

## 文化部部長 蔡武博士

### Dr CAI Wu, Minister of Culture



各位部長，各位嘉賓，女士們、先生們：

上午好！

非常高興能夠與各位共聚一堂，互相學習交流各國非物質文化遺產保護的理念和實踐，分享寶貴經驗。

中國幅員遼闊、民族眾多，在漫長的歷史進程中，勤勞智慧的中華民族先民們不僅創造了輝煌燦爛的物質文化遺產，也創造了大量異彩紛呈的活態非物質文化遺產。這些珍貴的非物質文化遺產是中華民族身份的象徵，蘊含著中華民族特有的精神價值和思維方式，體現著中華民族的生命力和創造力。保護、傳承好這些珍貴的非物質文化遺產，對於弘揚中華民族精神，傳承中華文化，維護世界文化多樣性，促進人類社會共同發展，

Fellow Ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning!

It is a great pleasure to be here with all of you, sharing our precious experience and learning from one another ideas and practices of safeguarding intangible heritage in our respective countries.

China is a country of vast territory with a wide range of ethnicities. Over the long history of our country the diligent and intelligent ancestors of Chinese people had created a magnificent wealth of tangible cultural heritage, and a rich tapestry of living heritage. The precious intangible cultural heritage of China is a symbol of Chinese identity, a representation of our unique spiritual values and mindset, and a display of our vitality and creativity. Safeguarding and passing down our precious intangible cultural heritage has profound implications for the promotion of the ethos of Chinese people, the preservation of Chinese culture, the sustainability of global cultural diversity and the common development of mankind.

The Chinese government places a huge emphasis on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. In recent years, thanks to the concerted effort of different sectors of the community, our work in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage has registered significant progress and positive developments. I have the following practices and experience to share with you today:

(1) Establishing a sound protection mechanism under the leadership of the government

In 2005, the State Council issued a document to set up the guidelines of intangible cultural heritage protection as “focusing on protection; savage first; reasonable utilization; inheritance and development”. In 2011, the National

具有十分重要的意義。

中國政府高度重視非物質文化遺產保護工作。近年來，在社會各界的共同努力下，我國的非物質文化遺產保護工作呈現了良好的局面和發展態勢。我國的主要做法和經驗有：

#### (一) 充分發揮政府主導作用，建立健全保護工作機制

2005年，國務院專門印發檔，明確了“保護為主、搶救第一、合理利用、傳承發展”的非物質文化遺產保護工作方針。2011年，經全國人大常委會審議通過，《中華人民共和國非物質文化遺產法》於6月1日正式施行，標誌著我國非物質文化遺產保護工作進入了依法保護的新階段。中央財政專門設立了國家非物質文化遺產專項保護經費，截至2011年，中央財政已累計投入14.99億元用於非物質文化遺產保護工作。地方各級財政用於非物質文化遺產保護工作的經費投入也在逐年增加，截至2010年，省級財政投入非物質文化遺產保護工作共約22億元。國務院批准在文化部專門成立了非物質文化遺產司，在中國藝術研究院成立了中國非物質文化遺產保護中心。全國31個省（區、市）均成立了省級非物質文化遺產保護中心，14個省（區、市）文化廳（局）成立了非物質文化遺產處（室）。非物質文化遺產保護工作機構和隊伍基本建立。

2006年、2008年和2011年，國務院先後批准公佈了三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄共1219項；省、市、縣也都建立了本級非物質文化遺產名錄，形成了四級名錄體系。2006年以來，文化部命名公佈了三批1488名國家級非物質文化遺產項目代表性傳承人。各

People's Congress Standing Committee deliberated and adopted "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Intangible Cultural Heritage" which became effective on 1 June. This is a milestone signifying that China has ushered in a new era of protecting intangible cultural heritage by legal means. The central treasury has set up the "Safeguarding National Intangible Cultural Heritage Special Fund", and by 2011, it has appropriated some RMB 1.499 billion for protecting intangible cultural heritage. Local funding for protecting intangible cultural heritage has been increasing each year as well, with provincial-level funding totaling some RMB 2.2 billion as of 2010. The State Council has also approved the establishment of the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, and the China National Center for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Chinese National Academy of Art. All 31 provinces (regions and municipalities) have set up provincial centres for protecting intangible cultural heritage. The cultural departments (bureaux) of 14 provinces (regions and municipalities) have also set up their own intangible cultural heritage administrations (offices). The agencies and teams in charge of protecting intangible cultural heritage have now been institutionalized.

In 2006, 2008 and 2011, the State Council announced a total of 1,219 national-level intangible cultural heritage items in three batches. Meanwhile, similar lists have also been compiled at provincial, municipal and county levels, giving rise to a four-tier listing system. In addition, since 2006, the Ministry of Culture has named and announced three batches comprising 1,488 representative inheritors of national-level intangible cultural heritage. All provinces (regions and municipalities) have also drawn up their own lists of representative inheritors. Accordingly, the Ministry of Culture has formulated administrative measures to strengthen the protection and management of national-level intangible cultural heritage items.

#### (2) Mobilising the community at large in protecting intangible cultural heritage with the people as the main players

Our people are the creators, owners and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage. Raising the people's awareness is the best way to protect intangible cultural heritage. In recent years, out of respect for the public's cultural preferences, we have been supporting folk

省（區、市）也認定命名了省級代表性傳承人。文化部制定了相應的管理辦法，加強了對國家級名錄專案的保護與管理。

## （二）充分體現民眾的主體地位，動員全社會參與保護

人民群眾是非物質文化遺產的創造者、擁有者和傳承者。人民群眾遺產意識的提高，是對非物質文化遺產最好的保護。近年來，我們利用春節、端午節、中秋節等中華民族傳統節日，尊重民眾的文化意願，充分發揮民眾在民族節日、民俗活動中的主體地位和積極性，支持他們開展各項民俗文化活動。從2006年開始，我國政府將每年6月的第二個星期六確定為“文化遺產日”。各地文化部門利用“文化遺產日”，大力開展非物質文化遺產展覽、展演、論壇、講座等宣傳展示活動，利用報刊雜誌、廣播電臺、電視臺、網路等媒體，全面深入地報導宣傳非物質文化遺產保護工作，營造了全社會積極參與非物質文化遺產保護工作的良好氛圍，增強了社會民眾自覺保護非物質文化遺產的意識。文化部門還積極與教育部門協商，將民歌、民樂納入中小學音樂課，將剪紙、年畫納入美術課，將傳統技藝納入手工課，專門開設書法課等，推進非物質文化遺產進課堂、進教材、進校園，使非物質文化遺產成為對青少年進行傳統文化教育和愛國主義教育的重要載體。

傳承人保護，是非物質文化遺產保護工作的關鍵。近年來，文化部門通過記錄整理技藝資料，提供傳習場所，資助開展傳習活動，組織宣傳與交流，徵集並保管代表作品，建立檔案等方式，積極幫助代表性傳承人開展授徒傳藝等傳承活動。

culture events undertaken by the public during traditional Chinese festivals such as Lunar New Year, Duanwu Festival(Dragon Boat Festival) and Mid-autumn Festival. These events allow the public to play a leading role and take the initiative in celebrating festivals and folk activities. Since 2006, the Chinese government has designated the second Saturday of every June as “Cultural Heritage Day”. On that day, local cultural authorities pull out all the stops to organise promotional activities, including exhibitions, shows, forums and seminars on protecting intangible cultural heritage. Moreover, media outlets, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television and websites, devote significant coverage to publicise the work on protecting intangible cultural heritage, thus creating a favourable atmosphere for community-wide participation in protecting intangible cultural heritage while encouraging the public to voluntarily protect our intangible cultural heritage. Cultural authorities also work closely with education authorities to incorporate folk songs and folk music into music lessons, the art of Chinese paper cutting and New Year pictures into arts lessons, traditional crafts into handicraft lessons, and calligraphy lessons into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. By incorporating elements of intangible cultural heritage into lessons, teaching materials and campus life, we have turned intangible cultural heritage into an essential vehicle for promoting traditional cultural education and patriotic education among the youth.

Protecting the inheritors is the key to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. In recent years, by documenting and compiling information on traditional crafts, providing teaching and learning venues, funding and holding teaching and learning activities, organising publicity campaigns and exchange programmes, collecting and safekeeping signature works and building archives, the cultural authorities have been actively helping representative inheritors to engage in transmission activities such as recruiting disciples and passing on their skills and knowledge.

## (3) Exploring scientific protection methods that are consistent with intangible cultural heritage's inherent nature

The abundance of intangible cultural heritage dictates that we need a wide range of protection methods. China has gradually derived a variety of methods for protecting

### (三) 遵循非物質文化遺產自身規律，探索科學保護方式

非物質文化遺產的豐富性，決定了保護方式的多樣性。在保護工作中，我國逐漸探索出了多種非物質文化遺產保護方式：非物質文化遺產以項目為主要表現形式，因此在保護工作的前期，以建立專案名錄、保護專案為主要工作抓手；非物質文化遺產主要依靠傳承人口傳心授進行傳承，決定了我們把傳承人的保護放在關鍵地位；非物質文化遺產的不可再生性和脆弱性，決定了我們把搶救性保護放在第一位；非物質文化遺產與人民大眾生產生活息息相關，決定了我們要盡可能運用生產性保護等積極保護的方式；非物質文化遺產本身的整體性特徵，以及與依存的自然生態、人文生態緊密相關，決定了我們應採取整體性保護的方式。

運用現代資訊技術手段對瀕危的非物質文化遺產項目及年老體弱的傳承人進行全面的拍攝、記錄，形成檔案和建立資料庫，是非物質文化遺產搶救性保護的重要方式。目前，文化部正在積極開展非物質文化遺產數位化工作、國家級代表性傳承人的搶救性記錄工作。

非物質文化遺產與人民大眾的生產生活息息相關。根據非物質文化遺產傳統技藝、傳統美術和傳統醫藥項目的特點，我國提出了生產性保護的理念，在有效保護的前提下，進行合理的生產、利用，在生產、利用中激發非物質文化遺產自身的生機和活力，促進非物質文化遺產的保護和傳承。

建設文化生態保護區，將非物質文化遺產從單項的項目保護提升到與其依存的环境進行整體性保護，是遵循非物質文化遺產保護、

intangible cultural heritage from actual practices. Intangible cultural heritage is mainly presented in the form of items. Therefore, we start by compiling lists of intangible cultural heritage items and protecting listed items. Since intangible cultural heritage is passed down mainly by oral means, protecting the inheritors is a key part of our protection efforts. As intangible cultural heritage is by its very nature fragile and irrecoverable once lost, salvaging becomes a top priority. Also, we have to adopt as far as possible a proactive approach in the protection of intangible cultural heritage by producing some of our intangible national treasures as they are often closely related to the people's production activities. Finally, considering that intangible cultural heritage is all-encompassing in nature and is closely connected to the natural and anthropological ecosystems that support it, we have to adopt holistic protection measures.

One of the important tools in salvaging intangible cultural heritage is modern information technology. We have been using it to develop archives and database by filming and documenting intangible cultural heritage on the brink of disappearance and old and ailing inheritors of natural treasures. The Ministry of Culture is now actively engaged in the digitisation of intangible cultural heritage and documentation of national-level representative inheritors.

Intangible cultural heritage is often closely related to the people's production activities. Given the distinct features of traditional crafts, arts and medicine, China has proposed the idea of protection through production. With effective protection as a guiding principle, these intangible national treasures have been reproduced and utilised in a reasonable fashion, which in turn restores their vitality and strength and contributes to their own protection and preservation.

National Cultural Ecosystem Conservation Areas are designated to expand the scope of protection from the safeguarding of individual intangible cultural heritage items to the holistic protection of the environments that support them. This is a scientific approach that is consistent with the patterns of protecting, preserving and developing intangible cultural heritage. It is an important initiative for protecting intangible cultural heritage as our nation is undergoing a large-scale development of new rural communities and rapid urbanisation. Moreover, it helps to motivate local governments and the public to participate

傳承和發展規律的科學保護方式，是當前大規模新農村建設和快速城市化進程中保護非物質文化遺產的重要舉措，也有利於調動地方政府和民眾保護非物質文化遺產的積極性。這一保護方式，得到了廣泛的認可。2007年，我國啟動了文化生態保護區建設工作。目前，已相繼設立了11個國家級文化生態保護實驗區。一些省份也開展了省級文化生態保護區建設的探索工作。

#### (四) 加強少數民族非物質文化遺產保護，弘揚多元一體的中華文化

中國有56個民族，除漢族外，其他55個民族為少數民族。少數民族擁有豐富多彩的非物質文化遺產，55個少數民族包括一些只有數千人的人口較少民族均有項目入選了國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。在國務院公佈的1219項國家級非物質文化遺產名錄中，少數民族項目有515項，佔42%；文化部公佈的1488名國家級非物質文化遺產專案代表性傳承人中，少數民族傳承人有393名，佔26%；已設立的11個國家級文化生態保護實驗區中，少數民族地區有5個；34項入選聯合國教科文組織名錄專案中，少數民族專案有13項，佔38%。中國政府一向重視少數民族的非物質文化遺產保護工作，積極採取措施給予扶持和傾斜。對西藏、新疆等地區的少數民族非物質文化遺產保護工作，國家在經費支持、專案保護、人才培養等方面逐年加大扶持力度。對遭受地震等自然災害的民族地區，文化部也都採取了緊急措施，搶救和保護遭受損害的非物質文化遺產。

#### (五) 注重借鑒國際經驗，加強交流與合作

中國作為聯合國教科文組織《保護非物質文化遺產公約》的締約國，積極履行加入

in the protection of intangible cultural heritage. This approach is now widely recognized. We started designating National Cultural Ecosystem Conservation Areas in 2007, and, so far, 11 experimental conservation areas have been designated. Some provinces are also exploring the feasibility of designating their own conservation areas.

#### (4) Enhancing the protection of ethnic groups' intangible cultural heritage to promote the Chinese culture of diversity in unity

China is home to 56 ethnic groups. Save for the Hans, the other 55 are ethnic minorities. They possess a wealth of intangible cultural heritage; all of them, including those with only a few thousand members, have items inscribed on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Among the 1,219 items on the list published by the State Council, ethnic minorities account for 515 items or 42%. Of the 1,488 representative inheritors of National Intangible Cultural Heritage named by the Ministry of Culture, 393 or 26% of them are ethnic minorities. In the meantime, 5 of the 11 existing experimental National Cultural Ecosystem Conservation Areas are located in regions inhabited by ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities also contribute 13, or 38%, of the 34 Chinese items on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The Chinese government has all along attached great importance to the protection of ethnic minorities' intangible cultural heritage and has actively provided ethnic minorities with assistance and given them preferential treatment in this regard. Year after year, we have gradually stepped up our support for ethnic minorities living in Tibet, Xinjiang and other regions to help them protect their intangible cultural heritage. Our support comes in the forms of additional funding, assistance in protecting individual intangible cultural heritage items and personnel training. When a region inhabited by ethnic minorities is hit by natural disasters, such as earthquake, the Ministry of Culture will deploy contingency measures to salvage and safeguard damaged intangible cultural heritage.

#### (5) Learning from international experience and strengthening international exchange and cooperation

As a State Party to UNESCO's "Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" (the "Convention"), China has been actively fulfilling its

《公約》的義務，積極參與國際規則的制定工作，並借鑒《公約》精神，結合中國實際，制定頒佈了《中華人民共和國非物質文化遺產法》。中國注重學習、借鑒其他各國的理論方法和成功經驗，積極參與國際交流與合作。近年來，我國在法國巴黎成功舉辦了“中國非物質文化遺產藝術節”，在四川成都舉辦了三屆“中國成都國際非物質文化遺產節”，與蒙古國聯合申報蒙古族長調民歌為“人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄”項目，合作開展蒙古族長調民歌的田野調查和保護，簽訂了《中華人民共和國文化部和蒙古國教育文化科學部關於聯合保護非物質文化遺產合作協定》等。2010年，“亞太地區非物質文化遺產國際培訓中心”在中國藝術研究院成立。中國還積極參與聯合國教科文組織“人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄”和“急需保護的非物質文化遺產名錄”的申報工作。至2011年，我國共有28項非物質文化遺產項目入選人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄，6項入選“急需保護的非物質文化遺產名錄”。

各位部長，女士們、先生們，

非物質文化遺產體現了不同民族文化的獨特性和豐富性，是文化多樣性的生動體現。中國和亞洲各國均為文化底蘊深厚、文化資源豐富的國家，中國的許多非物質文化遺產與周邊國家共用，如蒙古族長調民歌、史詩《瑪納斯》、木卡姆藝術等。中國和亞洲各國彼此間深化和加強文化交流與合作的基礎深厚、潛力巨大，我們願本著交流互鑒、加強合作、增加友誼、共同保護的原則，加強與亞洲各國在非物質文化遺產保護等領域的文化交流與合作。為此，我提出如下倡議：

obligations under the Convention and taken an active role in drafting relevant international regulations. We have also drafted and adopted “The Intangible Cultural Heritage Law of the People’s Republic of China” in the spirit of the Convention and in the light of our own circumstances. China puts much emphasis on learning and drawing reference from theories and successful experience of other countries and actively participates in international exchanges and cooperation. In recent years, China has successfully held the “Festival of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of China” in Paris, and three editions of “International Festival of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” in Chengdu, Xichuan Province. In addition, we have joined the Republic of Mongolia in applying for the inscription of Mongolian traditional Folk Long Song on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and cooperated with Mongolia in conducting field studies and protecting these folk songs. The Ministry of Culture has also signed a cooperation agreement on the protection of intangible cultural heritage with the Mongolian Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. In 2010, the Chinese National Academy of Art set up the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia and the Pacific Region. In addition, China has been actively submitting applications for inscriptions on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. As of 2011, China has 28 items on the Representative List and another 6 on the list of items in need of urgent safeguarding.

Fellow Ministers, ladies and gentlemen,

Intangible cultural heritage, which embodies the unique and vibrant qualities of different peoples, is a vivid testament to the diversity of culture. China and its Asian neighbours are all culturally sophisticated and endowed with a colossal wealth of cultural resources. Many intangible cultural heritage items are shared between China and its neighbours, such as the traditional Long Folk Songs of Mongolia, the Epic of Manas and the art of muqam, to name but a few. There is much to gain for China and our Asian neighbours to build upon this solid foundation by deepening and strengthening our cultural exchange and cooperation. We stand ready to strengthen cultural exchange and collaboration with other Asian countries on

一、加強溝通與合作，聯合申報聯合國教科文組織“人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄”、“急需保護的非物質文化遺產名錄”和“優秀實踐名冊項目”。對於兩國或多國共用的非物質文化遺產專案，中方建議建立聯合申報工作委員會，加強合作，聯合申報，共同保護，促進非物質文化遺產的延續和傳承。

二、為促進亞洲地區非物質文化遺產保護的交流與合作，建議每兩年一次舉辦“亞洲非物質文化遺產保護論壇”，邀請範圍涵蓋南亞、中亞、東亞和西亞地區的文化領域的負責人和專家，共商當今世界非物質文化遺產保護的熱點和難點問題，研究對策，促進亞洲各國非物質文化遺產的保護和傳承。

各位部長，嘉賓、朋友們，本屆“亞洲文化合作論壇”以“非物質文化遺產·延續和弘揚”為主題，體現了論壇主辦方的獨到視角與戰略眼光。各位部長的出席讓我更加堅信，在亞洲各國的攜手努力下，必將讓文化多樣化的世界綻放出更加絢麗的光彩！

謝謝！

various fronts, including the protection of intangible cultural heritage, under the principles of sharing information and experience, enhancing cooperation, promoting friendship and protecting heritage through concerted efforts. In this regard, I would like to put forward the following proposals:

1. We should enhance communication and cooperation by jointly submitting applications for inscription on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and Register of Best Intangible Heritage Safeguarding Practices. For intangible cultural heritage items shared between two or more countries, we propose setting up joint application committees to submit joint listing applications and bolster cooperation in the protection of these items, with a view to facilitating their succession and preservation.

2. To promote exchange and cooperation on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Asia, we propose a biennial "Asian Forum on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage". Cultural authorities and experts from East, West, South and Middle Asia will be invited to discuss the hot topics and challenges regarding the protection of intangible cultural heritage facing the Asian community and propose solutions to facilitate the protection and preservation of intangible cultural heritage in Asia.

Fellow Ministers, distinguished guests and friends, this year's Asia Cultural Cooperation Forum has adopted "Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: From Vision to Action" as the theme, which speaks volume about the organisers' unique outlook and strategic insight. Today, in the company my fellow Ministers, I have never been more confident that the joint efforts of Asian countries will create a brighter future for a world of diverse cultures!

Thank you!