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## Government Policies and Support for Design

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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides an analysis of a short survey, conducted in 2012, about government policies supporting design.

Design policy had been identified as an area of interest for members of the International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies (IFACCA). In June 2012, IFACCA held two key meetings in Helsinki, Finland, in partnership with the Arts Council of Finland. One of these was for researchers from national arts councils and ministries of culture, and the other was for IFACCA's European members. As Helsinki had also been named the 2012 World Design Capital, IFACCA undertook to conduct a brief survey on design policy.

The World Design Capital is an initiative of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (Icsid). Icsid has members in 45 countries in all regions of the world – for the most part, members are universities and design institutes and associations. None of the members are government arts agencies (arts councils or ministries of culture).

The World Design Capital designation provides a distinctive opportunity for cities to feature their accomplishments in attracting and promoting innovative design, as well as highlight their successes in urban revitalisation strategies. Helsinki was named the 2012 World Design Capital in 2009, and was elected based on its accomplishments and commitment to design as an effective tool for social, cultural and economic development<sup>1</sup>. At that time, Jussi Pajunen, Mayor of the City of Helsinki, said 'The WDC designation allows cities to demonstrate that design can be a catalyst for change'.

Previous studies into design policy, such as those carried out by Gisele Raulik-Murphy<sup>2</sup>, have recorded the countries that support design, but these have not focussed specifically on the role of national arts agencies.

In May 2012, IFACCA sent a survey to all national arts funding agencies to collect brief information on government policies and support for design. In June, a link to this survey was also provided in the IFACCA e-newsletter, ACORNS. The survey is provided in Appendix 2.

IFACCA received 14 responses to the survey, from Australia, Belize, Canada, Denmark, England, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Lithuania, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Scotland, Wales and the United States. All responses were received from national agencies for culture (arts councils or ministries), with the exception of Canada where the response was received from a provincial arts council.

IFACCA would be pleased to receive further information (to [info@ifacca.org](mailto:info@ifacca.org)) about government policies and support for design and will continue to supplement its design 'topic page' at <http://www.ifacca.org/topic/design-government-policies-and-support-design/> with any news, publications and events received following the publication of this report.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.icsid.org/news/year/2009\\_news/articles925](http://www.icsid.org/news/year/2009_news/articles925)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www3.uwic.ac.uk/English/PDR/Pages/Gisele-Raulik-Murphy.aspx>

## DEFINITIONS OF DESIGN

The Icsid defines design as: 'a creative activity whose aim is to establish the multi-faceted qualities of objects, processes, services and their systems in whole life cycles. Therefore, design is the central factor of innovative humanisation of technologies and the crucial factor of cultural and economic exchange'<sup>3</sup>.

Five respondents provided their organisation's definition of 'design'. Only one of these definitions closely aligns 'design' with 'art'. Two of the definitions focus on the multidisciplinary nature of design, and two others focus design being the link between 'creativity' and commercial/tangible outcomes. The definitions are listed below:

- Design is recognised as a sub-artform of visual arts (England)
- Realizing creative concepts into tangible outcomes through different mediums (Fiji)
- The field of design includes graphic design, glass and ceramic design, industrial design, furniture and interior design, apparel and knitwear design, textile design, metal crafts, handicrafts and other applied arts, as well as comic art, as defined by the National Council for Crafts and Design in 1999. Today an even wider definition which includes its connection to the visual arts, as well as a more wholistic view, taking into account processes, and the track from creativity to production to markets. (Finland)
- Design thinking is about process: solving problems; improving the way we live and work; adding value economically, socially, culturally and environmentally; and engaging the public as well as business/organisations. Design is about making money and saving money. Creativity generates ideas and innovation exploits them. Good design connects the two and links ideas to markets, shaping them for customers/users (Scotland)

From the Design section of the NEA guidelines: The design field encompasses many disciplines including, but not limited to, architecture, communications and graphic design, fashion design, industrial and product design, interior design, landscape architecture, planning, universal design, and urban design. The National Endowment for the Arts recognizes design's ever-present impact on society by funding activities that encourage, preserve, and disseminate the best in American and global design (USA).

The range of products and activities included in these definitions suggests that a variety of support mechanisms are necessary for the sector. Some national design policies and programmes of support are discussed below.

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<sup>3</sup> International Council of Societies of Industrial Design <http://www.icsid.org/about/about/articles31.htm>

## DESIGN POLICIES

In a report published by the Delft University of Technology in 2011, the authors note that:

Some countries such as Great Britain (UK), Japan, South Korea and Finland have adopted design policies with much success. According to a report by the World Economic Forum 2009-2010 (Fariás, 2010 ;Schwab, 2010), these countries now rank among the 25 most economically competitive nations in the world and are now looked up to as leaders in the development and implementation of design as a strategic tool.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to these countries, Brazil has implemented a design policy, and there have been calls for design policies to be established in Mexico<sup>5</sup>, Australia and the USA<sup>6</sup>, among others. Indeed, in Australia, a crowd funding application to create a national design policy has been successful in raising over \$15,000<sup>7</sup>.

The report, Mapping of International Design Policies and Strategies for Leading Design Schools and Research Institutions (2011)<sup>8</sup> remarks that in many countries, 'Design promotion is usually split between several ministries. Usually the responsibility for the design policies are split between two, three or more ministries such as those ministries responsible for industry and enterprise, for culture, for knowledge and science and (if separate) for education issues. Responsibilities have, however, shifted over the years. Traditionally, the ministries in charge of culture were dominant, whereas in many countries today the industrial perspective prevails'.

Eight of the thirteen respondents to the IFACCA questionnaire noted that there is not currently a policy or strategic plan for design in their country, and a further two organisations remarked that they are either in the process of preparing one, or that they are aiming to develop one.

In responding to the IFACCA questionnaire, Denmark, Lithuania, Finland and Fiji provided links to, or other information about their policies. In each of these design policies, the role of the national arts agency is mentioned – but in differing contexts. In Lithuania and Finland, the arts agency's role is in building creative industries or markets. In Denmark, however, the focus is on education. Below is a summary of how the national arts agency is reflected in each of those national policies (information was not available for Fiji, at the time of writing).

### *Role of the national arts agency in Lithuania's design policy*

Lithuania's guiding document on design, The Complex Development of Lithuanian Design, reports on the results of a survey question asking 'how the government could help design development in Lithuanian business and industry', 'Respondents had several ideas, many related to overall education policy'. The report goes on to say that 'None of them [the respondents] seems to be pleading for subsidies or significant direct help to individual companies'. The Ministry of Culture is not mentioned specifically. It was particularly noted that 'Vilnius European Cultural Capital has its own website with no mentioning of design.'

### *Role of the national arts agency in Denmark's design policy*

One of the priorities for supporting design, as identified in DesignDenmark (2007) is education, and it is a key responsibility of the Ministry of Culture. The report notes that 'In 2003, a radical reform of the

<sup>4</sup> Ferreira de Sá, M. et al. The Impact of National Design Policies on Countries Competitiveness, Delft, The Netherlands, April 2011 <http://www.scribd.com/doc/54834994/The-Impact-of-National-Design-Policies-on-Countries-Competitiveness>

<sup>5</sup> <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1948-7169.2010.00092.x/abstract>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.designpolicy.org/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.pozible.com/index.php/archive/index/5291/description/0/0>

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ebst.dk/file/163743/mapping\\_international\\_design\\_policies\\_strategies.pdf](http://www.ebst.dk/file/163743/mapping_international_design_policies_strategies.pdf)

design study programmes was introduced under the Ministry of Culture with the object of ensuring that Danish design students receive a training of the appropriate standard and with relevance for the needs of the corporate sector.' The Ministry is also working with the Danish Patent and Trademark Office on developing tuition for students in rights, as part of design study programmes at some institutions.

*Role of the national arts agency in Finland's design policy*

The Arts Council of Finland noted that since the 1990s, design in Finland has been increasingly viewed from the perspective of national competitiveness. The creative industries are considered important for maintaining and strengthening competitiveness in global markets

A new national design policy program for Finland will be published in 2014. It has been described by the Arts Council of Finland as 'a user-driven innovation policy encourages the use of design by enterprises at strategic level and in the renewal of public services'. The previous policy, Design2005!, was published in 1999.

*The Internationalisation of Finnish Design. Support, impediments and opportunities* is an extract from a forthcoming publication of the research unit of the Arts Council of Finland. It discusses the role of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in the support of design.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy focuses on the business and economic aspects of design, whereas the Ministry of Education and Culture views design from a non-commercial perspective. The business aspect is nevertheless very much present also in the policies of the Ministry of Education and Culture, as for example in the Cultural Export Promotion Programme. In programmes emphasising innovation and national competitiveness, the applied arts and especially arts and crafts have a less prominent position than industrial design, for example. Design is supported with more emphasis on art and artists through the system of national arts councils and foundations.



## THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL ARTS FUNDING AGENCY IN SUPPORTING DESIGN

A 2008 report, published by the Sheffield Hallam University, notes that a 2007 report had 'identified design strategies in 44 countries around the world, including programmes for design promotion, support for local companies, design education and government policies for design'<sup>9</sup>

Eleven of the 14 respondent organisations (79%) to the IFACCA questionnaire support design. Of the three organisations that do not support design, one is looking to develop it as a wider approach to the creative industries. Another respondent remarks that they recognise the importance, but there are no resources. The third organisation notes that they only support arts organisations and individual artists, and design is considered part of the creative industries, and not the arts. Twelve of the 14 respondents noted that there are other government agencies in their countries that have responsibility for supporting design. These are detailed in Appendix 1.

- For nine of the 11 respondents that support design, this support is provided through a grant program
- For five of the respondents that support design, this support is provided through a non-grant program (e.g. professional development, marketing program)
- Respondents listed the programs, departments and other bodies through which support for design is managed. These are provided below:
  - Department of Arts and Cultural Industries Culture Support Foundation (Lithuania)
  - Government Cultural Grants Programme. UNESCO Preparatory Assistance grants (Fiji)
  - National Council for Design (Finland)
  - Creative Industries Partnership budget and the Innovation Fund (Scotland)
  - The Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council for the Arts (Australia)
  - The Design Council, funded by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (United Kingdom)
  - National Department of Cultural and Creative Industries, at the Ministry of Culture. FUNDAC – Fond pour le Developpement Artistique et Culture (Grant program, from government). UNESCO's Representative Office (Mozambique)
  - The Danish Arts Foundation, and its committee for Design and Crafts. There are earmarked funds for this purpose.
  - Design Program (USA)
- Six of the respondent organisations report having between one and five staff responsible for design funding/policy. The Ministry of Culture, Mozambique, reports having sixteen staff responsible for this area.
- At the respondent organisations, the percentage of the organisation's annual budget dedicated to design ranges from less than 1%, to 10% in Fiji and the USA.

For country-specific information on design support programs, please see Appendix 1.

<sup>9</sup> Raulik-Murphy, Gisele, Cawood, Gavin, Larsen, Povl and Lewis, Alan (2009). A comparative analysis of strategies for design in Finland and Brazil. In: Undisciplined! Design Research Society Conference 2008, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK, 16-19 July 2008.

## CONCLUSION

The wide variance in definitions of design correlates with the involvement of agencies and departments outside of arts and culture, in supporting the development of design. This is reflected in the design policies sampled here, in which arts/culture is just one of the many facets. In many design policies, the focus on the role of design in economic growth, may account for the incorporation of design into 'creative industries' policies and plans in some countries. In other countries, design is incorporated into 'visual arts' policies and plans. While most of the respondent organisations report that there is not a national design policy for their country, there are evidently calls for these to be developed.

Some countries have a design council, which is a separate entity to the arts council/ministry of culture. Where the arts council/ministry is responsible for funding and supporting design, the vast majority do this through a grant program. There is a great disparity in the percentage of organisational budgets dedicated to design, which may be somewhat explained by the variances in definition.

While most of the respondent organisations report that there is not a national design policy for their country, there are evidently calls for these to be developed in many regions. We welcome ongoing communication with government arts agencies about their future role in funding and supporting design, and how this is reflected in national policies.

## APPENDIX 1: FURTHER INFORMATION AND LINKS PROVIDED BY RESPONDENT ORGANISATIONS

### AUSTRALIA: Australia Council for the Arts

#### *Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

- The Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education manages the Government's Innovation policy. The Department develops policy and research and supports innovation. One of the initiatives delivered by the department is Enterprise Connect. The Creative Industries Innovation Centre provides business support and services to businesses that work in publishing, writing, architecture, photography, visual arts, television, radio, advertising, film, performing arts, music, games and interactive content, or a related industry.  
<http://www.enterpriseconnect.gov.au/who/creative/Pages/default.aspx>. The Department also facilitates the collaboration of business and research to strengthen Australia's innovation system through the Industry Innovation Councils – for example the automotive, built environment, manufacturing, information technology, steel, textile, clothing and footwear industries.
- State and Territory Arts Funding Agencies provide support to design within their jurisdictions (Arts Victoria, DCAWA, Arts Queensland, Arts NSW, Arts ACT, Arts NT, Arts Tasmania, Arts SA). Particular State initiatives of note are the:
  - Queensland Design Council <http://www.arts.qld.gov.au/policy/qld-design-council.html>
  - South Australian Integrated Design Commission.  
<http://www.integrateddesign.sa.gov.au>

#### *Description of grant or non-grant programmes supporting design*

- The Australia Council considers applications from artists who work in the area of 'object design' as eligible for the general visual arts grants programs.
- The National Association for the Visual Arts (NAVA) is a key organisation that receives triennial funding from the Australia Council. NAVA have been instrumental in establishing the Australian Design Alliance – a new strategic partnership of Australia's peak design bodies across a range of disciplines, including design, architecture, urban planning, craft and the arts.  
<http://www.australiandesignalliance.com/home>

#### *Policies or strategic plans for design*

- There is currently no national policy for design, however the draft National Cultural Policy that was released for consultation by the Government in 2011 considers the policy for the Design sector as one of the Creative Industries  
<http://culture.arts.gov.au/sites/default/files/discussion-paper/national-cultural-policy-discussion-paper.pdf>
- There are a range of current Government policies that impact on design including:
  - 'Powering Design – an Innovation Agenda for the 21st Century' 2009 which set out the Governments investment in innovation and research in order to improve the things Australians make and the way we make them — the services Australians deliver and the way we deliver them.  
<http://www.innovation.gov.au/Innovation/Policy/Documents/PoweringIdeasExecutiveSummary.pdf>
  - 'Our Cities Our Future – a National Policy for a Productive and Sustainable Future' 2011 which sets out the Governments overarching goals for the nation's cities and how it will play a role in making them more productive,

sustainable and liveable.

<http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure/mcu/urbanpolicy/index.aspx>

*Any other comments*

Australian Craft and Design Centres

The network of Australian Craft and Design Centres (ACDC) is a group of peak organisations from all states and territories in Australia that represent the professional craft and design sector. The organisations engage with the sector at a local, national and international level and offer services and programs that support sustainable practice.

Some of the ACDC network organisations are funded as Key Organisations of the Australia Council (indicated with \*)

- Artisan (Queensland) \*
- Australian Tapestry Workshop (Victoria)
- Canberra Glassworks (ACT)
- Central Craft (NT)
- Craft ACT (ACT) \*
- Craft Victoria (VIC) \*
- CraftSouth (SA)\*
- Design Centre Tasmania \*
- FORM (WA) \*
- JamFactory (SA) \*
- Object (NSW) \*
- Sturt Contemporary Australian Craft
- Territory Craft

BELIZE: National Institute of Culture and History

No further information provided.

CANADA: Alberta Foundation for the Arts

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

The respondent suggested possibly 'some other provincial arts councils or the Canada Council for the Arts'.

*Other comments:*

The Ministry of Culture in Alberta has a funding program for cultural industries but it does not include design.

DENMARK: Danish Agency for Culture

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Crafts.dk

*Description of support programs:*

Design is supported as a part of the general funding programme of the arts Foundation, se:

<http://www.kunst.dk/index.oho?id=foundation>

*National policy or strategic plan:*

Yes, see: [www.ebst.dk/fil/7260/designdenmark.pdf](http://www.ebst.dk/fil/7260/designdenmark.pdf)

ENGLAND: Arts Council England

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

The Design Council (<http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/>) is the main agency with responsibility for promoting and developing design in the UK. Government policy responsibility for design sits with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, who fund the Design Council.

Other agencies with a role in supporting design include the sector skills council, HEFCE, UKTI, DCMS and the LEPs.

*Description of support programs:*

Through our National Portfolio of Organisations we fund a handful of organisations who support designers. We have also supported some projects through our Grants for the arts programme. <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/funding>

*Other comments*

Arts Council England does not have a policy for design, but does recognise the cross-over that can occur between the design, craft and contemporary art sectors. We therefore support and fund some design projects and organisations, where there is alignment with our ambitions as set out in Achieving great art for everyone. <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/what-we-do/our-vision-for-the-arts-2011-21/>

FIJI: Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Fiji Arts Council

*Description of support programs:*

[www.culture.gov.fj](http://www.culture.gov.fj)

*National Policy or Strategic Plan*

[www.fijiartscouncil.com](http://www.fijiartscouncil.com)

*Other comments:*

Policy development is the responsibility of the Department national Heritage, Culture and Arts established in 2000 working in partnership with the Fiji Arts Council who are quasi Government charitable trust registered in 1962.

FINLAND: Arts Council of Finland

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Employment and the Economy

*Description of support programs:*

Artist working grants – Each year the National Council for Design awards approximately 600,000 euros in artist working grants. This year working grants have been awarded to 34 designers, including 15 on five-year grants, 9 on three-year grants and the remainder on one-year or half-year grants. In addition, two designers are on 10-year grants beginning in 2012.

Project grants – The National Council for Design awards approximately 400,000 euros a year in grants and subsidies for design projects.

Subsidies for communities – The National Council for Design grants special subsidies for communities, such as associations, foundations, co-operatives and companies.

State prize – Each year the National Council for Design selects the recipient of the state prize for design,

Design Round Table 2012 <http://www.taiteenkeskustoimikunta.fi/en/web/muotoilu/newsitem/-/news/118983>

Regional artists – At the moment there are 2 regional artists for design (Hame, Uusimaa)

<http://www.taiteenkeskustoimikunta.fi/fi/web/hame/paula-susitaival>

<http://www.taiteenkeskustoimikunta.fi/fi/web/uusimaa/mari-savio>

Other grants available for designers

<http://www.taiteenkeskustoimikunta.fi/en/web/muotoilu/grants-and-subsidies>

#### GRENADA: Grenada Arts Council

*National Policy or Strategic Plan*

No national policy, the GAC has internal initiatives towards this end, but has not been able to achieve public or governmental buy-in.

#### LITHUANIA: Ministry of Culture

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Economy

*National Policy or Strategic Plan*

<http://www.dic.lt/index.php/pageid/629/articleid/79>

#### MOZAMBIQUE: Ministry of Culture

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

NGOs

*Description of support programs:*

Making training programs, for professional development, marketing program and initiatives.

For the grant programs (FUNDAC): support on the funding training programs, cultural activities expenses, FUNDAC: [fundac@tdm.co.mz](mailto:fundac@tdm.co.mz) NGO: [www.cedarte.org.mz](http://www.cedarte.org.mz)

#### SAUDI ARABIA: Ministry of Culture and Information

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Universities

#### SCOTLAND: Creative Scotland

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Design Council (UK)

*Description of support programs:*

<http://www.creativescotland.com/investment/innovation>

#### WALES: Arts Council of Wales

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Welsh Government

*National Policy or Strategic Plan*

While there is no national policy or strategic plan, there are specialist organisations such as the Design Forum for Wales

*Other comments*

It's an area that we're keen to develop so would be interested to learn from the experiences of others.

UNITED STATES: National Endowment for the Arts

*Other government agencies which are responsible for supporting design:*

Department of Defence (9 initiatives), Department of Energy (8 initiatives), Department of Interior (13 initiatives), Department of State (3 initiatives), Department of Transportation (10 initiatives), Executive Office (2 initiatives), Environment Protection Agency (11 agencies), General Services Administration (12 initiatives), Housing and Urban Development (19 initiatives), Program Support Center (4 initiatives), Department of Treasury (5 initiatives), Department of Agriculture (8 initiatives), Postal Service (3 initiatives), Veterans Affairs (2 initiatives)

*Description of support programs:*

Below are links to sections of the NEA website (arts.gov) where design funding programs are described:

- 1) Project grants to non-profit organizations: <http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/Design.html>
- 2) Out Town initiative: <http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/OutTown/index.html>
- 3) Mayor's Institute on City Design: <http://www.arts.gov/partner/design/micd.html>
- 4) Your Town Citizens Institute on Rural Design: <http://www.arts.gov/partner/design/cird.html>

*Other comments*

In the next few months the National Endowment for the Arts will release a report on improving Federal design quality.

## APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESPONDENTS

- Bridget Jones, Acting Director, Research & Strategic Analysis, Australia Council for the Arts
- Diane Haylock, President, National Institute of Culture and History, Belize
- Sonya Thompson, Research Officer, Alberta Foundation for the Arts, Canada
- Amy Turton, Senior Officer, Policy Development, Arts Council England
- Suelin Low Chew Tung, Project Officer, Grenada Arts Council
- Poul Bache, Director, Danish Agency for Culture, Denmark
- Adi Meretui Ratanabuabua, Principal Cultural Development Officer, Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts, Fiji
- Kirsi Vakiparta, Senior Advisor, International Affairs, Arts Council of Finland
- Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Culture, Lithuania
- Artur Domingos do Rosário, Research on Socio-Cultural Domain, Ministry of Culture, Mozambique
- Nasser Binzuman, International Cultural Relations, Ministry of Culture and Information, Saudi Arabia
- Helena Ward, Portfolio Manager, Creative Scotland
- Nick Capaldi, Chief Executive, Arts Council of Wales
- Pennie Ojeda, Director, International Activities, National Endowment for the Arts

We thank all respondents for their valuable contribution.



## APPENDIX 3: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND SUPPORT FOR DESIGN (SURVEY)

### Introduction

In June 2012, IFACCA will hold two key meetings in Helsinki, Finland, in partnership with the Arts Council of Finland. One of these will be for researchers from national arts councils and ministries of culture, and the other will be for IFACCA's European members. The annual meeting of experts and editors of the Council of Europe/ERICarts Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe will also be held.

Helsinki is the 2012 World Design Capital. The designation provides a distinctive opportunity for cities to feature their accomplishments in attracting and promoting innovative design, as well as highlight their successes in urban revitalisation strategies. The World Design Capital is an initiative of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (Icsid).

IFACCA and the Arts Council Finland are interested in how arts councils and ministries of culture support and/or fund design, and we invite you to respond to the following questions. The results of this short survey will be the basis for discussion during one of the sessions of the IFACCA Researchers' Meeting in June, and may also be published as a short research paper on the IFACCA website. If you have any questions, please contact Natasha Eves, Research and Project Officer, [n.eves@ifacca.org](mailto:n.eves@ifacca.org)

If your organisation does not support design practice, we request that you:

- Answer questions 1 to 3, and 9, in the survey; AND
- Forward the email with this survey link to the relevant government agency/organisation in your country that does support design.

This survey is very short, it will take less than 5 minutes to complete. We thank you for your response.

#### 1) Your details

Given Name\*: \_\_\_\_\_

Family Name\*: \_\_\_\_\_

Position\*: \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation\*: \_\_\_\_\_

Country\*: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address (optional - we will send a summary of the survey results to you if you provide your email address): \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2) Does your organisation support design?\*

Yes

No (please explain reasons): \_\_\_\_\_\*

Are there other government agencies in your country that have this responsibility?

Yes, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

No

#### 3) How does your organisation define 'design'? (Please enter 'not available' if there is no definition available)\*

#### 4) How is design supported by your organisation?

Grant program

Other (non-grant) program (eg. professional development program, marketing program)

#### 5) Through what department or program is support for design managed?

#### 6) How many staff members are responsible for design funding/policy?

#### 7) What percentage of your organisation's budget is dedicated to design?

8) Please describe your organisation's grant or non-grant programs supporting design, or provide a web link if one is available.

9) Is there a national policy or strategic plan for design in your country? (Please give details, including a web link if there is one.)

#### 10) Would you like to make any other comments?

Thank you for your response! We look forward to sharing the results with you.