

日本文化廳文化財部部長石野利和先生

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日本世代相傳多元化的非物質文化遺產，有些是舉國承傳的文化精華，另一些則是個別地區的珍寶。這些經由日本歷史和地緣文化氣候孕育而成的文化遺產，對認識日本歷史和文化，以及確立身分認同至關重要。本着尊重各類文化遺產的精神，致力承傳，是確保未來日本文化保持多姿多采的不二法門。

現時，根據日本的《文化財保護法》，具有較高保育價值的非物質文化遺產分為“非物質文化財產”和“非物質民俗文化財產”兩類，而保存文化財產所需的傳統技藝則屬於“文化財產的保存技術”。政府會指定或挑選其中一些較重要或需要保存的項目，再提供傳承、公開展示或表演方面的支援。

聯合國教科文組織大會在2003年通過《保護非物質文化遺產公約》，反映全球保護非物質文化遺產的風氣方興未艾。基於不同的

Diverse intangible cultural heritage has been passed down in Japan, some of it passed down throughout the country and some in specific local areas. All such heritage was born and nourished within the history and geo-cultural climate of Japan, and is invaluable to understand the history and culture of Japan, and to reconfirm our identity. Transmission of this heritage, in a spirit of mutual respect for its various forms, is an indispensable element in ensuring the diversity and richness of Japanese culture in the future.

Currently in Japan, under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, items of intangible cultural heritage that are of high value are classified as “Intangible Cultural Property” or “Intangible Folk Culture Property”, while traditional skills and crafts that are essential for the preservation of cultural properties are classified as “Conservation Techniques for Cultural Property”. From among these, important items, or items that should be preserved, are designated or selected, and they receive support for their transmission and public display or performance.

There is growing worldwide interest in the protection of intangible cultural heritage, reflected in events such as the adoption of the Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage at the General Conference of UNESCO in 2003. Every region of the world has precious items of intangible cultural heritage that are born, developed, and handed down in response to the history and geo-cultural climate of the area. To effectively support the transmission and promotion of such heritage, the particular characteristics, contents, and current condition of each must be studied individually, and appropriate measures put in place. It is our hope that

歷史和地緣文化氣候，全球不同地區均會孕育、發展和傳承珍貴的非物質文化遺產。為了有效支援這些文化遺產的傳承和推廣工作，我們必須逐一研究各項目的特徵、內涵和現況，並採取適當的保護措施。我們希望借助過去五十多年的經驗，透過這次簡報介紹日本保護文化遺產的制度，以供從事文化遺產保護工作的人士參考。

保護非物質文化遺產：

從理論到實踐 - 日本的制度和經驗

Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage:

From Vision to Action - Japan's system and experiences

- 保護非物質文化財產(日語：“無形文化財”)的法律框架

1950年 制定《文化財保護法》

建立非物質文化財產的保護制度

1954年 發展非物質文化財產制度

1975年 建立非物質民俗文化財產(日語：“無形民俗文化財”)的保護制度

建立文化財產保護技術的保護制度

- 日本文化財產的分類

〔非物質文化遺產〕

非物質文化財產/非物質民俗文化財產/文化財產保護技術

〔物質文化遺產〕

物質文化財產/古蹟名勝/傳統建築群/文化景觀/埋藏的文化財產

- 在日本，何謂非物質文化財產？

非物質文化財產 指定 > 重要的非物質文化財產
(戲劇、音樂、工藝技術)

(共151項及26組)

民俗文化財產 指定 > 重要的非物質民俗文化財產

(與飲食、服飾、住屋、職業、信仰、節慶等相關的風俗習慣。) 民俗表演藝術、民俗工藝

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this presentation outlining Japan's protection system for cultural properties, based on over half a century of experience, will be a useful reference for those involved in the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

- **Legal Framework for Intangible Cultural Property Protection**

1950 Enactment of Law for the Protection of Cultural Property
Establishment of protection system for Intangible Cultural Property

1954 Development of system for Intangible Cultural Property

1975 Establishment of Protection System for Intangible Folk Cultural Property
Establishment of protection system for Conservation Techniques for Cultural Property

- **Classification of Japan's Cultural Property**

[Intangible Cultural Heritage]

Intangible Cultural Property / Intangible Folk Cultural Property / Conservation Techniques for Cultural Property
[Tangible Cultural Heritage]

Tangible Cultural Property / Monuments / Groups of Traditional Buildings / Cultural Landscapes / Buried Cultural Property

- **Classification of Japan's Cultural Property**

Intangible Cultural Property designation > Important Intangible Cultural Property
(Drama, Music, Craft techniques)
(Total 115 Individuals & 26 Groups)

Folk Cultural Property designation > Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property
(Manners and Customs related to food, clothing and housing, to occupations, to religious faith, and to annual festivals, etc.,)

Folk performances arts, Folk skills

(Total 272 Elements)

文化財產保護技術 指定 > 選定保存技術
(在保存文化財產過程中所需的製作、修理及保存技術。)

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Conservation Techniques for Cultural Property designation
> Selected Conservation Techniques
(Techniques to produce materials, Restoration and Preservation Techniques, which are necessary for the preservation of cultural property)

(Total 67 Cases)

• 非物質文化財產的例子 Example of Intangible Cultural Property



- 製造本美濃紙
- Paper Making



- 組踊
- Kumi-odori



- 結城紬製作技術
- Production Technique for Pongee Fabric

• 非物質民俗文化財產的例子 Example of Intangible Folk Cultural Property



- 夏季佛教活動 – 三戶的精靈放流儀式
- Buddhism Event in Summer



- 年初的火祭 – 邑町之塞神
- Fire Festival at the beginning of the Year



- 組踊
- Kumi-odori

• 選定保存技術的例子 Example of Selected Conservation Techniques



- 修葺茅屋頂
- Replacing of Thatched Roof
- 生產及提煉生漆
- Producing & Refining of Urushi



- 木造雕刻修理技術
- Restoration Technique for Wooden Statues

- 保護非物質文化財產的機構

1. 國家

- 文化廳(政府)

政策規劃

指定及支援重要的非物質文化財產

文化審議會(諮詢機構)

- 國家文化財研究所

從事有關保護非物質文化財產的研究和記錄工作

- 日本藝術文化振興會(獨立行政機構)

在國家劇院上演傳統表演藝術

展開傳承培訓及調查

2. 地方政府

市政府訂立保護文化財產的規例

指定及支援各個地區的珍貴文化財產

- **Institutions for Intangible Cultural Property Protection**

1. National Level

- Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government)

Policy planning

Designation of and support for Important Intangible Cultural Property

Council for Cultural Affairs (Consultative body)

- National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

Research and documentation related to the protection of Intangible Cultural Property

- Japan Arts Council (Independent Administrative Institution)

Public performances of traditional performing arts at National theatres

Conducting successor training and surveys

2. Local Government Level

Municipal regulations for protecting cultural property

Designation of and support for cultural property which is valuable to respective regions

• 政府保護非物質文化財產的措施

1. 指定及挑選文化財產作重點保護

- 指定“重要的非物質文化財產”及“重要的非物質民俗文化財產”
- 承認重要非物質文化財產的保持者／保持團體獲承認的文化財產保持者稱為“人間國寶”

挑選“需要記錄的非物質文化財產”及“需要製作記錄及其他措施保護的非物質民俗文化財產”

- 挑選“選定保存技術”及承認有關技術的保持者／保育機構

2. 支援保護工作

- 資助以下由地方政府、保持團體或保育機構推行的計劃：
 - 提升技術
 - 傳承培訓
 - 公開表演及公眾觀賞
 - 記錄及印製單張或發行影片／錄像
 - 翻新設施及修理工具
- 進行全國研究及調查
- 教導兒童認識和欣賞傳統文化，學校課程加入有關傳統文化，以及彈奏傳統日本樂器的課堂

• 國際合作保護非物質文化財產

1. 聯合國教科文組織保存及推廣非物質文化遺產日本信託基金（1993~）

- 捐出超過14,670,000美元
- 資助全球各地100多個項目，包括製作《世界瀕危語言地圖》；以及“苦替牙坦梵文劇”及“烏干達樹皮布製作技術”的承傳項目
- 協助亞太區國家貯藏非物質文化遺產
- 協助2003年《保護非物質文化遺產公約》締約國履行義務，包括承傳屬於各國少數民族的非物质文化遺產

• Measures for the Protection of Intangible Cultural Property by the Government

1. Designation and Selection for intensive protection

- Designation of “Important Intangible Cultural Property” and “Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property”

- Recognition as Holders / Holding Groups of Important Intangible Cultural Property

Individuals recognized as holders are known as “National Living Treasures”

- Selection as “Intangible Cultural Property Requiring Documentation” and “Intangible Folk Cultural property Requiring Record Production and Other Measures”

- Selection of “Selected Conservation Techniques” and Recognition as Holders / Conservation Organizations of those techniques

2. Support for protection

- Subsidy to projects by local governments, holding groups or conservation organizations for
 - skills improvement
 - successor training
 - public performances and public viewing
 - documentation and publication of leaflets, films or videos
 - renovation of facilities and repairing of tools
- Conducting nation-wide research and surveys
- Teaching children to understand and appreciate traditional culture. School curriculum includes classes on traditional culture and the use of Japanese musical instruments

• International cooperation for Intangible Cultural Property Protection

1. UNESCO / Japan Funds –in- Trust for the Preservation and Promotion of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (1993 ~)

- to contribute more than \$14,670,000
- to finance more than 100 projects all over the world, including making “The Atlas of Endangered Languages in the World” preserving projects of “Kutiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre” and “Barkcloth Making in Uganda”
- to help countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the repository of Intangible Cultural Heritage
- to help state-parties of the 2003 Convention to implement their obligations, including preservation of ICH which belong to minorities in respective countries



2. 亞太區非物質文化遺產國際研究中心（設於日本的聯合國教科文組織第二類中心）

- 2011年10月1日開幕
- 地點 - 大阪府堺市博物館
- 各中心的角色
 - 日本 - 研究
 - 中國 - 培訓
 - 韓國 - 資訊及建立網絡
- 研究活動的例子
 - 有關編製及管理名錄的方法學研究
 - 有關保護及活化瀕危非物質文化遺產的研究

2. International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia Pacific (IRCI) (Category 2 Centre of Japan)

- * Opens in October 1st 2011 !!
- * Location - Sakai City Museum, Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture
- * Role of Each Centre
 - JAPAN-----Research
 - CHINA-----Training
 - KOREA-----Information & Networking
- * Example of research activities
 - Research and studies on methodologies of drawing up an inventory and its management
 - Research and studies on safeguarding and revitalization of ICH at the risk of disappearing

Thank You

多謝各位