

文化、體育及旅遊部副部長 H.E. LE Khanh Hai

H.E. LE Khanh Hai, Deputy Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism



尊敬的部長閣下、各位先生、女士：

人口逾8000萬、由54個少數民族組成、有五種不同語言的越南，歷史源遠流長。文化遺產，尤其是非物質文化遺產，一般具有珍貴的文化和歷史價值，呈現各國的性格特質。在經濟日趨全球化的大氣候下，越南政府明白，在推行工業化、現代化和參與國際融合的同時，亦須重視文化遺產的保護。過去數年，越南製訂了“保存和推廣非物質文化遺產策略－2020年的願景”，重點如下：

1. 繼續敲定和強化有關保護非物質文化遺產的法律制度。
2. 加強政府在保護非物質文化遺產方面的投資，例如在記錄、修復、教學和教育方面投放更多資源；優秀而急需保護的文化遺產應優先獲得保護。
3. 首要任務是篩選非物質文化遺產，以編製國家非物質文化遺產名錄。

Excellency Ministers; Ladies and Gentlemen:

With the population of more than 80 millions, comprising 54 ethnic minorities and using 5 different language groups, Vietnam has quite a long history. Cultural heritage, especially intangible cultural heritage, usually reflects the great values in terms of culture and history, featuring the unique characteristic of each nation. Facing with the economic globalization that is strongly developing all over the world, the Government of Vietnam has identified that cultural heritage is an important factor that needs to be protected as implementing industrialization and modernization and participating in the international integration. During past years, Vietnam has worked out Strategy to preserve and promote the intangible cultural heritage- vision by 2020 with the following main contents:

1. Continue to finalize and strengthen the legal system on intangible cultural heritage protection.
2. Strengthen the Government investment for intangible cultural heritage protection in such areas as documentation, restoration, teaching and education; the protection of outstanding and heritages need urgent safeguard shall be given priority.
3. The inventory and selection of intangible cultural heritages to take them in the National intangible cultural list shall be attached special importance.
4. Concentrate to train labor forces for the study and protection of intangible cultural heritage.
5. Step up the honoring and giving preferential policies for outstanding artisans who hold and safeguard intangible cultural heritage.
6. Effectively implement the action programs to safeguard intangible cultural heritage featured by

4. 集中資源培訓研究和保護非物質文化遺產的人手。
5. 為承傳和保護非物質文化遺產的傑出工匠定立嘉許機制，並製訂有利他們發展的政策。
6. 有效地實施行動計劃，以保護獲聯合國教科文組織確認的非物質文化遺產，並基於確保文化和文物多元化的原則，繼續申報其他非物質文化遺產。

為達致上述願景，越南政府和人民致力加強地區和國際層面的合作，不斷學習和吸收保護人類文化遺產的經驗。在我們的努力下，越南擴大對非物質文化遺產的保護，並取得若干令人鼓舞的成果，包括：

首先，保護和推廣非物質文化遺產價值的法律制度已有定案。這套法律制度將有效保護非物質文化遺產。2009年，我們修訂了2001年訂立的《文化遺產法》，以符合越南的實際情況及聯合國教科文組織在2003年通過的《保護非物質文化遺產公約》。2010年，文化、體育及旅遊部發出通告，對編製非物質文化遺產名錄，以及申報非遺項目加入國家非物質文化遺產名錄作出規範。我們現正草擬另一份有關嘉許人民藝術家和榮譽藝術家的通告，目的是鼓勵他們保存非物質文化遺產，以及向下一代傳授有關的知識。

第二，增加資源投放：政府通過有針對性的全國文化計劃，持續投放數以億計的越南盾保存和推廣非物質文化遺產。由於得到政府的投資，我們已完成了不少非物質文化遺產項目的研究、記錄和修復工作。

第三，越南文化、體育及旅遊部已指示各地居民專心編製非物質文化遺產名錄，並申請把這些非遺項目加入國家非物質文化遺產名錄，以便由2011年起實施《文化遺產法》及聯合國教科文組織在2003年訂立的《保護非物質文化遺產公約》。

UNESCO and keep on submitting other intangible cultural heritages on the basis of ensuring the cultural and heritage diversification.

With such vision, the Government and people of Vietnam have been strengthening the regional and international cooperation, ceaselessly learning and inheriting experience on cultural heritage protection of mankind. Thanks to that, the protection of intangible cultural heritage in Vietnam has been extended and gained some encouraging achievements. Namely:

Firstly, legal system on protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage values has been finalized and become an effective tool to safeguard intangible cultural heritage. In 2009, the Cultural Heritage Law 2001 has been amended and modified to be fitted with practical situation of Vietnam and UNESCO Convention 2003 on intangible cultural heritage protection. In 2010, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism issued Circular regulating the inventory of intangible cultural heritage and filing of intangible cultural heritage to take them in the National intangible cultural heritage list and we are now working out Circular on rewarding People's Artist, Emeritus's Artist in order to encourage them preserve and pass intangible cultural heritage to the next generations.

Secondly, strengthen investment: through National target program on culture, the Government keeps on invest hundreds of millions of VND for the protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage. Thanks to that, a lot of intangible cultural heritages have been studied, documented and restored.

Thirdly; the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam has instructed localities to focus on inventory of intangible cultural heritage, filing of intangible cultural heritage to take them in the National intangible cultural heritage list in order to execute the Law on Cultural heritage and 2003 UNESCO Convention since 2011 and years to come.

Fourthly: heritage education for the youth is paid great attention. It is done through education activities in museums and other cultural institutions.

Fifthly: in 2010, Vietnam has rewarded for more than 20 artisans of traditional handicraft.

Sixthly: From 2001 up to now, Vietnam has built 8

第四，透過在博物館和其他文化機構舉辦教育活動，加強向青少年灌輸文化遺產的知識。

第五，在2010年，越南嘉許了20多名傳統手藝工匠。

第六，自2001年至今，越南申報了八項提名。現在，聯合國教科文組織正審批三項提名，分別是富壽川歌、雄王崇拜及越南南部的民俗音樂“Don ca Tai tu”。另外五個獲聯合國教科文組織確認的文化遺產項目已得到本地和國際社會及當局的妥善保護。

現時，在保護非物質文化遺產方面，越南正面對以下挑戰：

1. 人民對保護非物質文化遺產未有充分認識，以致當局難以調和保存和發展之間的關係。
2. 直接參與保護和推廣非物質文化遺產的人手不足，專業水平亦有限。
3. 保護和推廣非物質文化遺產的計劃和項目缺乏廣泛的公眾參與，導致成效不彰，或未能持續推行。

以上是越南在保護和推廣非物質文化遺產方面的願景、行動和挑戰，亦是今天我想與各位分享的經驗。

我們認為，相比其他已發展國家，越南在保護非物質文化遺產方面只踏出了一小步，成果亦微不足道。因此，我們希望向區內睦鄰以至全世界取經，尋求更多支持和合作機會。

謝謝各位。

nomination files. At present, 3 files are under review of UNESCO, that are Xoan Phu Tho singing; Hung King worship and The Art of “Don ca Tai tu” in the Southern part of Vietnam. 5 cultural heritages recognized by UNESCO have received great protection from both local and international community and authority.

At present, in the protection of intangible cultural heritage, Vietnam is coping with the following challenges:

- Awareness on the protection of intangible cultural heritage is not fully comprehensive that causes problems in handling the relationship between preservation and development in a harmonious manner.
- Labor forces who directly involve in the protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage is insufficient and limited in professional capacity.
- Programs and projects on protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage are lacked of public participation, leading to the low effectiveness or less sustainable.

These are some main contents on vision, action and challenges in the protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage in Vietnam at present I would like to share with you today.

We think that it is just initial steps and outcomes that are so modest in comparing with other developed countries. Therefore, Vietnam expects to learn experience and to receive further support and cooperation from countries in the region as well as in the world.

Thank you for your attention.