

令和2年11月17日

「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」のユネスコ無形文化遺産代表一覧表登録に関する評価機関による勧告について

我が国よりユネスコ無形文化遺産代表一覧表への登録に向けて提案した「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」について、この度、無形文化遺産保護条約政府間委員会の評価機関より「記載」の勧告があり、ユネスコ無形文化遺産公式サイト (<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/>) において公表されましたので、萩生田文部科学大臣の談話と併せて、お知らせいたします。

本勧告を受け、本年12月14日～12月19日の間、パリで開催される第15回政府間委員会において最終決定がなされます。

(参考1) 評価機関による勧告の3区分

- ・①「記載 (Inscribe)」：代表一覧表に登録するもの。
- ・②「情報照会 (Refer)」：提案国に追加情報を求めるもの。
- ・③「不記載 (Not to inscribe)」：登録基準を満たさないもの。

(参考2) 評価機関

評価機関は、各地域から選出された専門家6名とNGO6団体で構成。代表一覧表登録等について事前審査を行い、政府間委員会に勧告を行う。

2. 今後の予定

第15回政府間委員会（令和2年12月14日～12月19日、パリ）において、ユネスコ無形文化遺産代表一覧表への登録に関する最終決定がなされる。

なお、同委員会での決議は、評価機関の勧告と同じ「記載」、「情報照会」、「不記載」の3区分である。

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委員会は、

1. 日本が「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」を代表一覧表に提案したことを確認する。
2. 提案書に含まれている情報をもとに、5つの基準を満たしていると決定する。
3. 代表一覧表に「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」を記載する。
4. 日本が、大変よく調べられ、代表一覧表への記載が無形文化遺産全般の重要性の可視化や認知向上に貢献できる好例となる提案書を提出したことを称讃する。
5. さらに、日本が無形文化遺産と有形文化遺産である建造物との本質的な関係に光を当て、持続可能な開発に沿った提案を行ったことを称讃する。
6. また、日本が関係するコミュニティの参画を得て提案を行ったことも称讃する。

（詳細は別添原文参照）

The Committee

1. Takes note that Japan has nominated **Traditional skills, techniques and knowledge for the conservation and transmission of wooden architecture in Japan** (no. 01618) for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity:

The conservation and transmission of wooden architecture in Japan consists in a set of traditional skills, techniques and knowledge. Roughly seventy per cent of the country is forested. Therefore, wood has been used in houses since ancient times. In fact, the world's oldest surviving wooden structure is the Horyu-ji temple that was built in the early seventh century. Some examples of the seventeen skills described in the nomination file, include sakan plastering, the harvesting of Japanese cypress bark, lacquer painting of traditional structures, the production of tatami mats (flooring material), and many more. Until the nineteenth century, master craftsmen trained apprentices as successors to transmit knowledge of the traditional skills. Due to modernization, however, this process became more difficult, so preservation associations were formed. Knowledge includes not only techniques for building new structures, but also restoring existing ones. Due to the country's hot and humid climate, repair work must happen often. At restoration sites, craftspeople with different skills must complete the work together. Some maintenance work also requires the involvement of local residents. For example, reed or straw thatch on a roof needs to be completely renewed every twenty years, which is a labour-intensive job. The element thus serves a social function by fostering cooperation and social cohesion and strengthens Japanese people's sense of cultural identity.

2. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the nomination satisfies the following criteria for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity:

- R. 1 :The State Party has provided a clear description of the skills, techniques and knowledge related to the conservation and transmission of wooden architecture as an element of intangible cultural heritage, particularly the skills related to traditional craftsmanship and knowledge and practices concerning nature. The file demonstrates how the element contributes to fostering cooperation and social cohesion and describes its cultural function as strengthening Japanese people's sense of cultural identity. The bearers of the element are mostly the craftspeople, who are gathered in associations. Gender equality is respected, including in the

terminology used in the nomination file.

- R. 2 :The file demonstrates how the inscription would contribute to ensuring the visibility and awareness both of the element itself, and of intangible cultural heritage in general. The file also makes a strong argument for the inseparable link between tangible and intangible heritage, describing the former as an intrinsic aspect of the latter. Since cooperation and communication are an essential part of the restoration work, the inscription will enhance dialogue among workers and with local residents in areas where restoration work is carried out. Furthermore, the file successfully demonstrates how regional diversity is fostered by the creativity involved in the design, structure and process of wooden architecture, as well as variations in the availability of raw materials.
- R. 3 :The file proposes a range of future safeguarding measures, in line with the measures implemented in the past and present. These include training successors, documentation, research and promotional measures, with subsidies from the government, support for the management of Historic Forest Reserves, and the allocation of resources to related activities. These measures have proven to have a long-term sustainable impact on safeguarding the practice through the generations, and they will be further strengthened and improved through additional actions. The initiative for the development and implementation of these safeguarding measures came from the communities concerned (associations made up of craftspersons). The state plays a supporting and facilitating role, providing assistance with specific initiatives, such as the forest reserves and annual fair.
- R. 4 :The initiative for this nomination originated from the associations concerned and the Promotion Council. The government has been in constant dialogue with the communities concerned, and has informed them about the possible positive and negative effects of the inscription. The lengthy process of preparing the nomination (undertaken since 2010) is reflected in the consents of the community members and other stakeholders.
- R. 5 :The element consists of seventeen skills, which have been included in the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan in different years between 1976 and 2014. The inventory is updated every year in accordance with the advice of the Council for Cultural Affairs. The communities of craftspersons were actively involved in the process of creating the inventory.
- 3 .Decides to inscribe **Traditional skills, techniques and knowledge for the conservation and transmission of wooden architecture in Japan** on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity;

4. Commends the State Party for a well-prepared file that can serve as a good example of how the inscription of an element on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity can contribute to ensuring the visibility and awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage in general;
5. Further commends the State Party for proposing an element that highlights the intrinsic relationship between intangible cultural heritage and tangible or built heritage, and which is also in line with sustainable development;
6. Also commends the State Party for presenting a nomination file that demonstrates an exemplary process of involving the communities concerned in the preparation of the nomination.

**「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」の
ユネスコ無形文化遺産代表一覧表記載に関する
評価機関の勧告に対する萩生田文部科学大臣談話**

「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」が、ユネスコ無形文化遺産保護条約政府間委員会の評価機関における事前審査において、無形文化遺産の代表一覧表にふさわしいとして「記載」の勧告を受けたことは、大変喜ばしいことである。

最終的な結論は、本年12月14日～12月19日にパリ（フランス）で開催されるユネスコ無形文化遺産保護条約第15回政府間委員会において正式決定される予定であり、評価機関の勧告どおりに代表一覧表に記載されるよう、期待している。