## REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY

**Deadline 31 March 2021 for possible inscription in 2022**

Instructions for completing the nomination form are available at: [https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms](https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms)

Nominations not complying with those instructions and those found below will be considered incomplete and cannot be accepted.

### A. State(s) Party(ies)

For multinational nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed.

| The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea |

### B. Name of the element

#### B.1. Name of the element in English or French

*Indicate the official name of the element that will appear in published material.*

| Pyongyang Raengmyon Custom |

#### B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned, if applicable

*Indicate the official name of the element in the vernacular language corresponding to the official name in English or French (point B.1).*

| 평양랭면풍습 |

#### B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any

*In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1), mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.*
**C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned**

Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.

Not to exceed 150 words

The whole population of Pyongyang represents the community of the element.

The community also includes Koreans at large of different regions who practise the element, being fond of Pyongyang Raengmyon.

The representative group related to the element is Okryu Restaurant. There are also many restaurants such as Chongyu and Mangyongdae Chonsok restaurants, as well as Korea Culinary Association, Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service, National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage under Ministry of Culture, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce, Pyongyang College of Cookery, Folklore Institute of Academy of Social Sciences, etc.

The representative individuals are Ms RI In Sun, Ms RI Sun Sil, Ms PAK Sol Hui, Mr RA Ki Yong, Ms JONG Yong Ok, Ms KIM Sun Sil, Ms CHON Kum Ran, Ms KIM Chun Yong, Mr OM Song Nam, Ms PAK Hyang Mi, Mr KIM Myong Chan, Mr KIM Ji Won, etc.

**D. Geographical location and range of the element**

Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating, if possible, the location(s) in which it is centred. Nominations should concentrate on the situation of the element within the territories of the submitting States, while acknowledging the existence of same or similar elements outside their territories. Submitting States should not refer to the viability of such intangible cultural heritage outside their territories or characterize the safeguarding efforts of other States.

Not to exceed 150 words

The element is focused in Pyongyang, DPRK. Pyongyang has representative groups, bearers and practitioners including Okryu Restaurant in the practice and transmission of the element.

The knowledge, skills and custom related to Pyongyang Raengmyon are popular in the wide area of the country including North and South Phyongan provinces.

**E. Contact person for correspondence**

**E.1. Designated contact person**

Provide the name, address and other contact information of a single person responsible for all correspondence concerning the nomination. For multinational nominations, provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.):</th>
<th>Ms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family name:</td>
<td>NAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given name:</td>
<td>Hye Ryon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution/position:</td>
<td>Director, Department of International Relations and Cooperation, National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage under Ministry of Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Taedongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number:</td>
<td>0085-02 18111 ext. 381-4416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email address:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:napch@star-co.net.kp">napch@star-co.net.kp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant information:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E.2. Other contact persons (for multinational files only)

Provide below complete contact information for one person in each submitting State, other than the primary contact person identified above.

1. Identification and definition of the element

For Criterion R.1, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’.

Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick ‘other(s)’, specify the domain(s) in brackets.

- oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage
- performing arts
- social practices, rituals and festive events
- knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- traditional craftsmanship
- other(s) ( )

This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present, and should include:

a. an explanation of its social functions and cultural meanings today, within and for its community;
b. the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners of the element;
c. any specific roles, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element; and
d. the current modes of transmission of the knowledge and skills related to the element.

The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:

a. that the element is among the ‘practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith’;
b. ‘that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize [it] as part of their cultural heritage’;
c. that it is being ‘transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history’;
d. that it provides the communities and groups involved with ‘a sense of identity and continuity’; and
e. that it is not incompatible with ‘existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development’.

Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.

(i) Provide a brief description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it. Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

It is a customary social and cultural practice related with Pyongyang Raengmyon (cold noodle), on various meaningful occasions such as weddings, birthdays and holidays.

Pyongyang Raengmyon is served in a brass bowl. The main ingredient is buckwheat regarded as conducive to health. The noodle strips are topped by trimmings of meats, Kimchi, vegetables, fruits and garnishing. Cool meat stock or Tongchimi (watery radish Kimchi) juice is poured around noodle strips to finish the preparation. There are certain knowledge and skills related to Raengmyon’s taste and form.

A historical record praising noodle in the 12th century reflects its development well before that
time. Pyongyang Raengmyon is a special folk food deeply rooted in the life of Pyongyangites expressing long life, happiness, hospitality, convivial and friendly atmosphere. A day before Jongwoldaebeorum (one of Korean folk holidays in winter), family members or neighbourhood would together enjoy noodles hoping their life to be as long as the noodle strips. At celebrations like birthdays and weddings, Pyongyangites serve it to elders, relatives, neighbours and friends coming with blessings, and share happy and delightful moments of life in a convivial and friendly atmosphere, fostering respect, intimacy and harmonious unity. Housewives make Raengmyon with great pleasure and devotion. To have some liquor before Raengmyon is a customary practice even set as a phrase "Sonjuhumyon".

Expressing the common wish and aspiration of people, today, the element is practised and spreading beyond special occasions and regional differences along with establishment of scores of Pyongyang Raengmyon restaurants like Okryu Restaurant.

(ii) Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element? Are there any specific roles, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If so, who are they and what are their responsibilities?

The main bearers and practitioners are Pyongyangites. The practitioners also involve broad sections of people who love the element. There is no limit to gender, age, social status and region in practising the element.

Representative bearers including Ms RI In Sun (74, retired), Ms RI Sun Sil (64, housewife), Ms PAK Sol Hui (61, housewife), Mr RA Ki Yong (66, retired), etc. are making efforts to transmit the traditional knowledge and skills to family members, neighbours and, particularly, to the younger generations.

Ms JONG Yong Ok (57, chef, Okryu Restaurant), Ms KIM Sun Sil (52, cook, Okryu Restaurant), Ms CHON Kum Ran (58, cook, Chongnyu Restaurant), Ms KIM Chun Yong (46, Assistant Manager, Okryu Restaurant), Mr OM Song Nam (48, senior staff, Okryu Restaurant) and Ms PAK Hyang Mi (46, Middle Manager, Okryu Restaurant) play significant role in developing culinary art and guaranteeing the quality, thus contributing to wider practice.

Mr KIM Myong Chan (41, Head of a department, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce), Mr KIM Ji Won (48, Head of a research group, Academy of Social Sciences), etc. make important contributions to research and education on knowledge and skills related to the element.

(iii) How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?

The knowledge and skills related to the element are transmitted informally.

Various occasions of enjoying Raengmyon within the family or at restaurants serve to further understanding of the element by the individuals and public. In the families, grandmothers or mothers take pride in the transmission of the experience and knowledge to their children, regarding it as their moral obligation, which, in turn, instil feelings of gratitude to the children.

Okryu Restaurant and other practitioner groups transmit relevant knowledge and skills through study-while-working system and regular sci-tech training. It is also transmitted through cultural spaces such as cooking contests, festivals, exhibitions and meetings for sharing information, as well as mass media including newspapers, magazines and TV programmes. Recently, online exchange of information on the element has become the mainstream form of transmission. Representative individuals who have long worked in restaurants specializing in Pyongyang Raengmyon take part in various activities for transmission of the element.

The knowledge and skills related to the element are also transmitted by formal education.

Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce, Pyongyang College of Cookery and other
educational institutions focus on knowledge and skills for preparing Pyongyang Raengmyon and the nutritional and material characteristics of ingredients, while combining field practice. The Folklore Institute of Academy of Social Sciences responsibly conducts research and education in the element’s historic origin and evolution.

(iv) What social functions and cultural meanings does the element have for its community nowadays?

The element promotes sense of cultural identity and continuity, and contributes to social harmony and cohesion.

Pressing out noodle strips with traditional wooden noodle-press, accompanied by live animation with joy and play of folk games till late night by all family members and even neighbours and friends, sustained as cultural-scape pertaining to Pyongyang Raengmyon until mid-20th century.

With the economic and social development through time, the conditions and environment of enactment of the element witnesses changes, but the implication of the element expressing long life, happiness, friendliness and harmonious unity never changed.

As such, nowadays, it is giving birth to restaurants specializing in Pyongyang Raengmyon, and to wide practice of the element in ordinary restaurants, not to mention in the families, creating a socio-cultural-scape of the larger public enjoying Pyongyang Raengmyon in such public catering facilities. Women’s role in the enactment fosters social atmosphere of respect to and considerate raising of social status of women.

The element stimulates development of food culture and adds delight in dietary life, suffusing the society with vigour and enthusiasm, thereby providing a fountain of many poems, songs and proverbs.

Today, with its aura of national scent, the element is instilling sense of homogeneity and continuity, sharing one and the same culture. For instance, Pyongyang Raengmyon served at the banquets for the historic Inter-Korean Summit in April and September 2018 created a warm atmosphere filled with a sense of homogeneity, and contributed to the expectation of a new era of national reconciliation and peaceful prosperity.

(v) Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?

The element does not contain any aspect incompatible with existing international human rights instruments or the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development.

The practice of element includes customary occasions of social function and cultural meaning such as sharing delight and wishes of happiness, thereby promoting mutual respect and understanding among people. Moreover, that various people come together in restaurants and different places to enjoy Pyongyang Raengmyon regardless of social status, gender, age, region and political and religious view, is a process that reflects the character and shows contribution of the element towards social inclusiveness and equity.

The bearers and practitioners with high level of knowledge and skills related to the element transmit and give full play to their expertise and skills as professional cooks in restaurants specializing in Pyongyang Raengmyon, as well as in the families. All these ensure the enactment of the element, adding delight and pleasure and promoting dialogue and cooperation among communities, groups and individuals, thereby contributing towards sustainable development.

2. Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and to encouraging
dialogue

For Criterion R.2, the States shall demonstrate that ‘Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity’. This criterion will only be considered to be satisfied if the nomination demonstrates how the possible inscription would contribute to ensuring the visibility and awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage in general, and not only of the inscribed element itself, and to encouraging dialogue that respects cultural diversity.

(i) How could the inscription of the element on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general (and not only of the inscribed element itself) and raise awareness of its importance?

(i.a) Please explain how this would be achieved at the local level.

It would promote comprehensive understanding of the element as ICH, which Pyongyangites regard as intrinsic part of their life.

Recognition of significance and diversity of intangible cultural expressions embedded in occasions such as birthdays, weddings and folk holidays in association with the element will be enhanced, raising its visibility as well as ICH in general.

Mass media will widely cover the element and its inscription, stimulating active organization of exhibitions and contests associated with the element and ICH in general amid great social interest and participation of groups and individuals concerned.

It would strengthen activities for inventorying local elements on national and local inventories.

These would inspire cultural self-confidence among bearers and practitioners; encourage others of different ICH in their enactment.

Governmental bodies including People’s Committee of Pyongyang City would strengthen their support for safeguarding of ICH, contributing to awareness-raising and visibility of the element and ICH in general.

(i.b) Please explain how this would be achieved at the national level.

Previous three inscriptions on the Representative List encouraged all people over the country. In the past three years, the number of elements on national and local inventories has nearly doubled. In light of this, the inscription would generate more enthusiasm for identifying, inventorying and safeguarding ICH across the country.

Mass media, publications and online services would give publicity to the element and ICH in general, encouraging activities for inscription of various local elements on different Register and Lists of the Convention.

Many concerned organizations, groups and individuals would be active in developing initiatives on cooking contests, exhibitions and festivals, and participate in them, which would also draw social attention and appreciation of representative bearers and practitioners.

Meanwhile, measures for seeking ways and means to support activities of safeguarding ICH will be strengthened by governmental bodies at the national level covering different social sectors such as education and research.

(i.c) Please explain how this would be achieved at the international level.

It will raise awareness about how a traditional culinary feature and social practice contained in a
culture may contribute towards cultural diversity of humanity and sustainable development, thereby enhancing the visibility of ICH in general. By deepening understanding of the element and related customs in comparison with similar elements around the world, the international community would renew appreciation of social functions and cultural meanings inherent in ICH.

This would promote understanding and dialogue between ethnicities, nations and continents, and respect to cultural diversity and human creativity, calling forth diverse cultural events and exchange at international level.

Furthermore, it would add to the fervour of inscribing elements on the Register and Lists of the Convention among different countries and communities.

It would, thus, raise recognition and visibility of ICH in general in compliance with the terms and spirit of the Convention, promoting cultural diversity and peaceful development of the world.

(ii) How would dialogue among communities, groups and individuals be encouraged by the inscription of the element?

It would give great impetus to the safeguarding activities of the element and similar ones, which would include creation of various platforms of dialogue. Different cultural events like festival, contest, seminar, forum, presentation and interview together with mass media and online service will serve to sharing experiences of good practices related to the element and ICH in general among communities, groups and individuals. Themes like transmission and carrying forward of traditional customs, in particular, in terms of the role of women in enactment within families and the importance of sustaining viability of the element by young generations would draw attention in such platforms of dialogue.

Similarly, it would promote cooperation and collaboration between different communities, groups and individuals for the safeguarding of traditional culinary culture through international joint research and workshops, festivals, etc., which, eventually, will ensure creation of favourable environment of intercultural dialogue and international cooperation.

(iii) How would human creativity and respect for cultural diversity be promoted by the inscription of the element?

It would be another testimony to human creativity in terms of knowledge and experience on crops and culinary art combined with common wish for healthy and long life. The constant enrichment of means and knowledge such as indigenous knowledge about crops and various ingredients and processing for Pyongyang Raengmyon, resulting in adding to dynamic culinary culture would lead to recognition and understanding of human creativity shedding light to different manifestations in diverse natural and cultural context.

Furthermore, the social functions and meanings of the element that goes with delight, hospitality, harmony and intimacy would gain intercultural appreciation, and contribute to respect for cultural diversity.

This would let many communities, groups and individuals across world reflect on human knowledge, strenuous creative effort and the cultural meanings concerned that can be born in a single element which might have been regarded as common, and subsequently promote respect for and enhance human creativity.

3. Safeguarding measures

For Criterion R.3, States shall demonstrate that ‘safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element’.

3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element

(i) How is the viability of the element being ensured by the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals
Being enacted on meaningful occasions within families at birthday, wedding or reception of guest, etc. until mid-20th century, the enactment of the element became frequent in the daily life, nowadays.

From the early 1960s restaurants specializing in Pyongyang Raengmyon like Okryu Restaurant appeared following wide social interest and demand; the 1980s witnessed establishment of Korea Culinary Association and brisk safeguarding activities, creating favourable environment for enactment and viability of the element.

Representative individuals endeavour in the practice and transmission in families and neighbourhood: Ms RI In Sun, Ms RI Sun Sil, Ms PAK Sol Hui and Mr RA Ki Yong.

Among groups concerned there is the Okryu Restaurant and its cooks who play key roles in improving standards of quality and security of Pyongyang Raengmyon; provide workshops in other restaurants; host forums on good practices. Representative individuals: Ms JONG Yong Ok (chef, Okryu Restaurant), Ms KIM Sun Sil (cook, Okryu Restaurant), Ms CHON Kum Ran (cook, Chongnyu Restaurant).

Today, the element is practised not only at meaningful occasions within families but also in ordinary life. Particularly, restaurants specializing in Pyongyang Raengmyon are always full, which is a current socio-cultural trend.

Groups like KCA and institutions of education and research ensure viability of the element conducting various cultural, educational and research activities in close collaboration with mass media. Representative individuals: Mr JO Yong (section chief, KCA), Mr KIM Ji Won (research group head, Academy of Social Sciences), Mr KIM Myong Chan (department head, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce).

Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the communities, groups or individuals concerned:

- ☑ transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- ☑ identification, documentation, research
- ☑ preservation, protection
- ☑ promotion, enhancement
- ☐ revitalization

(ii) What past and current efforts have the States Parties concerned made to safeguard the element? Specify any external or internal constraints in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Amid wide social interest, construction of Okryu Restaurant specialising in Pyongyang Raengmyon was planned in 1958, built up in 1960, followed by Mangyongdae Chonsok Restaurant in the 1970s, Chongnyu Restaurant in the 1980s and Pyongyang Noodle House in the 1990s.

The Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service gives support to restaurants including Okryu and Chongnyu restaurants.

Supply system of material like buckwheat and spices from South Phyongan and North Hwanghae provinces underwent strengthening in the 1960s and mid-1990s, followed by modernization of mill factory in 2003 to ensure production and quality of buckwheat flour.

Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and Pyongyang College of Cookery include relevant aspects in curricula and systematically train experts. The Culinary Research Institute of Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and relevant scientific research institutions provide assistance in improving quality standards and monitoring food security.

The State provides support to Korea Culinary Association (established by end of the 1980s) in its
activities for developing culinary art; extends support to diverse cultural spaces regarding traditional foods and related customs, such as workshop, contest, international cooperation in close contact with Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea and other institutions.

The National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, a central guidance organ for protection of cultural heritage, set up a department in charge of safeguarding ICH.

Safeguarding of ICH is ensured through legal frameworks such as the Law of DPRK on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, which is amended and supplemented regularly.

Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the State(s) Party(ies) with regard to the element:

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
- revitalization

3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures that will be implemented, especially those intended to protect and promote the element. The safeguarding measures should be described in terms of concrete engagements of the States Parties and communities and not only in terms of possibilities and potentialities.

(i) What measures are proposed to help ensure that the viability of the element is not jeopardized in the future, especially as an unintended result of inscription and the resulting visibility and public attention?

1. Education and/or Transmission

1.a In order to promote transmission within families and household, Korea Culinary Association will encourage more housewives to participate in cultural spaces such as cooking contests, exhibitions and meetings for exchange of experience in collaboration with relevant organs, highlighting the cultural meanings, and fostering their role in safeguarding the element.

1.b Pyongyang Raengmyon custom will be included in the content of Korean History subject for junior and senior middle schools. Representative bearers will be invited in extra-curricular activities to help younger generation regard tangible and intangible aspects of the element as part of their cultural heritage.

1.c Educational institutions such as Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and Pyongyang College of Cookery will increase the proportion of inviting-lecture (including distance learning) and field exercise by representative bearers. In cooperation with concerned organizations, groups and representative individuals, the students will be given opportunities to take part in updating the inventory of the element.

1.d In Okryu Restaurant, study-while-working system and conditions for sci-tech training will be improved to increase the number of bearers. At the same time, they will hold culinary workshops and meetings for sharing experience and good practice at public catering facilities such as Chongnyu and Mangyongdae Chonsok restaurants.

2. Protection of rights

2.a Ensuring quality and food security

With participation of representative bearers, Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service, KCA, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and Culinary Research Institute will regularly upgrade the standard and quality inspection system for ensuring the quality and food security of Pyongyang Raengmyon in keeping up with the dynamic development of several aspects of the element.

2.b Provision of material
In order to meet the demand which is expected to increase after inscription of the element, relevant bodies in the agricultural sector will provide farming material and equipment and improve organic farming method.

2.c Protection of intellectual property rights

In terms of customary restriction on access to certain knowledge and skills of the element, the KCA, Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service, National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and State Commission of Science and Technology will consult representative bearers, and deal with problems arising in protection of intellectual property rights, on annual basis.

3. Consolidation of legal framework for sustainable development of the element

3.a NAPCH, KCA and Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service, etc. constituting non-standing committee of cultural heritage protection will continue supplementation and amendment to relevant laws such as Law of DPRK on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

4. Identification, documentation, research, raising-awareness and dialogue

4.a NAPCH will cooperate with Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency, Folklore Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, Korea Central History Museum, Korea Folk Museum, relevant universities and representative bearers to investigate and identify new aspects concerned with the element, followed by documentation and updating of inventory on a regular basis.

4.b NAPCH and KNHPA will regularly update the existing database on national heritage with information obtained as above, and make it available on various websites.

4.c Under the responsibility of NAPCH, photos, historical records and relics associated with the element will be collected, preserved and exhibited in Korea Central History Museum and Korea Folk Museum to raise awareness about the element in collaboration with communities, groups and individuals.

4.d Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea, Academy of Social Sciences, KCA, NAPCH and other groups and representatives will collaborate to draw public attention on the cultural meaning of the element and role of communities, groups and individuals in the safeguarding; promote dialogue among them through various cultural spaces including cooking festivals, forums and talk shows along with mass media, newspapers and magazines.

NAPCH will support the monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures.

(ii) How will the States Parties concerned support the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, a central guidance organ for protection of cultural heritage of the country, has a mandate for safeguarding ICH. NAPCH and Korea Culinary Association formed a working group involving relevant groups and representative individuals to elaborate measures and coordinate implementation. Included are also government officials, functioning for safeguarding ICH, from sectors of public catering, education, finance, agriculture and planning.

The Education Commission shall ensure inclusion of element’s relevant aspects in curricula at junior, senior middle schools and university levels; provide financial support and others to encourage participation of representative bearers in the process.

The NAPCH and Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service shall attach priority to encouraging involvement of widest possible participation of housewives in contests, exhibitions, festivals, etc.

Sectors of public catering service, heritage protection, agriculture and financing shall take measures, including, in particular, guaranteeing rights of representative bearers, and funding through adequate budget, and integration of public proposals in strengthening legal framework.

The agricultural sector shall ensure arrangement with relevant sectors for provision of farming material and equipment and improve organic farming method.
material and equipment; organize research teams to assist in advanced practical organic farming methods.

Activities of non-standing committees for protection of national heritage, involving representatives from authorities and public organizations at national and local levels, shall be strengthened; meetings will comprehensively discuss and take relevant measures on issues arising in implementation of the safeguarding measures.

The People’s Committee of Pyongyang City shall take measures adapted to specific conditions to provide wide participation of public.

(iii) How have communities, groups or individuals been involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures, including in terms of gender roles, and how will they be involved in their implementation?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Under the auspices of National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, five meetings (2019-2021) were held involving representatives from groups such as Korea Culinary Association and its regional branches (NGOs), Okryu, Chongnyu restaurants, Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service, Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency, Folklore Institute of Academy of Social Sciences, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce, as well as representative individual bearers including Ms RI In Sun (74), Ms RI Sun Sil (64), Ms PAK Sol Hui (61), Ms JONG Yong Ok (57, chef, Okryu Restaurant), Ms CHON Kum Ran (58, cook, Chongnyu Restaurant), Ms KIM Chung Yong (46, Assistant manager, Okryu Restaurant). Meetings resulted in safeguarding measures and distribution of tasks. Pyongyang citizens and wide public across country provided good proposals either through representative individuals or during field investigation and online.

Representative individual bearers mentioned above will play key roles in 1.a, 1.b, 1.c, 2.a, 2.c, 4.a, 4.c, 4.d. They will get in touch with people at large through various cultural spaces to draw up new proposals.

KCA and GBPCS will take charge of technical and logistic aspect to implement 1.a, 2.a, 2.c, 3.a, 4.d. Restaurants like Okryu, Chongnyu restaurants and Pyongyang Noodle House will collaborate in 1.a, 1.b, 1.c, 1.d, 2.a, 2.c, 4.a, 4.c.

The NAPCH, KNHPA and Folklore Institute of ASS and educational institutions will implement 1.c, 2.a, 4.a, 4.b, 4.c, 4.d.

The working group discusses issues in the implementation, makes needed revisions for improved measures.

3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding

Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies) and, if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), with responsibility for the local management and safeguarding of the element.

Name of the body: Korea Culinary Association

Name and title of the contact person: Mr HWANG Myong Chol, Secretary

Address: Ragwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK

Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 341-8359

Email address: kcac@star-co.net.kp

Name of the body: Guidance Bureau of Public Catering Service

Name and title of the contact person: Mr CHOE Kyong Sop, Director, Department of International Relations and
the contact person: Cooperation
Address: Kansong-dong, Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 341-8687
Email address: dutyfree@star-co.net.kp
Other relevant information:
Name of the body: National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage under Ministry of Culture
Name and title of the contact person: Ms NAM Hye Ryon, Director, Department of International Relations and Cooperation
Address: Taedongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02 18111 ext. 381-4416
Email address: napch@star-co.net.kp, minofcul@star-co.net.kp
Other relevant information:
Name of the body: Folklore Institute of Academy of Social Sciences
Name and title of the contact person: Mr KONG Myong Song, Director
Address: Taedongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 00850-02-18111 ext. 341-8176
Email address: ikspsy@star-co.net.kp
Other relevant information:
Name of the body: Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency
Name and title of the contact person: Mr CHOE Myong Chol, Director
Address: Chungsong-dong No.3, Rangnang District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 381-4416
Email address: napch@star-co.net.kp
Other relevant information:

4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

For Criterion R.4, States shall demonstrate that 'the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent'.

4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process

Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have actively participated in all stages of the preparation of the nomination, including in terms of the role of gender.

States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of other parties concerned, including, where appropriate, local and regional governments, communities, NGOs, research institutes,
centres of expertise and others. States Parties are reminded that the communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals whose intangible cultural heritage is concerned are essential participants throughout the conception and preparation of nominations, proposals and requests, as well as the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures, and are invited to devise creative measures to ensure that their widest possible participation is built in at every stage, as required by Article 15 of the Convention.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

The nomination for inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity was carried out by working group presented in 3.b.ii and iii under the support of the State and the wide community. Five consultative meetings of working group were held by the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage during the period from January 2019 to March 2021.

In order to guarantee the widest participation of concerned community, groups and individuals in proposing safeguarding measures and their implementation as well as elaboration of nomination file, the members of working group worked in following ways.

Firstly, the respective consultative meetings were held in different places such as Korea Culinary Association and Okryu Restaurant. During each interval, various forms of online communication made it possible to discuss and exchange opinions.

Secondly, the public interest was confirmed through events such as traditional food exhibitions organized in Pyongyang and different provinces in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and opinions and suggestions concerned with safeguarding measures and nomination were collected. In the course of such field investigation, women’s role in safeguarding the element was affirmed and constructive suggestions were collected to facilitate their participation in safeguarding activities through interview. In particular, the representative bearers involved in working group played leading roles in defining the element, identifying social function and cultural meaning, proposing safeguarding measures and elaborating nomination file, while reflecting opinions of the wide public.

The relevant organs such as Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency, KCA, Academy of Social Sciences, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce and Pyongyang College of Cookery provided their professional assistance in drafting nomination file produced by working group. Particularly, KNHPA as the advisory body and research centre for protection of national heritage, in collaboration with KCA, conducted field survey among concerned communities, groups and individual practitioners from July 2018. The survey focused on confirming the support of youth including women for nomination of the element, collecting their opinions on the elaboration of the file. Meanwhile, photographs and video were taken to document current state of the element with its social function and cultural meaning.

After drawing up the draft version of nomination file, the working group made it available online so that the opinions of the wider public as well as relevant groups and individuals could be reflected upon, which was followed by several discussion and revision. In March 2021, the final nomination file for submission was produced.
4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination

The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimens of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as in the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French.

Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing, how they were obtained and what form they take. Indicate also the gender of the people providing their consent.

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Since the element is closely linked to the life of Korean people, not to mention the Pyongyangites, its nomination was conducted with active support and free consent as presented in consent letters. The attached letters are some of them.

Consent letters were obtained by the working group through field survey and online from January 2019 to January 2021.

The consent of individual bearers of the element was signed either jointly or individually as follows. Out of 17 letters, 7 letters are from women.

1. A joint letter from Korea Culinary Association. This NGO located in Pyongyang has branch offices in different provinces, as well as many members including individual practitioners in the families.
2. A joint letter from Okryu Restaurant. The cooks are representative bearers enjoying high appreciation by the public at large due to their expertise and skills in preparing Pyongyang Raengmyon, the vital part of the element.
3-8. Letters from representative bearers
9. A joint letter from Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce
10. A letter from retired teacher
11-15. Letters from different members of the community
16-17. Letters from the Academy of Social Sciences

4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element

Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of specific knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that the inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.

If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words.

Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words

Today, the element is widely practised in many families and restaurants in Pyongyang and other regions thanks to the appeal of Pyongyang Raengmyon’s taste and its traditional cultural context.

In families, there are no restrictions on access to knowledge and skills associated with preparing Pyongyang Raengmyon, rather spreading among neighbours and villages. Information on how to prepare Pyongyang Raengmyon is also widely introduced through various forms of multimedia and mass media.

However, some representative bearers such as the group of cooks in Okryu Restaurant have certain customary practice that restricts access to their own recipes for Raengmyon.

Therefore, in respect of such customary practice, free, prior and informed consent of concerned
communities, groups and individuals was and shall be an absolute prerequisite for updating of inventory and implementation of safeguarding measure.

4.d. Community organization(s) or representative(s) concerned

Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative, or other non-governmental organization, concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.:

- Name of the entity;
- Name and title of the contact person;
- Address;
- Telephone number;
- Email address;
- Other relevant information.

Name of the Institution: Korea Culinary Association
Name and title of the contact person: Mr HWANG Myong Chol, Secretary
Address: Ragwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 341-8359
Email: kcac@star-co.net.kp

Other relevant information:
Name of the Institution: Okryu Restaurant
Name and title of the contact person: Mr MUN Kyong Ho, Manager
Address: Kyongsang-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 341-8687
Email: dutyfree@star-co.net.kp

Other relevant information:
Name of the Institution: Chongnyu Restaurant
Name and title of the contact person: Ms HWANG Jong Sil, Manager
Address: Pothongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
Telephone number: 0085-02-18111 ext. 341-8687
Email: dutyfree@star-co.net.kp

Other relevant information:
Name of the Institution: Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce
Name and title of the contact person: Mr SIN Kil Nam, Dean
5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

For **Criterion R.5**, States shall demonstrate that the element is identified and included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies) in conformity with Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention.

The inclusion of the nominated element in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to the nomination. Rather, the submitting State(s) Party(ies) may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but have already duly included the nominated element in an inventory-in-progress.

Provide the following information:

(i) Name of the inventory(ies) in which the element is included:

National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage

(ii) Name of the office(s), agency(ies), organization(s) or body(ies) responsible for maintaining and updating that (those) inventory(ies), both in the original language and in translation when the original language is not English or French:

Department of Protection of National Heritage, National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage under Ministry of Culture, DPRK

Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency under National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, DPRK

(iii) Reference number(s) and name(s) of the element in the relevant inventory(ies):

National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 6

(iv) Date of inclusion of the element in the inventory(ies) (this date should precede the submission of this nomination):

November 26, 2013

(v) Explain how the element was identified and defined, including how information was collected and processed 'with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations' (Article 11.b) for the purpose of inventorying, including reference to the role of the gender of the participants. Additional information may be provided to demonstrate the participation of research institutes and centres of expertise (max. 200 words).

For the purpose of inventorying the element, the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage held a consultative meeting in April, 2012 involving staff from Okryu, Chongnyu, and Mangyongdae Chonsok restaurants, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce, Pyongyang College of Cookery, other organizations and representative bearers, and took appropriate measures.

It organized two working groups led by Mr PAK Mu Song (director, Department of Intangible
Cultural Heritage, NAPCH) and visited Sci-Tech Complex, Grand People’s Study House, Academy of Social Sciences and other institutions housing documentary records of the element. They also visited Okryu Restaurant, had interviews with bearers and made field survey meetings with representative bearers in families, gathering information for inventorying.

Ms JONG Yong Ok (chef, Okryu Restaurant), Ms CHON Kum Ran (cook, Chongnyu Restaurant), Mr KIM Ji Won (Head of research group, Academy of Social Sciences), Mr KIM Myong Chan (Head of a Department, Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce) and representative individual bearers, etc. played important role in ensuring participation of broad section of people in inventorying and obtaining consent from bearers and practitioners.

Korea National Heritage Preservation Agency and educational institutions gave detailed descriptions for inventorying.

(vi) Indicate how often the inventory(ies) is(are) updated (periodicity) (max. 100 words).

The inventory was updated in 2018. It is updated every 5 years.

(vii) Explain how the inventory(ies) is(are) regularly updated. The updating process is understood not only as adding new elements but also as revising existing information on the evolving nature of the elements already included therein (Article 12.1 of the Convention) (max. 200 words).

The inventory is periodically updated under the responsibility of the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in compliance with the Law of DPRK on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and its enforcement regulations.

The periodicity of updating the inventory including that of the element is set to 5 years, given the constant process of recreation and evolution of ICH as a living heritage in interaction with factors such as the development of society.

At present, this is seen adequate to best reflect the many different aspects of ICH including that of the element, such as identification, geographical distribution, definition, social function, cultural meaning, awareness and visibility, state of viability, its promotion and sustainable development.

The methodology would enable systematic and scientific documentation, study and safeguarding of ICH including the element.

However, it is immediately updated in case important changes occur, for instance, when good safeguarding measures for ensuring viability are proposed or carried out, or when viability is in doubt or threatened because of the negative impact either of nature or society.

Inventory updating is conducted based on the consent of communities, groups and individuals concerned with the element and on their active and extensive participation.

(viii) Documentary evidence shall be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention. Such evidence shall at least include the name of the element, its description, the name(s) of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned, their geographic location and the range of the element.

a. If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element (max. four hyperlinks in total, to be indicated in the box below). Attach to the nomination print-outs (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) of relevant sections of the content of these links. The information should be provided in English or French, as well as in the original language if different.

b. If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of texts (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) concerning the element included in the inventory. These texts should be provided in English or French as well as in the original language if different.

Indicate the materials provided and – if applicable – the relevant hyperlinks:

Exact copy of the vernacular texts of the National Inventory concerning the element has been attached along with the English translation.
6. Documentation

6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

The documentation listed below is mandatory and will be used in the process of evaluating and examining the nomination. The photographs and the video will also be helpful for activities geared at ensuring the visibility of the element if it is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that the related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned.

- documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of the community concerned is other than English or French;
- documentary evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language, if different;
- ten recent photographs in high definition;
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo);
- edited video (from five to ten minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French;
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video).

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, the principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audiovisual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination. Not to exceed one standard page.

“Ryongbiochonga”, 1447
“Tongguksesiki”, 1849
“Haedongjukji”, 1925
“National pride-Korean Folk Dish”, Science and Encyclopaedia Publishing House, 2005
Picture Album “Okryu Restaurant”, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2010
Picture Album “Dishes in Okryu Restaurant”, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2010
TV documentary “Following the True Taste of Pyongyang Raengmyon” (Part 1 & 2)

7. Signature(s) on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The nomination should be signed by the official empowered to do so on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.

In the case of multinational nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.
Name: SUNG Jong Gyu

Title: Minister, Ministry of Culture, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Date: March 10, 2021

Signature: [signature]

Name(s), title(s) and signature(s) of other official(s) (For multinational nominations only)