippines ("CCP") shall be responsible
10	for cultural property pertaining to the performing arts;
11	(b) The Records Management and Archives Office ("RMAO") shall be
12	responsible for archival materials;
13	(c) The National Library ("TNL") shall be responsible for rare and
14	contemporary books, manuscripts such as, but not limited to,
15	presidential papers, periodicals, newspapers, singly or in collection,
16	and libraries and electronic records;
17	(d) The National Historical Institute ("NHI") shall be responsible for
18	movable and immovable cultural property that pertains to
19	Philippine Political History with written records;
20	(e) The National Museum ("NM") shall be responsible for movable and
21	immovable cultural and natural property of significance that
22	pertain to collections of Fine Arts, Archaeology, Anthropology,
23	Botany, Geology, Zoology and Astronomy, including conservation
24	aspect; and
25	(f) The Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino ("KWF") shall be responsible for
26	the propaganda and promotion of a national Filipino language and
27	the conservation of ethnic languages;
28	
29	SECTION 29. Institutional Linkages of the Commission. The
30	Commission shall, in implementing the provisions of this Act, consult,
31	coordinate and work closely with the cultural agencies and other national
32	government agencies such as:
33	(a) The Department of Tourism (DOT) which shall be responsible for
34	cultural education among tourism services, and protection of
35	cultural property supplemental to the jurisdiction of the cultural

agencies as defined in this Act. The implementation and creation of a tourism master plan shall be consistent with this Act;

- (b) The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples ("NCIP"), in behalf of the country's indigenous cultural communities, which shall coordinate with the national agencies on matters pertaining to Cultural Property under its jurisdiction;
- (c) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR') which shall be responsible for designating categories of Protected areas under the NIPAS;
- (d) The Department of the Interior and Local Government ("DILG") which shall coordinate with the national cultural agencies on matters pertaining to Cultural Property under its jurisdiction, and ensure that the provisions of this Act is properly executed by the Local Government unit;
- (e) The Office of the Muslim Affairs ("OMA") shall coordinate with the national cultural agencies on matters pertaining to Cultural Property under its jurisdiction;
- (f) The Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board ("HLURB") shall coordinate with the local government units and the Commission on matters pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of Heritage Zones; and
- (g) The Autonomous Regional Government in Muslim Mindanao ("ARMM") and the Cordillera Administrative Region ("CAR') shall coordinate with the National cultural Agencies on matters pertaining to Cultural Property under their respective jurisdictions.

SECTION 30. Incorporation of Cultural Property Programs in LGU Budgets. The local government units shall incorporate programs and budgets for the conservation and preservation of Important Cultural Property in their environmental, educational arid cultural activities.

SECTION 31. Training Programs. The Commission, in coordination with the appropriate cultural agencies shall provide general training programs on conservation to the local government units which have established cultural heritage programs and projects in their localities.

ARTICLE IX 1 CULTURAL PROPERTY INCENTIVES PROGRAM 2 3 SECTION 32. Donation by Private Individuals and Institutions 4 5 to Cultural Agencies, Any donation by private individuals or institutions to cultural agencies, as certified by the Commission, shall be deductible from 6 the gross taxable income of the individual or institution concerned, for any of 7 the following cultural programs or purposes: 8 (a) purchase of National Cultural Treasure or Important Cultural 9 10 Property; (b) support for scientific and cultural research anthropological projects, 11 explorations and archaeological excavations for the Commission 12 and its cultural agencies and accredited academic and research 13 institutions; 14 (c) cultural, archaeological, anthropological, historical research and 15 exhibitions and performances for the Commission and cultural 16 17 agencies; (d) purchase and acquisition of equipment, instruments and materials 18 for conservation for cultural agencies; 19 (e) cultural education programs and scholarships; and 20 (f) maintenance of Heritage Zones. 21 22 The Department of Finance, in coordination with the Commission, shall promulgate the necessary implementing guidelines to carry out the 23 purposes of this Section. 24 The Commission shall likewise support the formation of local historical 25 26 and cultural trust, clubs and associations through the priority programs 27 enumerated under the preceding section. 28 SECTION 33. Incentives for Private Individuals, Collectors or 29 Entities Financing Archeological Excavation. Private persons who 30 finance the cost in whole or in part an archaeological excavation under the 31 supervision of the National Museum or the conservation of a historical site 32 under the supervision of the National Historical Institute, and other sites 33

defied in this Act, may avail of income tax incentives arising from donations

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as provided for in this Act.

Private persons who donate for the purposes of acquisition of cultural property to the appropriate cultural agency shall also be entitled to similar tax incentives.

SECTION 34. National Heritage Resource Assistance Program.

The Commission may provide financial assistance in the form of a grant or a loan to historic, archaeological, architectural, artistic organizations for conservation or research on cultural property. No grant made pursuant to this Act shall be treated as taxable income.

SECTION 35. Awards and Citations. To encourage preservation of the national heritage, the Commission shall establish annual conservation recognition under which monetary prizes, awards and citations will be given by the President of the Philippines, upon the recommendation of the Commission, for special achievements and important contributions and services in the area of heritage preservation and conservation efforts.

ARTICLE X

CULTURAL EDUCATION

SECTION 36. Incorporation of National Cultural Treasures and Important Cultural Property in the Basic Education System. Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Education in coordination with the Commission shall formulate cultural heritage education programs to be incorporated into formal, non-formal and informal education, with emphasis on the protection, conservation and preservation of cultural heritage property.

The Registry of Important Provincial and Community Cultural Properties shall likewise be incorporated into formal, non-formal and informal education by the provincial and local governments.

SECTION 37. Cultural Heritage Education Program. Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, the DepEd in coordination with the Commission shall set forth in the following cultural heritage education programs nationwide with emphasis on the provincial, city and municipal levels:

- (a) Protection, conservation and preservation of cultural heritage properties;
- (b) Instructional materials in prints, film and broadcast media on the cultural and historical significance of cultural properties; and Visitation, public accessibility and information dissemination on designated Local Important Cultural Properties.

SECTION 38. Public Accessibility. Access to historic monuments and sites, whether designated as National Cultural Treasure, Important Cultural Property, Autonomous, Provincial, City, Municipal or Barangay Cultural Property, by the general public for visitation and information, and government representatives for inspection, shall not be hindered except on reasonable cause. Fees, as prescribed by the cultural agency concerned, may in appropriate cases be charged to defray cost of conservation, inclusive of general maintenance and upkeep. In the case of privately owned monuments and sites, the National Historical Institute shall arrange with the owners the schedules of visits and regular inspection.

ARTICLE XI

CULTURAL HERITAGE WORKERS' INCENTIVES PROGRAM

- SECTION 39. Cultural Heritage Workers' Incentives. The Commission through the cultural agencies shall institute scholarships, educational training programs, and other measures to protect the well being of curators, conservators, authenticators and valuators/appraisers of cultural property and other cultural heritage workers.
 - (a) Program for Cultural Heritage Workers. Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Commission through the cultural agencies concerned shall provide for the following programs for cultural heritage workers:
 - (1) an active Roster of Authenticators and Roster of Valuators/Appraisers;
 - (2) education and training programs for conservators, authenticators and valuators/appraisers, and other conservation related workers;
 - (3) propose a general training program on conservation for local government units.

2 (b) Application of Scientific Career Merit System. Cultural heritage
3 workers in the Civil Service with a Doctorate, Master of Science or
4 Master of Arts Degree, shall be given the rank and benefits of
5 Scientists, subject to qualifying standards equivalent to those
6 prescribed in the scientific career merit system of the government.

Cultural Heritage Worker involved in Science and technology in the government agencies shall be eligible for the benefits under the *Magna Carta Eligibles*. The Commission shall likewise establish a merit award system for non-civil service cultural heritage workers.

ARTICLE XII PENAL PROVISIONS

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SECTION 40. Prohibited Acts. To the extent that the offense is not punishable by a higher punishment under another provision, violations of this Act may be made by whomever intentionally:

- (1) Destroys, demolishes, mutilates or damage any WHS, NCT, ICP, and presumed ICP, archaeological and anthropological sites;
- (2) Modify, alter, or destroy the original features of any national shrine, monument, landmark and other historic edifices declared and classified by the National Historical Institute as such, without the prior written permission from the Commission. This includes the designated security or buffer zone, extending five meters from the visible perimeter of the monument or site.

Explore, excavate or undertake diggings for the purpose of obtaining materials of cultural historical value without prior written authority from the National Museum. No excavation or diggings shall be permitted without the supervision of a certified archaeologist.

- (3) Appropriates excavation finds;
- (4) Imports, sells, distributes, procures, acquires, or exports cultural property stolen or otherwise lost against the will of the lawful owner; and
- (5) Illicitly exports cultural property listed in the PRECUP or incorrectly declares the same during transit.

SECTION 41. Penal Provisions. Upon conviction, the offender shall be subject to a fine of not less than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00) or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten (10) years or both upon the discretion of the Court Provided, That any cultural property attempted to be concealed from registration or those intended to be encumbered or excavated in violations of this Act shall be summarily confiscated and forfeited in favor of the Commission; Provided further, That if the violation is committed by a juridical person, the manager, representative, director, agent or employee of said juridical person responsible for the act shall also be liable to the penalties provided herein; Provided furthermore; that if the acts are committed by dealers, they shall suffer, in addition to the penalties provide herein, the automatic revocation of their license to operate; Provided finally, That if the offender is an alien, he shall be under the custody of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation for the appropriate proceedings.

SECTION 42. Appropriations. Funding for this law shall be taken from the Fifty percent (50%) share of the government in the aggregate gross earnings of the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR), which shall constitute as an additional source of funding for the National Endowment Fund for Culture and the Arts (NEFCA).

SECTION 43. Repealing Clause. The provisions of: the RA 7356 or the National Museum Law, Republic Act 9072 or the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act, Presidential Decree No. 1505, RA 7942 or the Philippine Mining Act of 1995, and any provision of existing laws, rules, decrees and executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed and modified accordingly.

SECTION 44. Separability Clause. Any portion or provision of this Act that may be declared unconstitutional shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions or provisions hereof as long as such remaining provisions can still subsist and be given effect.

SECTION 45. Effectivity Clause. This Act shall take effect fifteen
(15) days after its complete and full publication in the Official Gazette or in
at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes first.

Approved,