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韓國非物質文化遺產保護制度的現況及未來

The Current State And Future of Korean Intangible Heritage Protection System



首先，我要衷心感謝香港民政事務局局長給我時間和機會，與亞洲各國分享保護非物質文化遺產的經驗。同時，我亦要感謝主辦方為籌備這項活動所作的努力。

實際上，相比建築或歷史遺址等物質文化遺產，非物質文化遺產並沒有受到相同程度的政治關注。然而，非物質文化遺產，例如歌曲、舞蹈、儀式及習俗等，通常是一個國家的根本及人民相互理解的關鍵。

大韓民國擁有50年保護非物質文化遺產的寶貴經驗。今天，我想向大家介紹韓國的非物質文化遺產保護制度，並學習其他國家在這方面的經驗。

韓國非物質文化遺產保護制度的現況

1962年，大韓民國頒布《文化遺產保護法》，為保護文化遺產奠定法律基礎。非物質文化遺產受《文化遺產保護法》保護，而指定非物質文化遺產、確認非物質文化遺產傳人及管理各種傳承支援制度的工作則由文化遺產管理局負責。

First of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Secretary for Home Affairs of Hong Kong for providing the time and opportunity to share our experience in protecting intangible heritage with fellow Asian countries. I would also like to thank the organizers for their hard work in preparing for this event.

In truth, intangible heritage has not received the same amount of political attention as tangible heritage such as buildings or historic sites. But, intangible heritage - such as songs, dances, rituals and custom - is often the foundation of a country and the key to a mutual understanding for its people.

The Republic of Korea has 50 years' worth of experience in protecting intangible heritage. Today, I would like to introduce Korea's Intangible Heritage Protection System and also learn from other countries' experience.

The Current State of Korean Intangible Heritage Protection System

In 1962, the Republic of Korea enacted the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, providing a legal foundation for the protection of cultural heritage. Intangible heritage is protected under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, while the designation of intangible heritage, recognition of heritage masters, and implementation of various preservation support systems are handled by the Cultural Heritage Administration.

The cornerstone of the Korean Intangible Heritage Protection System is protection through designation. After the enactment of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act in 1962, the Korean government designated 6 items of intangible heritage in 1964, and is currently managing 126 items of designated intangible heritage as of October 2011. Apart from the designations made by the central government, local governments have also designated 414 items of intangible heritage.

The defining characteristic of the Korean Intangible Heritage Protection System is recognizing the inheritor and master of the intangible heritage. We call it the Living Human Heritage system.

When we designate a certain intangible heritage for protection, we assign to it a master who exhibits the

指定保護是韓國非物質文化遺產保護制度的基礎。自1962年頒布《文化遺產保護法》以來，韓國政府於1964年指定了6項非物質文化遺產。截至2011年10月，韓國政府目前管理126項非物質文化遺產。除中央政府外，地方政府亦已指定414項非物質文化遺產。

韓國的非物質文化遺產保護制度亦會確認非物質文化遺產的繼承人及傳人。我們稱之為人類活體遺產制度。

我們在指定保護某項非物質文化遺產時，亦會指定那些在作品中展現出絕佳天賦和名家風範的大師級人物作為該項目的傳人。獲得任命的傳人通過師徒制傳授技藝。傳承結構呈金字塔狀，傳人位於金字塔頂端，助教緊接其後，研究生在助教之下，培訓生則處於底部。培訓生是正在接受訓練的學生，研究生是受訓至少三年並通過評估而獲得認證的學生。助教是擁有五年經驗並通過評估委任的研究生。目前，我們有178名傳人、298名助教及4246名研究生負責傳承126項非物質文化遺產。

韓國有多種支援制度促進非物質文化遺產的傳承。首先，我們每月向傳人和助教支付津貼。我們亦支持非物質文化遺產的展覽及演出活動。根據《文化遺產保護法》，獲政府支持的非物質文化遺產項目須每年至少向公眾展示一次，因此我們亦支持這類展覽及演出活動。此外，我們支持建立教育中心。政府會因應非物質文化遺產的特點或規模提供不同的支援，每年用於支援非物質文化遺產的支出約為200億韓圓（1.3億港元）。再者，我們自1968年起拍攝政府指定的非物質文化遺產，但直到1995年拍攝工作才正式開始。在大致完成拍攝126項非物質文化遺產後，我們會向學者及公眾展示有關影片及派發小冊子（包括專家拍攝的照片），公眾更可在國家文化財產研究中心的網站觀賞該等紀錄片。

韓國非物質文化遺產保護制度的未來

以《文化遺產保護法》為基礎的非物質文化遺產保護制度，從1962年建立至今已有50年歷史。全靠《文化遺產保護法》以及非物質文化保護制度（包括指定非物質文化遺產和確認其遺產傳人），縱使面對工業化和全球化帶來的嚴峻考驗，非物質文化遺產的傳承活動依然蓬勃。然而，公眾質疑由政府主導的保護制度可能會削弱非物質文化遺產的規

best talent and authority in his/her performance. These masters then pass on their skills to others through an apprentice system which is structured like a pyramid, with the master at the top, the teaching assistants below him, the graduates below them, and the trainees at the bottom. The trainees are students under training and graduates are those who have been certified through evaluation after at least three years of training. The teaching assistants are graduates with five years of experience who are appointed through an evaluation process. There are currently 178 masters, 298 teaching assistants and 4,246 graduates responsible for the preservation of 126 items of intangible heritage.

Korea has various supporting systems in place to promote the preservation of our intangible heritage. Firstly, the masters and teaching assistants are provided with monthly subsidies. We also support the display and performance of intangible heritage. Under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, government supported intangible heritage items are required to be shown to the public at least once a year and so we support display and performance of intangible heritage in that regard. We also support the construction of Education Centers. The kind of government support available is subject to the characteristic or scale of the intangible heritage. Approximately, KRW 20 billion (HKD 130 million) is spent annually on these supportive measures. Also, we have started filming government designated intangible heritage since 1968, but it only really began officially in 1995. We are distributing films and booklets (including specialists' photographs) to relevant scholars and the public after documenting most of the 126 types of intangible heritage, and in particular the documentary films are available online at the website of the National Cultural Properties Research Institute.

The Future of Korean Intangible Heritage Protection System

Our Intangible Heritage Protection System built upon the Cultural Heritage Protection Act has been in place for 50 years since its inception in 1962. Thanks to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Intangible Heritage Protection System (including the designation of intangible heritage and recognition of respective heritage masters), the preservation efforts of intangible heritage remain active despite difficult circumstances brought about by industrialization and globalization. However, there is criticism that a government-led protection system might reduce the scale of intangible heritage and weaken the foundation for preservation.

First of all, items designated by the protection system and those that are not are treated differently. The government mainly focuses on supporting designated items while non-designated items are in danger of disappearing. In order to solve this problem, the Cultural Heritage Administration plans to amend the Act so that non-designated intangible heritage will also be covered.

The apprentice system of Living Human Heritage has

模及其傳承基礎。

首先，保護制度指定的項目與非指定的項目存在待遇上的差別。政府集中支持指定的項目，而非指定的項目則面對消失的危險。為解決這個問題，文化遺產管理局計劃修訂《保護法》，以涵蓋非指定的非物質文化遺產。

人類活體遺產師徒制的優點是能夠確保技藝不致失傳，但缺點是得授技藝而又能夠加以傳承的學生人數有限。為解決這一問題，文化遺產管理局正尋求將非物質文化遺產教育納入大學課程。該計劃旨在讓大學生認識非物質文化遺產，並在完成培訓後，把出色的學生指定為相關項目的研究生。另外，計劃能夠擴大非物質文化遺產的傳承基礎，並確保以現代及開放的方式進行傳承。

為保護我們的非物質文化遺產，我們正組織開展多項本地及全球活動。自《保護非物質文化遺產公約》於2003年生效以來，我們至今已有11個項目成功獲列入《人類非物質文化遺產代表名錄》，例如板索里史詩說唱、江陵端午祭和鷹獵。我們還建立亞太區非物質文化遺產中心，該中心屬於聯合國教科文組織第2類中心，專責支援亞太國家保護非物質文化遺產的工作。該中心將進行多個項目，例如建立非物質文化遺產檔案、建立專家網絡，以及提升非物質文化遺產曝光率。我們期望可以擴大中心在亞太區扮演的角色。該中心尚在建設，將能夠提供非物質文化遺產的展演場所。該中心佔地60000平方米，樓高五層，計劃在2013年年初開幕，成為亞太區非物質文化遺產教育、表演及展覽的文化綜合館。非物質文化遺產有不同的類別，而各國的保護制度亦不盡相同。我認為召開這次會議的時機恰到好處，因為許多亞洲國家都已意識到非物質文化遺產的重要性，以及有需要建立健全的保護制度。我亦相信，我們可以藉此機會就亞洲各國的非物質文化遺產交流意見，分享真知灼見。

希望透過我的演講，能夠讓大家了解到韓國在保護非物質文化遺產方面的經驗。

多謝各位。

the merit of ensuring succession, but it also has the demerit of having a limited number of trained students to propagate the heritage. To tackle this problem, Cultural Heritage Administration is exploring ways to include the education of intangible heritage in the university curriculum. This program aims to educate university students on the intangible heritage and designate talented students as graduates upon completion of their training. Also, it will expand the base for the preservation of intangible heritage and ensure it is done in a way that is modern and open.

In order to protect our intangible heritage, we are organizing various local and global activities. Following the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003, we have so far successfully enlisted 11 items, including the Pansori Epic Chant, Gangneung Dano Festival, and Falconry, to the representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity. We have also established the Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, which is a UNESCO Category 2 center, to support the protection of intangible heritage in Asia-Pacific countries. The Center will undertake projects such as building an intangible heritage archive, enforcing specialists networking, and enhancing the visibility of intangible heritage. We expect to expand its role in the Asia-Pacific region. The Center under construction will also provide space for performance and display of intangible heritage. Having a total space of 60,000 square meters and five stories, the Center is scheduled to open in early 2013 and will be used as a cultural complex for education and the performance and display of intangible heritage from the Asia-Pacific region. There are different types of intangible heritage and the protection systems vary from country to country. I think this forum comes at a most opportune time as many Asian countries have awakened to the importance of intangible heritage and the need of a sound protection system. Also, I believe that we can use this opportunity to share opinions about the intangible heritage of Asian countries and exchange ideas.

I hope my speech has helped you to understand our experience in protecting intangible heritage.

Thank you very much.