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

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.

People’s Republic of China

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.

Not to exceed 200 characters

Traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China

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).

Not to exceed 200 characters

中国传统制茶技艺及其相关习俗

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.

Wuyi Rock Tea (Dahongpao Tea) Processing Techniques;
Flower-scented Tea Processing Techniques (Zhang Yi Yuan Jasmine Tea Processing Techniques, Wuyutai Jasmine Tea Processing Techniques, Scenting Techniques of Jasmine Tea, Fuzhou);
Green Tea Processing Techniques (West Lake Longjing Tea Processing Techniques, Wuzhou Juyan Tea Processing Techniques, Huangshan Maofeng Tea Processing Techniques, Taiping Kowkui Tea Processing Techniques, Lu’an Guapian Tea Processing Techniques, Biluochun Tea...
Black Tea Processing Techniques (Keemun Black Tea Processing Techniques, Dianhong Tea Processing Techniques, Tanyang Congou Tea Processing Techniques, Ninghong Tea Processing Techniques);
Oolong Tea Processing Techniques (Tieguanyin Tea Processing Techniques, Zhangping Shuixian Tea Processing Techniques);
Pu’er Tea Processing Techniques (Gongcha Tea Processing Techniques, Tae Tea Processing Techniques);
Dark Tea Processing Techniques (Qianliangcha Tea Processing Techniques, Fu Brick Tea Processing Techniques, Nanlubiancha Tea Processing Techniques, Xiaguan Tuocha Tea Processing Techniques, Zhaoliqiao Brick Tea Processing Techniques, Liubao Tea Processing Techniques, Changshengchuan Dark Brick Tea Processing Techniques, Xianyang Fucha Tea Processing Techniques);
Tea Refreshments Making Techniques (Fuchun Tea Refreshments Making Techniques);
White Tea Processing Techniques (Fuding White Tea Processing Techniques);
Yellow Tea Processing Techniques (Junshan Yinzhen Tea Processing Techniques);
Sour Tea Processing Techniques of De’ang Ethnic Group;
Temple Fair (Tea Festival);
Tea Art (Chaozhou Congou Tea Art), Tea Drinking Practices (Three-course Tea of Bai Ethnic Group, Practices Related to Youcha Tea of Yao Ethnic Group);
Jingshan Tea Ceremony.

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.

Representative communities come from Wuyishan and Longyan cities, Fujian Province; Quannan and Wuyuan counties, Jiangxi Province; Duyun City, Guizhou Province; Ning’er Hani and Yi Autonomous County, Mangshi City and Dali City, Yunnan Province; Junshan District of Yueyang City and Anhua County, Hunan Province; Ya’an City, Sichuan Province; Cangwu County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Xinyang City, Shaanxi Province; Pan’an County, Zhejiang Province; Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province, etc.

Representative groups: Xinyang Tea Chamber of Commerce; Keemun Black Tea Association of Qimen County; Wanshou Buddhist Temple of Jingshan Town in Yuhang District, Hangzhou City; China National Tea Museum; China Tea Science Society; Tea Research Institute of Zhejiang University, etc.

Representative bearers: WANG Xiulan (Ms.), SUN Danwei (Ms.), SHI Yuewen, YANG Shengwei (Miao ethnic group), ZHANG Ziquan (Buyi ethnic group), WANG Chang, WEI Jiequn (Ms.), XU Yongzhen (Ms.), 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.

Of the element, the traditional tea processing techniques are closely associated with geographical location and natural environment, resulting in their distribution in the area in China of 18°~37° N and 94°~122° E. The techniques are mainly practiced in south of the Qinling Mountains and Huaihe River, and east of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, where there are four
regions for tea producing, namely south of the Yangtze River, north of the Yangtze River, Southwest China and South China. They cover provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Hunan, Anhui, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi, etc. Whereas associated social practices extensively spread around the country and are shared by multiple ethnic groups.

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.

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr
Family name: WANG
Given name: Hui
Institution/position: Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China / Director
Address: No. 10, North Chaoyangmen St., Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100020, P. R. China
Telephone number: 0086-10-59881355
Email address: fysglc2018@mct.gov.cn
Other relevant information: N/A

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

The element consists of knowledge, skills, and practices concerning management of tea plantations, picking of tea leaves, manual processing, drinking and sharing of tea. Based on natural conditions and local customs, tea producers have developed six categories of green, yellow, dark, white, oolong and black teas, as well as reprocessed teas like flower-scented teas, which results in over 2,000 tea products. Processing tools are woks, bamboo trays and drying frames, etc. Core skills employed include shaqing (enzyme inactivation), menhuang (yellowing), wodui (piling), weidiao (withering), zuoqing (leaves shaking and cooling), fajiao (oxidation or fermentation) and yinzhi (scenting). All these teas, with their diverse colors, aromas, flavors and shapes, meet different needs of people.

Tea is ubiquitous in Chinese people’s daily life. Steeped or boiled tea is served in families, workplaces, tea houses, restaurants, temples, etc. and applied as an important media for communication in socializing and ceremonies such as wedding, apprentice-taking and sacrificing. Practices of greeting guests with tea and building good relationships within family and among neighborhood through tea-related activities are shared among multiple ethnic groups, and provide a sense of identity and continuity for communities, groups and individuals concerned.

During the transmission, the element has nurtured systematic knowledge, extensive social practices, proven traditional skills and abundant handiwork. It reflects Chinese people’s values of modesty, harmony, comity and respect, and has profound influence on moral cultivation and personality shaping. It also facilitates exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations through the Silk Roads, hence playing a significant role in sustainable social development.

(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?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Tea producers have a good command of expertise, take apprentices and teach specific knowledge and core skills, and assume special responsibilities for the transmission and development of the element. Tea farmers cultivate tea plants and run their tea plantations according to laws of nature and ecology, and experience accumulated over generations. Among them, the virtuous seniors preside over the ceremony to worship the God of Tea. Tea pluckers, mainly consisting of women, pick and select tea leaves. Tea artistes present and pass on tea art or tea ceremony. Tea pastry makers prepare refreshments to serve with tea. The elders in families, clans and communities, taking every opportunity in daily life, rituals and festive events, pass down the customs of drinking and serving tea to other members, especially the younger generation, through oral instructions and practices. Tea hobbyists usually carry out such activities as tea tasting, competition and appreciation. Many ethnic groups in China maintain
practices of the element. Drinking and sharing of tea have been deeply integrated into people’s everyday life.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Knowledge and skills related to the element are carried over mostly in traditional ways of transmission within clans, communities and through master-apprentice relationship. They have also been integrated with formal education.

Clan-based transmission. Knowledge and techniques, particularly some specific skills and know-how, are transmitted among clan members for generations. For example, Tieguanyin tea processing techniques have been handed down to the thirteenth generation in the Wangs’ clan in Anxi County, Fujian Province.

Master-apprentice transmission. Guided by masters, apprentices acquire relevant knowledge, skills and know-how through participatory observation and practices. Take Jingshan Tea Ceremony for example. Since the first year of Tianbao Reign (742 AD) in the Tang Dynasty, it has been transmitted to the 121st Abbot in Wanshou Buddhist Temple of Jingshan Town in Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province. Mr. WANG Chang, a representative bearer of Keemun Black Tea Processing Techniques in Anhui Province, has taken 17 apprentices in last five years.

Community-based transmission. In households, etiquette and customs of drinking and serving tea are taught by the elders to the next generation. In communities, the elders pass on experience in organizing tea-related rites and traditional ceremonial knowledge for inter-generational transmission.

Formal education. There are over 40 vocational colleges and 80 universities in China that have set up majors in tea science or tea culture, resulting in over 3,000 graduates specialized in tea producing and tea art every year. Some representative bearers carry out teaching activities at schools for transmission purpose.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The element, as a significant part of daily life in communities concerned, has rich social functions and cultural meanings.

In the Classic of Tea by LU Yu in the Tang Dynasty, there are plenty of descriptions on the benefits of tea to body and mind. Tea has the effects of quenching thirst, refreshing, counteracting fatty foods, alleviating stress and relaxing the body and mind. Drinking tea has become a way of life and a habit of the communities concerned. Through producing, brewing and tasting tea, bearers and practitioners enrich their life, maintain peaceful and inclusive mindset, thereby cultivate mild and introverted personality, and improve their internal realms and promote self-cultivation. Enjoying and sharing tea functions as an important way in which people communicate with each other. Etiquette and customs like greeting guests with tea and the elders first in tea serving, demonstrate the humanistic spirit of modesty, harmony, comity and respect, contribute to harmony within families and among people, and enhance cultural identity and social cohesion.

The element enjoys a wide coverage and high engagement, and provides sustainable livelihoods for community members, women and people with disabilities being included. It helps to increase income, reduce poverty and accelerate the inclusive economic and social development. For example, among the 1.02 million population in Anxi County, Fujian Province, there are 800,000 people working in the tea industry, including 354,000 women and 7,200 persons with disabilities.
(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?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The element conveys the notions of inclusiveness and that tea harmonizes all. It is widely practiced by the public, regardless of gender, occupation, ethnicity and belief, serves as a bond connecting people, and is compatible with existing international human rights instruments. The element is practiced in different ways. This is reflected in the fact that tea is processed on the basis of local environment, and is drunk following right times and seasons, as well as according to personal conditions. Nevertheless, the humanistic spirit behind all this is consistent. The element enhances mutual respect among communities, individuals, genders, generations and ethnic groups.

As the saying goes, “Good water and soil give birth to good teas.” This means natural environment is vital to the quality of tea. In the practices of the element, communities, groups and individuals concerned are attentive to the environmental protection and observe the law of ecology. For example, in line with the growth rule of the tea plants, tea leaves are picked while appropriate parts of the tea plants are maintained in different seasons in a reasonable way, which helps with the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of terrestrial ecosystems, and embodies the interdependence between the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and 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.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China are closely connected with people’s life and the practitioners are numerous. The possible inscription of the element would demonstrate at the local level the diversity of such heritage, raise awareness of the general public, in particular the youngsters, of knowledge concerning nature and the universe, traditional skills and health care practices, enlarge the scope and improve the frequency of practices, thereby ensuring visibility of intangible cultural heritage in general. The inscription would also help stakeholders to further recognize the importance of intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development, and encourage their participation in safeguarding activities, hence creating favorable conditions for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The inscription of the element would involve cultural, agricultural, commercial and public health authorities in taking legislative, technological, administrative and financial initiatives at the national level for resource allocation and collective efforts, so as to promote systematic safeguarding measures for ICH. The inscription would facilitate sharing of the heritage in
different regions and among ethnic groups, and strengthen national harmony. Furthermore, it would enrich contents in activities for the public interest such as the Cultural and Natural Heritage Day and the Massive Open ICH Courses on TV, and ensure the recognition of, respect for and enhancement of ICH at the national level. The inscription would help people know more about the close relationship between ICH and everyday life, health care practices, ecological environment, economic development and culture transmission, and ensure visibility of ICH nationwide and raise awareness of its importance.

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

The inscription of the element would enhance worldwide the awareness that drinking tea is good for physical and mental health, and further highlight the important role that ICH safeguarding plays in providing sustainable livelihoods, advancing gender equality and rural development, and protecting terrestrial ecosystems, etc., hence ensuring the visibility of intangible cultural heritage in general.

In December 2019, the UN General Assembly approved in its Resolution (A/RES/74/241) to designate May 21 as International Tea Day. The inscription of the element would contribute to the international cooperation under the framework of the 2003 Convention, promote exchange and mutual learning among different tea cultures, and encourage more people to know better about tea, to love and enjoy tea in pursuit of a better life. Accordingly, there would be a growing consensus on ICH safeguarding throughout the world.

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

The inscription of the element would further inspire communities, groups and individuals concerned to safeguard intangible cultural heritage more consciously and with a stronger sense of responsibility, and foster sharing of knowledge and experience on craftsmanship, health care practices and food security. It would benefit the improvement of coordination mechanism for safeguarding, and foster further discussions and communication among communities on safeguarding responsibilities, capacity building, participation in management, etc. In addition, the inscription would encourage community centers, professional organizations, non-governmental organizations, experts and scholars to share information and carry out interdisciplinary researches, and facilitate dialogues among stakeholders on the role of intangible cultural heritage in promoting inclusive social development and harmonious person-to-person relationship.

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

The element, transmitted for generations, has developed diversified practices characterized by local features, massive participation and ethnic styles. It promotes the development of cultural expressions such as teaware making, tea songs and tea operas, and fosters associated cultural spaces, e.g. tea house among others. All this reflects human creativity and cultural diversity. The inscription would highlight how different communities understand nature and the universe, their experience in social practices and capability of manual techniques, boosting respect for the creativity of the practitioners of such heritage. It would also help develop channels for exchange between tea processing techniques and tea drinking traditions, and to enrich health care practices. Furthermore, it would enhance recognition of and respect for wisdom and creativity of humanity embodied in ICH in response to their environment at the sub-regional, regional and international levels, as well as the importance of cultural diversity as a driver of sustainable development.
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 concerned? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Communities, groups and individuals concerned have been devoted to ensuring the viability of the element. In recent five years, they have:

(1) Trained about 2,700 bearers by traditional means of transmission, of whom over 330 were trained by representative bearers at national level.

(2) Participated in the updating of national inventory; conducted academic researches and published findings on tea science and tea culture; held academic conferences, including those seminars on Nanlubiancha tea and health convened in Ya’an City, Sichuan Province; promoted exchanges between tea producers, farmers and hobbyists through various events such as the Cross-Straits Tea Exposition.

(3) Maintained and renovated venues necessary for the practices of the element, such as four old tea plantations in Anhua County, Hunan Province, and the site of Yushan Ancient Tea Market in Pan’an County, Zhejiang Province.

(4) Updated websites such as http://www.chinatss.cn of China Tea Science Society and published over 40 kinds of popular readings; undertaken educational and promotional activities at tea workshops, plantations and hills.

(5) Developed training of talents for traditional tea processing techniques; provided free venues and tools to encourage practices of traditional tea processing, e.g. the 15 tea processing centers founded in Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.

On December 29, 2020, the Working Group for the Safeguarding of Traditional Tea Processing Techniques and Associated Social Practices in China (hereinafter referred to as the Working Group) was established by communities, groups and individuals concerned. Headed by China National Tea Museum, it will take collective safeguarding actions.

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

Since its ratification of the 2003 Convention, China has:

(1) Identified representative bearers of the element at different levels, including 26 at national level, and allocated funds annually to encourage them to carry on transmission of the element; integrated the element into vocational and higher education; supported training courses for bearers of traditional tea processing techniques by cultural and educational authorities.

(2) Included techniques and practices associated with the element successively into the national inventory and allocated special funds for the safeguarding of the element; conducted interviews and recordings of six representative bearers at national level.

(3) Conserved and renovated important venues for practice and places of memory of the element; protected ten historic sites, such as the Ancient Tea-Horse Road, Ancient Tea...
(4) Promoted tea processing techniques and tea culture on such occasions of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Day and China International Tea Expo; produced documentaries and worked with traditional and new medias for the promotion.

(5) Established two national demonstration bases for intangible cultural heritage production and safeguarding, and four national experimental zones for the safeguarding of cultural ecology, with the aim of holistic safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, including the element.

There are a few constraints on the element. Climate change is affecting the growth of tea plants and quality of tea as well. Industrialization and urbanization has a certain degree of impact on the transmission of traditional manual tea processing techniques.

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?

With wide participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned, the Working Group has formulated a Five-Year Safeguarding Plan (2021-2025) and established a mechanism of monitoring and precautions in order to ensure collaborative safeguarding. Specific measures included in the Plan are as follows:

- **Transmission**
  1. To reinforce inter-generational transmission. Respect and encourage traditional means of transmission by bearers; keep involving vocational colleges and universities in transmission with an annual outcome of no fewer than 3,000 graduates for tea producing, appraising and tea art.
  2. To strengthen capacity building. At least ten training workshops on safeguarding and transmission will be held targeting tea producers, farmers and artistes.
  3. To raise the youngsters’ awareness of the importance of safeguarding. Popular readings about the element will be compiled for primary and middle school students. At least ten bases for research and study are to be founded. In addition, touring exhibitions are planned to be held in primary and middle schools nationwide.

- **Identification, Documentation and Research**
  4. To improve identification and management. Encourage wider participation of communities and groups in the updating of the inventories at different levels, identification of representative bearers at different levels and management of the element.
  5. To promote documentation. Carry out systematic documentation by means of collating oral and written documents, collecting objects and audio-visual materials, and assisting with interviews and recordings of representative bearers. Develop thematic databases by employing modern information and communication technologies. Improve accessibility and utilization of materials and documents for better information sharing, and encourage China National Tea Museum, community centers as well as other public cultural entities to introduce participatory approaches to demonstrate the constant recreation and transmission related to the element and the living nature thereof.
  6. To conduct academic researches. Hold one academic conference annually and an
international one every three years. Foster academic researches on the element and publish research outcomes. Encourage studies in response to the constraints and propose countermeasures.

– Preservation and Protection
(7) To strengthen coordination mechanism on safeguarding. A safeguarding alliance for the element is scheduled to be founded to ensure and support widest possible participation of communities concerned in the safeguarding.

(8) To maintain venues for practices. Draw up a List for Preserving Traditional Venues for Practices and Places of Memories of Traditional Tea Processing Techniques and Associated Practices in China. Protect ecological environment and conserve those places such as ancient tea plantations and markets, wells, springs, temples and villages.

– Promotion and Enhancement
(9) To raise public awareness of safeguarding. Activities of experiencing tea processing techniques, tea drinking and appraising will be held on the Cultural and Natural Heritage Day and at China International Tea Expo, as well as the local initiative Day of Tea Drinking for All. Theme exhibitions and exhibitions touring communities will be launched. Popular readings like *Tea and Daily Life* are to be composed in order to provide practice guidance and raise public awareness, particularly the younger generation, of ICH safeguarding and its significance.

(10) To facilitate information sharing. Cooperate with various media to spread information of the element. Portal websites of China National Tea Museum (http://www.teamuseum.cn), China Tea Science Society (http://www.chinatss.cn) and others will be used as platforms for systematic promotion of the element. Encourage news media and IT agencies to create digital productions so as to enhance visibility of the element.

– Revitalization
(11) To open up new channels for practices. More community centers and associations are encouraged to be created and used as places of practicing the traditional manual tea processing techniques, tea drinking and sharing, and to display the constant evolution of the element, so that the transmission of traditional knowledge and skills and inter-generational dialogue will be enhanced.

(12) To ensure efficient management and sustainable use of resources. Participate in the building of nursery gardens of tea germplasm resource. Maintain old tea trees and monitor the environment of tea plantations for dynamic information.

– Monitoring and Assessment
(13) To establish a system of monitoring and assessment. Investigation into the element will be carried out regularly to gain relevant data and information, and also to supervise implementation and effect of safeguarding measures. Annual meeting will be held in compliance with the overall results framework to assess the performances of safeguarding and analyze potential risks the element is facing. Reports on the status quo of the element will be submitted regularly to governmental departments.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

With the free, prior and informed consent of the communities, groups and individuals concerned, the Chinese government, being committed to fulfilling its responsibilities and obligations as stipulated in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, observing the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Intangible Cultural Heritage, and implementing the *Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies*, will continue with the safeguarding of the element, with a view to promoting the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda.

The Central government will support the local governments at all levels to take specific safeguarding measures geared to local situations, and give guidelines to the local governments in places where communities concerned are located on how to support the Working Group to carry out the Five-Year Safeguarding Plan. Departments of culture, agriculture, finance and education will cooperate vigorously to support the element in legal, technical, administrative and financial approaches, ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and
individuals in the whole process of safeguarding of the element, and boost vitality of the element, so as to contribute to the public well-being, and inclusive economic and social development.

(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

From June to December 2020, coordinated by the preparatory team for the Working Group, communities, groups and individuals concerned voiced their opinions and suggestions on safeguarding measures through WeChat, email, video conference, telephone interview, questionnaire survey, etc. Besides, the preparatory team for the Working Group went to the communities in Mount Wuyi in Fujian, Mount Huangshan in Anhui and Mount Jingmai in Yunnan, where the element is practiced intensively, to further seek advice from the representative bearers and practitioners, including women and young people. After that, communities, groups and individuals concerned finally reached consensus with regard to the Five-Year Safeguarding Plan for the element.

In the course of carrying out the safeguarding measures, relevant communities, groups and individuals will work together to take localized actions to put the measures in place and continue their practices and transmission, and facilitate communication and dialogues. The Working Group will give regular feedback on monitoring and report on what the safeguarding measures have achieved. Communities, groups and individuals concerned will also be involved in identifying priorities for the annual safeguarding plan.

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: Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People’s Republic of China

Name and title of the contact person: LI Xiaosong / Deputy Director General

Address: No. 10, North Chaoyangmen St., Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100020, P. R. China

Telephone number: 0086-10-59882855

Email address: lixiaosong@mct.gov.cn

Other relevant information: N/A

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.
In 2007, the former Ministry of Culture launched the nationwide call for nominations for possible inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Communities from Fujian Province and others expressed their intention and submitted nomination files of the Oolong Tea Processing Techniques in China to the Ministry.

Since 2015, institutions such as China National Tea Museum and China Tea Science Society have set up WeChat official accounts and WeChat instant chat groups, and developed networks of tea producers, tea farmers, tea artistes and researchers nationwide. Discussions on the safeguarding and transmission of traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices have been carried out and a broader consensus on the nomination been reached gradually.

On June 13, 2020, China National Tea Museum, in collaboration with representatives of communities, groups and individuals concerned, set up a preparatory team for the Working Group, and had communications and discussions on the approach and content of the nomination. The team visited the communities in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui and Fujian provinces for several times. By interviewing bearers, conducting field surveys, collecting data and holding meetings, it endeavored to solicit suggestions on way of obtaining free, prior and informed consent of communities, and open discussions on the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures.

On December 29, 2020, the Working Group was established, with members ranging from bearers (female bearers included) from relevant communities, representative groups to researchers. The Working Group clarified the cooperative working mechanism and information sharing methods. Through further discussions on the safeguarding measures, the Five-Year Safeguarding Plan was specified.

The Working Group started the elaboration of the nomination files and the shooting of the video from January to February 2021. Through close communication in ways both online and offline, communities, groups and individuals concerned voluntarily offered textual, graphical, audio and video materials, and cooperated with the shooting and production of the video.

In March 2021, the Working Group submitted the preliminary nomination files to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the latter assisted in further improvement. Having consulted communities, groups and individuals concerned, as well as experts and scholars through phone calls, emails, WeChat instant chat groups and in-person meetings, the Ministry finalized the preparation of the nomination files.

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.

All parties concerned actively participated in whole processes of the nomination of the element. Through effective and collaborative ways of thematic meetings, discussions in WeChat instant chat groups, emails and telephones, the preparatory team for the Working Group informed the communities, groups and individuals concerned of the nomination. Active feedbacks from various actors were received thereafter. Bearers, practitioners, associations, research institutes, centers for the safeguarding and schools from the communities sent their letters of consent, and provided with materials and documents for the elaboration of nomination files, as well as their opinions and suggestions on the safeguarding measures. Women villagers from the Matang Village, where the tea market temple of Pan’an County, Zhejiang Province is located, asked the staff of the Cultural Centre of Pan’an County to hand over a ribbon they jointly wove to the Working Group. The ribbon is woven with the following words: we, united by tea, are all
responsible for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. The Working Group has received a total of 83 letters of consent, of which 18 are from communities, 33 from groups, and 32 from representatives of bearers and practitioners (22 teenagers and 19 women). See Attachment 1 for the original copies and their English translation of the above-mentioned evidence in PDF.

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

The element is disseminated nationwide and practiced by people regardless of gender, profession, ethnicity, or belief. However, children are suggested to take tea under supervision of adults in order to avoid burns and heavy brews. In the daily practices, there’s no customs governing access to specific aspects of the heritage. Whereas, the principle of honoring the master and respecting his teachings is always essential to the transmission. So the traditional ceremony, known as *baishili* in Chinese, should be performed by the apprentice to acknowledge the master before the master teaches skills. The customary practices mentioned above will be fully respected all the time in the implementation of the safeguarding measures after inscription.

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.:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Wuyishan City</td>
<td>b. Name and title of the contact person: YANG Yidong / Director</td>
<td>c. Address: No. 31, Wujiuzhong Rd., Wuyishan City, Fujian Province 354300, P. R. China</td>
<td>d. Telephone number: 0086-13509517676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. E-mail: <a href="mailto:764163852@qq.com">764163852@qq.com</a></td>
<td>f. Other relevant information: N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>a. Name of the entity: Beijing Zhang Yi Yuan Tea Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>b. Name and title of the contact person: YANG Jing / ICH Staff</td>
<td>c. Address: Building 7, Yard 2, Xizhuan Alley, Xicheng District, Beijing 100052, P. R. China</td>
<td>d. Telephone number: 0086-10-63588293, 0086-13439211985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. E-mail: <a href="mailto:ppjyb2008@126.com">ppjyb2008@126.com</a></td>
<td>f. Other relevant information: N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>a. Name of the entity: Beijing Wuyutai Tea Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHANG He / Director of General Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Address: No. 4-17, East Jiaodaokou Ave., Dongcheng District, Beijing 100007, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-10-84049766, 0086-16601122628
e. E-mail: zhanghe@wuyutai.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

4.
   a. Name of the entity: Fuzhou Cross-strait Tea Exchange Association
   b. Name and title of the contact person: DUAN Chengkun / Deputy Secretary General
c. Address: Rm. 866, Building 5, Eastern Office Area, No. 193, West Nanjiangbin Ave.,
   Cangshan District, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province 350000, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-591-87578099, 0086-15859198988
e. E-mail: fzcyxhkunge@163.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

5.
   a. Name of the entity: Longjing Tea Industry Association of Xihu District, Hangzhou City
   b. Name and title of the contact person: SHANG Jiannong / President
c. Address: Rm. 802, West Building, Xixi Building Complex, No. 858, West Wenyi Rd., Xihu
   District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province 310013, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-571-85025676, 0086-13615810821
e. E-mail: 985009371@qq.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

6.
   a. Name of the entity: Zhejiang Caiyunjian Tea Co., Ltd.
   b. Name and title of the contact person: PAN Jintu / President
c. Address: No. 388, West Linjiang Rd., Wucheng District, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province
   321000, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-18767943119
e. E-mail: pjt@caiyunjian.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

7.
   a. Name of the entity: Xie Yuda Tea Co., Ltd.
   b. Name and title of the contact person: XU Wensheng / Manager of Project Department
c. Address: No. 1, West Wenfeng Rd., Chengbei Industrial Park, Huizhou District, Huangshan
   City, Anhui Province 245900, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-15855592170
e. E-mail: 157918679@qq.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

8.
   a. Name of the entity: Tea Industry Association of Huangshan District
   b. Name and title of the contact person: FANG Jifan / President
c. Address: Houkeng Company, Industrial Park of Huangshan District (Gantang Town),
   Huangshan City, Anhui Province 245700, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-559-8554418, 0086-13855939999
e. E-mail: 729199617@qq.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A

9.
   a. Name of the entity: Tea Industry Association of Yu’an District, Lu’an City
   b. Name and title of the contact person: GUAN Bing / President
c. Address: West Longhe Rd., Lu’an City, Anhui Province 237008, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-18919796233
e. E-mail: 1477112107@qq.com
f. Other relevant information: N/A
10. a. Name of the entity: Dongting Mountain Biluochun Tea Industry Association of Wuzhong District, Suzhou City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: YE Guoping / Secretary General  
c. Address: No. 198, Su St., Yuexi Subdistrict, Wuzhong District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province 215104, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13306201606  
e. E-mail: 10472698@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

11. a. Name of the entity: Zisun Tea Culture Research Institute of Changxing County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: CAO Weijing / President  
c. Address: No. 9, Taiji Rd., Zhicheng Town, Changxing County, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province 313100, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-15067278666  
e. E-mail: 543808450@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

12. a. Name of the entity: Anji Zhongsheng Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: YE Nianfeng / ICH Staff  
c. Address: No. 1, Liangtinggang, Xilong Village, Xilong Township, Anji County, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province 313307, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-18268250122  
e. E-mail: 1151953915@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

13. a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Quannan County, Jiangxi Province  
b. Name and title of the contact person: LIU Junwei / Director  
c. Address: No. 5, North Laochezhan Rd., Chengxiang Town, Quannan County, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province 341800, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-797-2635519, 0086-13970145774  
e. E-mail: qnxwhg@126.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

14. a. Name of the entity: Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Wuyuan County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: SHI Jieping / Deputy Director  
c. Address: No. 120, South Wengong Rd., Wuyuan County, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province 333200, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-18170300380  
e. E-mail: jxwyfwz@163.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

15. a. Name of the entity: Tea Chamber of Commerce of Xinyang City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: NI Baochun / Vice President & Secretary General  
c. Address: Floor 20, Zhonglebaihua Building, Yangshanxinqi Ave., Pingqiao District, Xinyang City, Henan Province 464000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13937618988  
e. E-mail: 961654696@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A
16.  
a. Name of the entity: Enshi Yulu Tea Industry Association  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHANG Wenqi / President  
c. Address: Rm. 114, Building 9, Xidu Tea Market, Jingui Ave., Enshi City, Hubei Province 445000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-18986868685  
e. E-mail: 1393903938@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

17.  
a. Name of the entity: Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre of Duyun City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: DU Rong / ICH staff  
c. Address: Floor 11, Building D, Jiangcheng Building Complex, Guanghui Office, Duyun City, Guizhou Province 558000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-854-8260382, 0086-18608542689  
e. E-mail: 294828731@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

18.  
a. Name of the entity: Shengfeng Tea Co., Ltd. of Nanjing  
b. Name and title of the contact person: CHEN Shengfeng / General Manager  
c. Address: No. 89, Zhongshanmen Ave., Xuanwu District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province 210014, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13851628423  
e. E-mail: 690890871@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

19.  
a. Name of the entity: Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Mingshan District of Ya’an City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: LI Shaokui / Director  
c. Address: Floor 2, Mingshan Cultural Plaza, Huangcha Blvd., Mingdingshan Town, Mingshan District, Ya’an City, Sichuan Province 625100, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-835-3222895, 0086-15283512726  
e. E-mail: 513284942@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

20.  
a. Name of the entity: Keemun Black Tea Association of Qimen County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: LI Haixia / Director of General Office  
c. Address: Floor 3, Agricultural Building, Qimen County, Huangshan City, Anhui Province 245600, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-15055999959  
e. E-mail: 275935955@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

21.  
a. Name of the entity: Yunnan Dianhong Group Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: WU Danyuan / Vice President  
c. Address: Dianhong Group Headquarters, Dianhong Ecological Industrial Park, Fengqing County, Lincang City, Yunnan Province 675900, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-18088371568  
e. E-mail: dianhongwudy@163.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A  

22.  
a. Name of the entity: Tea Industry Association of Fu’an City
b. Name and title of the contact person: LIU Xiaofeng / staff

c. Address: No. 52, South Jiefang Rd., Fū’ān City, Fujian Province 355000, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-593-6605176
e. E-mail: 382681563@qq.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

23.
a. Name of the entity: Ninghong Co., Ltd. of Jiangxi Province
b. Name and title of the contact person: WANG Hailan / General Manager
c. Address: No. 153, Xibai St., Yining Town, Xiushui County, Jiangxi Province 332400, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-792-7221017
e. E-mail: ninghongwang@163.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

24.
a. Name of the entity: Tea Culture Research Centre of Anxi County
b. Name and title of the contact person: WANG Yijia/ Deputy Secretary General
c. Address: No. 8, Chang’an Rd., Chengxiang Town, Anxi County, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province 362400, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-19905050885
e. E-mail: axfybh@163.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

25.
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Zhangping City
b. Name and title of the contact person: CHEN Yujun / ICH Staff
c. Address: No. 102, Chishan Rd., Zhangping City, Fujian Province 364400, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-597-7533780
e. E-mail: zpwhg000@163.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

26.
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Ning’er Hani and Yi Autonomous County
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHU Jundong / Director
c. Address: Floor 3, Building 7, Chayuan Plaza Mall, Ning’er County, Pu’er City, Yunnan Province 665199, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-13887947345
e. E-mail: 870821762@qq.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

27.
a. Name of the entity: Menghai Tea Factory (General Partnership)
b. Name and title of the contact person: CHEN Xiaoquan / Deputy Manager
c. Address: No. 9, Chachang Rd., Menghai County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province 666200, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-15969173897
e. E-mail: cxq616977651@126.com

f. Other relevant information: N/A

28.
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Anhua County
b. Name and title of the contact person: TONG Shengqing / Deputy Director
c. Address: Baiyang Rd., Dongping Town, Anhua County, Yiyang City, Hunan Province 413500, P. R. China
d. Telephone number: 0086-13549751702
e. E-mail: 40414397@qq.com
29.  
a. Name of the entity: Yiyang Tea Factory Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: XU Dijun / Executive Vice President  
c. Address: Fengshan Rd., Longling Industrial Zone, Heshan District, Yiyang City, Hunan Province 413000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-737-4222649, 0086-13907371932  
e. E-mail: 50432385@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

30.  
a. Name of the entity: Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ya’an City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: YAO Dongmei / Director  
c. Address: No. 130, Lvzhou Rd., Yucheng District, Ya’an City, Sichuan Province 625000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13908166329  
e. E-mail: 827357124@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

31.  
a. Name of the entity: Yunnan Xiaguan Tuocha (Group) Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHANG Liping / ICH Staff  
c. Address: No. 13, West Jianshe Rd., Xiaguan Town, Dali City, Yunnan Province 671000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-18788500597  
e. E-mail: 1173909669@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

32.  
a. Name of the entity: Zhaoliqiao Tea Co., Ltd., Hubei Province  
b. Name and title of the contact person: QUAN Wei / Director of Quality Control  
c. Address: No. 25, Qianjin St., Zhaoliqiao Town, Chibi City, Hubei Province 437318, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-15907245696  
e. E-mail: 12802203@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

33.  
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Cangwu County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: QIN Guohua / Director  
c. Address: West of Chengdongweisan Rd., Shiqiao Town, Cangwu County, Wuzhou City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region 543116, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13471431677  
e. E-mail: cwwhg2682387@163.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

34.  
a. Name of the entity: Xinding Biotech Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: HE Jiangang / President  
c. Address: No. 509, Juxiang Rd., Wujigang District, Yichang City, Hubei Province 443000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13972518530  
e. E-mail: 12001832@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

35.  
a. Name of the entity: Arts Centre of Xianyang City
36.  
a. Name of the entity: Fuchun Tea House, Yangzhou Fuchun Beverage and Catering Services Group Co., Ltd.  
b. Name and title of the contact person: FAN Yangqing / Director of General Office  
c. Address: No. 9, East Yanfu Rd., Guangling District, Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province 225000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-514-87333506, 0086-13921901618  
e. E-mail: 148302157@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

37.  
a. Name of the entity: Tea Industry Association of Fuding City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHANG Xiao / Secretary General  
c. Address: Floor 11, Part C (North Building) of Golden Dragon Hotel, No. 66, North Yulong Rd., Tongcheng Subdistrict, Fuding City, Ningde City, Fujian Province 355200, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13959386755  
e. E-mail: 2508878011@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

38.  
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Junshan District, Yueyang City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: LI Jiangju / Director  
c. Address: Floor 4, Yahua Plaza, Junshan District, Yueyang City, Hunan Province 414000, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-15173023918  
e. E-mail: 1215567661@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

39.  
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Mangshi City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: LI Wei / Director  
c. Address: No. 1, Banse Rd., Mangshi City, Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province 678400, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-692-3067722, 0086-13578216896  
e. E-mail: 1044516484@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

40.  
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Pan’an County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHOU Qiongqiong / Deputy Director  
c. Address: No. 133, West Huting St., Anwen Subdistrict, Pan’an County, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province 322300, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-15345891997  
e. E-mail: 750701157@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

41.  
a. Name of the entity: Cultural Centre of Chaozhou City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: HUANG Qiuping / Deputy Director  
c. Address: Southeast of People’s Square, Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province 521000, P. R. China
42.  
a. Name of the entity: Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding and Management Institute of Dali City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: YANG Jianhua / Director  
c. Address: No. 16, Marble St., Sanwenbi Village, Dali Town, Dali City, Yunnan Province 671003, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-13508728640  
e. E-mail: 799577911@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

43.  
a. Name of the entity: Youcha Tea Association of Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHOU Liwei / Secretary General  
c. Address: Chaxi Rd., Gongcheng Town, Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County, Guilin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 542502, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-773-8219988, 0086-13707838898  
e. E-mail: 313604172@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

44.  
a. Name of the entity: Wanshou Buddhist Temple of Jinshan Town in Yuhang District, Hangzhou City  
b. Name and title of the contact person: JIE Xing / Abbot  
c. Address: Jingshan Town, Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province 311116, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-571-88601090, 0086-15990055555  
e. E-mail: 591906040@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

45.  
a. Name of the entity: China National Tea Museum  
b. Name and title of the contact person: ZHU Yang / Head of General Office  
c. Address: No. 88, Longjing Rd., Xihu District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province 310013, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-571-87964221, 0086-13777473139  
e. E-mail: teamuseum@qq.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

46.  
a. Name of the entity: China Tea Science Society  
b. Name and title of the contact person: MA Xiufen / Director of Integrated Development Department  
c. Address: No. 9, South Meiling Rd., Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province 310008, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-571-87310353, 0086-13588023039  
e. E-mail: maxf@tricaas.com  
f. Other relevant information: N/A

47.  
a. Name of the entity: Tea Research Institute of Zhejiang University  
b. Name and title of the contact person: WANG Yuefei / Director  
c. Address: No. 866, Yuhangtang Rd., Xihu District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province 310013, P. R. China  
d. Telephone number: 0086-571-88982263, 0086-13858119988
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 List of Representative Elements 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:

中华人民共和国文化和旅游部
Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China

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

Serial No.: 413  
Category No.: VIII-63  
Name: Wuyi Rock Tea (Dahongpao Tea) Processing Techniques

Serial No.: 930  
Category No.: VIII-147  
Name: Flower-scented Tea Processing Techniques (Zhang Yi Yuan Jasmine Tea Processing Techniques, Wuyutai Jasmine Tea Processing Techniques, Scenting Techniques of Jasmine Tea, Fuzhou)

Serial No.: 931  
Category No.: VIII-148  

Serial No.: 932  
Category No.: VIII-149  
Name: Black Tea Processing Techniques (Keemun Black Tea Processing Techniques, Dianhong Tea Processing Techniques)

Serial No.: 933  
Category No.: VIII-150
Name: Oolong Tea Processing Techniques (Tieguanyin Tea Processing Techniques)
Serial No.: 934
Category No.: VIII-151

Name: Pu’er Tea Processing Techniques (Gongcha Tea Processing Techniques, Tae Tea Processing Techniques)
Serial No.: 935
Category No.: VIII-152

Serial No.: 944
Category No.: VIII-161

Name: Tea Refreshments Making Techniques (Fuchun Tea Refreshments Making Techniques)
Serial No.: 1183
Category No.: VIII-203

Name: White Tea Processing Techniques (Fuding White Tea Processing Techniques)
Serial No.: 991
Category No.: X-84

Name: Temple Fair (Tea Festival)
Serial No.: 1014
Category No.: X-107

Name: Tea Art (Chaozhou Congou Tea Art), Tea Drinking Practices (Three-course Tea of Bai Ethnic Group)
Serial No.: 1215
Category No.: X-140

Name: Jingshan Tea Ceremony

Since June 2019, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism launched the fourth updating of the national inventory. From December 22, 2020 to January 19, 2021, the Ministry posted on its official website nominations to open to the public for feedbacks. In March 2021, the Ministry drew up a draft list of elements for the fifth batch of the National List of Representative Elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage and those to be included on an extended basis, which is under review to be issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Yellow Tea Processing Techniques (Junshan Yinzhen Tea Processing Techniques) with Category No. VIII-267, Sour Tea Processing Techniques of De’ang Ethnic Group with Category No. VIII-268, Green Tea Processing Techniques (Yuhua Tea Processing Techniques, Mengshan Tea Processing Techniques) with Category No. VIII-148, Black Tea Processing Techniques (Tanyang Congcou Tea Processing Techniques, Ninghong Tea Processing Techniques) with Category No. VIII-149, Oolong Tea Processing Techniques (Zhangping Shuixian Tea Processing Techniques) with Category No. VIII-150, Dark Tea Processing Techniques (Changshengchuan Dark Brick Tea Processing Techniques, Xianyang Fucha Tea Processing Techniques) with Category No. VIII-152, and Tea Drinking Practices (Practices Related to Youcha Tea of Yao Ethnic Group) with Category No. X-107 are included in the above-mentioned draft list.

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

On May 20, 2006, Wuyi Rock Tea (Dahongpao Tea) Processing Techniques was included in the first batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

On May 23, 2011, White Tea Processing Techniques (Fuding White Tea Processing Techniques) and Jingshan Tea Ceremony were included in the third batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage; Flower-scented Tea Processing Techniques (Wuyutai Jasmine Tea Processing Techniques), Green Tea Processing Techniques (Biluochun Tea Processing Techniques, Zisun Tea Processing Techniques, Anji Baicha Tea Processing Techniques), Dark Tea Processing Techniques (Xiaguan Tuocha Tea Processing Techniques) were included in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage on an extended basis.


From January to March 2021, after being posted to the public, Yellow Tea Processing Techniques (Junshan Yinzhen Tea Processing Techniques), Sour Tea Processing Techniques of De’ang Ethnic Group were included in the draft list for the fifth batch of the National List. Meanwhile, Green Tea Processing Techniques (Yuhua Tea Processing Techniques, Mengshan Tea Processing Techniques), Black Tea Processing Techniques (Tanyang Congcou Tea Processing Techniques, Ninghong Tea Processing Techniques), Oolong Tea Processing Techniques (Zhangping Shuixian Tea Processing Techniques), Dark Tea Processing Techniques (Changshengchuan Dark Brick Tea Processing Techniques, Xianyang Fucha Tea Processing Techniques), and Tea Drinking Practices (Practices Related to Youcha Tea of Yao Ethnic Group) were included in the same draft list on an extended basis. They were proposed for final approval by the State Council.

(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).

From September 2005 to March 2021, with intellectual support from academic institutions, the element has been identified and defined, and its communities, groups and individuals concerned recognized. The communities have actively participated in the drawing up and updating of the national inventory, in which relevant techniques and social practices were included successively. Please refer to Section 5 (iv).

The procedure for inclusion is as follows: After receiving the submitted nomination, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism organized experts from institutions, non-governmental organizations and universities to conduct evaluations and make recommendations. The result was posted open to receive feedbacks from the public, including the submitting communities, groups and individuals. Finally, the element was included in the National List for public notification upon the approval of the State Council.

Communities, groups and individuals concerned participated in overall process of the identification and definition of the element, as well as inventorying. They were fully involved in
information collection and handling, while continuously informed of the progresses. Females capable of practices and research, such as WEI Jiequn and XU Yongzhen, both representative bearers, actively took part in the process.

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

From 2006 to 2014, the State Council issued four batches of the National List of Representative Elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage successively. The List has been updated for three times, taking two to three years as a cycle. With further progress in ICH safeguarding and practices, China, in a manner geared to its own situations, has prioritized sustainable development in ICH safeguarding and further improved the inventory updating. From June 2019 to March 2021, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism started the fourth updating of the National List and proposed a draft list for the fifth batch after public consultation.

(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).

With informed participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned, the National List of Representative Elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage is regularly updated through the procedures of nomination, evaluation, public consultation and announcement. Local governments at provincial (autonomous region or municipality) level recommend to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism nominations from their local inventories for inclusion in the National List. Citizens, legal entities and other organizations may also suggest to governments at provincial level or to the Ministry directly for nominations to be included. The Ministry establishes expert panels and a committee of experts to do preliminary assessment and evaluation on the nominations following the principles of transparency, fairness and impartiality. As a result, a draft list will be drawn up and posted online for public consultation, and submitted afterwards to the State Council for approval and announcement.

In addition to those newly included elements, information of previously listed elements is also updated. For instance, Black Tea Processing Techniques (Keemun Black Tea Processing Techniques) was first included in the National List on June 7, 2008. On November 11, 2014, Dianhong Tea Processing Techniques was included in the National List as an extension to Black Tea Processing Techniques.

(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:

The excerpt of the inventory is attached to the form (see Appendix 2).

The relevant hyperlinks are available at:

http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2008-03/28/content_5917.htm
http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2008-06/16/content_5835.htm
http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2011-06/09/content_5804.htm
http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2014-12/03/content_9286.htm

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.

Ancient Books:

Contemporary Publications:

Audio-visual Materials:

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>XIE Jinying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Director General, Bureau of International Exchanges and Cooperation, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, P. R. China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>March 30, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature:</td>
<td>[Signature Image]</td>
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</tbody>
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