

文化及旅遊部資源發展署署長瓦盧約

Mr. Harry Waluyo, Secretary for Resources Development Body, Ministry of Culture and Tourism



各位尊敬的部長、各位嘉賓、各位先生、女士：

很榮幸可以在“保護非物質文化遺產：從理念到實踐”座談會上發言。在此，我謹向大家送上印尼人民最親切的問候。

首先，我要感謝中華人民共和國政府邀請我代表印尼政府出席“亞洲文化合作論壇”這個重要的場合。

論壇的目標是加強保護、保障和推廣非物質文化遺產（非遺）。印尼政府已在2008年成為《保護非物質文化遺產國際公約》（2003年）的締約國，並在2009年與聯合國教科文組織雅加達辦事處合作出版《非遺實務手冊》。從2009年至2011年7月為止，共有1717個項目入選印尼非遺名錄。

我想向中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府表示感謝。中國現時共有四批非遺名錄。

今天我所代表的是2.47億熱愛多元文化的印尼人民。我們的國家是世界上最大的島國之

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to be here to address “Safeguarding ICH: From Vision to Action” and I bring you the warmest greetings of the people of Indonesia. local communities at the grass-rooted level.

First of all, I would like to convey my gratitude to the Government of the People’s Republic of China for inviting me on behalf of the Government of Indonesia in this important forum, Asia Cultural Cooperation Forum. Regarding to the objectives of this forum i s to st rengthen the protection, safeguard and promotion of intangible cultural heritage (ICH), the Government of Indonesia has ratified the 2003 Convention for Safeguarding of ICH in 2008. In 2009, we have published a Practical Handbook for ICH in cooperation with UNESCO Office Jakarta. Since 2009, Indonesia has been inventorying as much as 1717 elements as of July 2011.

I would like to acknowledge to the Government of Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, People’s Republic of China, which is having 4 National List of ICH.

Speaking on behalf of 247 million people who cheer the diversity of more than 500 ethnic groups and 800 local languages, live with tolerance among 5 major world religions, and spread over more than 5,000 kilometres and 17,000 islands:

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic country in the world.

Indonesia has two elements which is inscribed by UNESCO as a Representative List of ICH of Humanities consist of Wayang Indonesia Puppet Theatre which is inscribed in 2008 and Indonesian Keris as well, previously Masterpieces of the Oral ICH of Humanity which is awarded in 2003 and 2005.” Indonesian Batik in 2009 inscribed as the Representative List and Batik Museum in cooperation with elementary school, junior high school, senior high school and polytechnic

一，由17000個島嶼組成，總面積達5000平方公里。印尼人口包羅500多個民族，使用的方言多達800種，信奉世界五大宗教的教徒彼此和平共處。

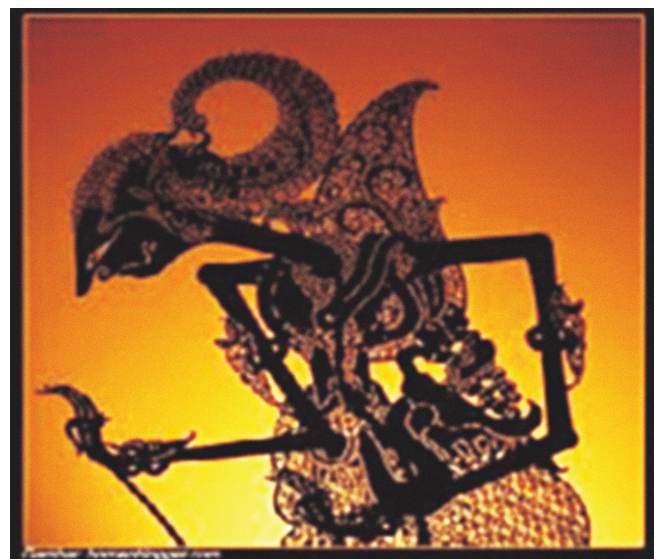
印尼瓦揚偶戲於2008年獲列入聯合國教科文組織“人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄”（非遺名錄），名錄上還有印尼格里斯劍。兩個非遺項目分別於2003年和2005年入選“人類口述及非物質遺產傑作”。印尼巴迪克蠟染布在2009年入選非遺名錄，而巴迪克蠟染博物館與小學、初中、高中和理工學院的合作則獲列入“最佳實踐名冊”。去年，源自西爪哇的印尼竹管樂器昂格隆（Angklung）亦入選非遺名錄。

2011年，印尼向聯合國教科文組織申請把三個文化項目列入名錄，包括：把峇里島傳統舞蹈列入非遺名錄；把印尼巴布亞省手工藝Noken網袋列入“急需保護的非物質文化遺產名錄”；以及把TMII（印尼美麗縮影公園）列入“最佳實踐名冊”。

至於我們如何讓非遺項目成為促進和平團結的橋樑，讓我在此與各位分享印尼的經驗。

首先，印尼一直堅守班查西拉原則（Pancasila），亦即五項立國原則。在班查西拉原則的指導下，印尼安然度過動盪不安的時代和走出瀕臨解體的困局。這些原則代表一種生活方式，讓我們以熱愛團結的心克服分裂的傾向。

立國原則長久以來讓我們學會容忍和諒解，



inscribed as Register Best Practices. Last year, Indonesian Angklung from West Java has been inscribed as the Representative List.

In 2011, Indonesia has proposed three cultural elements to be nominated to UNESCO's lists as follows: Traditional Dance of Bali as the Representative List, Noken, Handcraft of Papua as the Urgent Safeguarding List and TMII (Beautiful Park of Indonesia) as the Register Best Practices.

How we manage ICH in such a way that it contributes to peace and unity? Let me share our experiences.

First, Indonesia believes in its enduring national philosophy, Pancasila, literally means 5 basic philosophies. It is a national guide that has been proven successful in stewarding us in time of turbulence and at the brink of disintegration. It is a way of life that keeps our passion for unity outweighs the tendency to separate. This national philosophy has long taught us tolerance and understanding, the values that emerge from local and traditional cultures.

Second, Indonesia believes the richness of cultural diversity is in fact a centripetal force for a nation to live in harmony, as reflected in our national motto: “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” or “Unity in Diversity.”

Next year, 2013, UNESCO will celebrate 10 years of the 2003 Convention which should strengthen the world community in the belief that we can live together in peace and harmony.

Third, culture has intrinsic value for development as well as social cohesion and peace. UNESCO has in the past disseminated the notion of a power of peace. In

而這兩項美德正正源自地方和傳統文化。

第二，印尼相信豐盛的多元文化是締造和諧國家的向心力。我國的格言“多元團結”便是這份信念的最佳寫照。

聯合國教科文組織將於2013年慶祝2003年簽訂的《保護非物質文化遺產國際公約》十周年紀念，相信可以強化各國和平共處及和諧共存的信念。

第三，文化的內在價值有助促進發展、社會凝聚力及和平。聯合國教科文組織過去曾宣揚和平力量的概念。從更廣泛的層面而言，非遺事實上是推動國內及國際合作的一股強大動力，所指的不仅是促進社會身分認同，更是作為一項文化產業。

近年，各國日益重視非遺作為發展過程中的重要一環。我們相信，非遺是減貧和可持續發展所不可或缺的資產。

但是，我們仍然面對一項重大挑戰：缺少針對性的數據和指標去量化文化的各種關係和效益，因而降低了文化在國際發展計劃和國家發展策略中的優次。

我們應該怎樣應對挑戰？未來的路如何走下去？讓我在此建議幾項措施。

第一，透過教育和媒體宣揚非遺對可持續發展的重要性，以及推廣非遺的正面價值，從而加深公眾對非遺的認識。

第二，確保在各級發展政策和策略中，更明



a more general term, ICH is actually a potent driving force for national and international cooperation, not only in terms of social identity, but also as a means of cultural industry.

In recent years, increasing attention has been given to ICH as a vital part of development processes. We believe ICH is an asset that is indispensable for poverty reduction and the achievement of sustainable development.

However, we are still confronted with a major challenge, namely a lack of targeted data and indicators quantifying relationships and contributions, which has resulted in culture being deprioritized in international development programs and national development strategies.

What then must be done? What is the way forward? Let me suggest several measures.

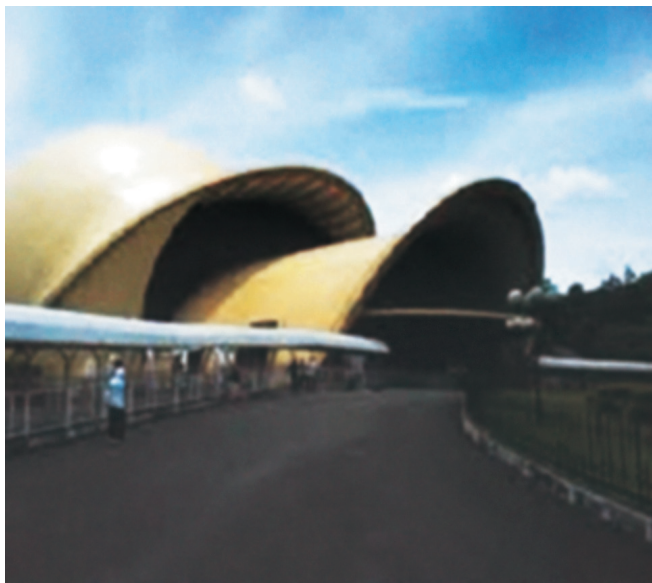
First, raise public awareness of the importance of ICH for sustainable development, promoting its positive value through education and media tools;

Second, ensure a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture in development policies and strategies at all levels;

Third, promote capacity-building, at all levels, for the growth of a dynamic cultural and creative sector, for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development;

Fourth, actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption and participation;





顯和有效地融合文化元素，並視文化為重要的考慮因素。

第三，全面推動能力建設，以發展有活力的文化和創意產業，藉此促進經濟以可持續、包容不同階層，而且公平的方式增長和發展。

第四，因應全球文化消費和參與範圍不斷擴大，積極支持建立本土的文化產品和服務市場，並協助這些產業進軍國際市場。

第五，保存和整理地方傳統知識和環境管理習慣（這個寶貴例子正好見證文化在推動環境保育和可持續發展方面的角色），並結合現代科學和地方知識以發揮協同作用。

第六，支持保護和推廣非遺的國家法律框架和政策。

印尼巴迪克蠟染布是受惠於上述措施的一個好例子。巴迪克蠟染布在2009年獲列入聯合國教科文組織非遺名錄後，政府採取措施提升所有持份者（例如非政府機構，當中包括中小型企业）的能力。

大眾傳媒廣泛報道推廣巴迪克蠟染布社會價值的工作。與此同時，政府統籌了一項包羅所有持份者的巴迪克蠟染布推廣政策，令巴迪克蠟染布這門創意工業得以壯大。數據顯示，巴迪克蠟染布的國內貿易額從2006年的30億美元增至2010年的40億美元；而出口總額則從2006年的1,430萬美元增至2010年的2,230萬美元，增幅達56%。

Fifth, preserve and maintain local traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management which are valuable examples of the role of culture for environmental sustainability and sustainable development and to foster synergies between modern science and local knowledge;

Sixth, support national legal frameworks and policies for the safeguarding and promotion of ICH.

A very good example for above measures would be Batik Indonesia. Following the recognition of Batik Indonesia by UNESCO in 2009 as a Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the government has taken measures to promote capacity-building of all stakeholders, such as NGOs, including small and medium enterprises.

Promoting the societal value of Batik was covered widely by the mass media. Meanwhile, a policy to promote Batik is coordinated to cover all the stakeholders, resulting in a strengthened creative industry of Batik. Data shows that the domestic trade of Batik has increased from US\$ 3 billion in 2006, to US\$ 4 billion in 2010. The export of Batik in 2006 was US\$ 14.3 million, in 2010 it was US\$ 22.3 million, an increase of 56%.

Indonesian Batik has a rich symbolism related to social status, local community, nature, history and cultural heritage; provides Indonesian people with a sense of identity and continuity as an essential component of their cycle of life.

For all intangible cultural heritage items, their inscription on the Representative List would contribute to ensuring visibility at the local, national and international levels, raising awareness about their value and motivating practitioners, in particular younger generations, to continue their safeguarding.

Various actors such as governmental and non-governmental institutions and community-based associations can jointly carried out safeguarding



印尼巴迪克蠟染布蘊含豐富的象徵意義，與社會地位、地方社群、自然、歷史、文化遺產息息相關，是構建印尼人身份認同和世代相傳的重要文化元素。

入選聯合國教科文組織的非遺名錄，有助非遺項目提升在地方、全國和國際上的知名度，令世人更加了解它們的價值，同時推動非遺工作者（尤其是年青一代）繼續保護這些項目。

不同的參與者，例如政府、非政府機構及以社群為單位的組織，可聯手推行保護非遺的措施，包括加深公眾對非遺項目的認識、提升持份者的能力，以及推動相關教育活動。

作為物種最多和文化最為多元的國家之一，印尼不斷推動文化認知教育，同時鼓勵國民團結。

印尼發展所面對的主要挑戰，是如何透過基本教育、文化認知、經濟發展和民主政治提升人民的生活水平。就此而言，我們還有漫長的路要走，但我很高興印尼走對了方向。聯合國教科文組織追求“全民教育”的目標，不只有利於保護國本，更有益於民主和人民的福祉，而憑着這一點，我相信我們可以在國內和世界締造持久的和平。

印尼同意由兩至三個締約國攜手提名彼此共享的非遺項目。但是，締約國應代表歷史背景與該項目有關的社群提出申請，令日後各締約國的社群能夠互相理解，並且加強國際關係。

最後，印尼很榮幸能夠主辦第六屆保護非物質文化遺產政府間委員會會議。

我謹代表印尼人民，歡迎各位在2011年11月22日至29日蒞臨峇里島，一個神聖且多元和諧的島嶼。

多謝各位。

measures including awareness-raising, capacity-building and related educational activities.

As one of the richest country in biodiversity and cultural diversity, Indonesia continues to develop its education for cultural understanding and for developing unity among our people.

The main challenges to our national development is to uplift the standard of living through basic education, cultural understanding, economic and democracy. Although on that score some roads are still to be covered, but I am glad that Indonesia is already on the right track. UNESCO's goal of "Education for All" benefits not only protection of national endowment but also democracy and people's welfare, and with this, I believe we could achieve a durable peace in our country and the world

Indonesia agreed to the joint nomination files for two or three State Parties which will be proposed as shared element of ICH. However, it should be proposed by State Parties on behalf of communities which have historical background and relations in the past. Thereby creating mutual understanding among communities in State Parties as well as enhance international relations in the future.

Last but not least, Indonesia will proudly host the 6th session of the IGC of Intangible Cultural Heritage. On behalf of the people of Indonesia, I would like to welcome all of you to the island of Bali, an island of God and harmony in diversity, on 22-29 November 2011.

Thank you very much.