REPORT ON THE STATUS OF AN ELEMENT INSCRIBED ON THE LIST OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN NEED OF URGENT SAFEGUARDING

DEADLINE 15 DECEMBER 2018 FOR EXAMINATION IN 2019

Instructions for completing the report are available at: https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. COVER SHEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.1. State Party</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **A.2. Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession** |
| This information is available online. |

December 2, 2004

| **A.3. Element inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List that is the subject of this report** |
| For multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned. |

Name of element: Watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks

Inscribed in: 2010

| **A.4. Reporting period covered by this report** |
| Please indicate the period covered by this report. |

Beginning date: January 2016   Ending date: December 2018

| **A.5. Other elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, if any** |
| Please list all other elements from your country inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, together with the year of inscription; for multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned. |

- Qiang New Year festival (2009)
- Traditional design and practices for building Chinese wooden arch bridges (2009)
- Traditional Li textile techniques: spinning, dyeing, weaving and embroidering (2009)
A.6. Executive summary of the report

Please provide an executive summary of the report that will allow general readers to understand the current status of the element, any positive or negative impacts of inscription, the implementation of safeguarding measures during the reporting period and their possible update for the following years.

Between 400 and 600 words

The watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks is a traditional craftsmanship for the construction of ocean-going vessels in Fujian Province. It has been practiced, transmitted and developed among the local communities in Fujian, Zhejiang and other related areas since the Jin Dynasty (265-420 AD). The element is of great economic and cultural significance and is considered as an important part of their cultural heritage by the local communities, groups and individuals. As an influential invention of shipbuilding technology in the history of human civilization, the element strengthens navigation safety and provides important technical guarantee for oceangoing voyage, thanks to its revolutionary technical innovation. In history, it has been widely applied in the building of fishing vessels, cargo ships, warships, and ships used in foreign affairs, such as the oceangoing vessels for the Maritime Silk Road in the Song and Yuan dynasties and the vessel sailed by Zheng He when he traveled to the west in the Ming Dynasty, which has made important contributions to the exchange and dialogue between Western and Eastern ancient civilizations. The element has its place in modern shipbuilding industry, because the core technology -- the material applied with strong adhesiveness is scientific and environment-friendly and the traditional cabin structure is still widely used in the construction of modern ship models today. Currently, the element is only distributed in Fujian Province and some parts of Zhejiang Province. After its inscription, the element still faces the following threats and challenges in its transmission and development: 1) the need for large wooden vessels has decreased sharply as they are replaced by ironclad ships with the advancement of modern ship building technology, especially the development of oceanic fishing; 2) the costs for building traditional Chinese junks have increased due to the shortage and expensiveness of large timbers. Traditional workshops of Chinese junks cannot compete with those modern market-driven factories; 3) the building of Chinese junks is a labor-intensive task with low incomes, and is less attractive to the younger generation. The technology is now facing the lack of bearers for transmission.

Following the spirit of Decision 12 COM 8.c.6 by the Committee, with the support of Chinese governments at all levels and relevant institutions, the communities, groups and individuals concerned took the following measures to safeguard the element in the current reporting period:

1) establishing transmission centers in primary and middle schools; compiling textbooks for students and disciples; encouraging more people to be involved in the transmission of the element; increasing the number of bearers.

2) applying targeted safeguarding strategies for bearers; increasing their income and promoting public recognition and respect for them;

3) activities such as inviting bearers to make models ofwatertight-bulkhead ships, organizing exhibitions and publishing stamp albums were initiated in the region where the element is distributed, in order to enhance visibility and public awareness of the importance of intangible cultural heritage;

4) the construction of infrastructure (such as transmission centers for watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks in Jinjiang and Ningde, Fujian and the Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center) for the safeguarding of the element is in process, aiming at providing solid basis for the revitalization of the element;
5) encouraging bearers to be involved in scientific research of the element, strengthening their roles in the conduction of academic work, and promoting the visibility of the element in academic community and the public;

6) The innovation of traditional modes of transmission was realized through the combination of traditional technology with modern vocational education, in order to explore the sustainable transmission of ICH among young people;

7) Documentation focusing on construction of database has been implemented. The traditional manufacturing technology is digitized and preserved with the help of multimedia technology.

Through the implementation of the above-mentioned measures, the viability of the element has been ensured. These measures have positive social impacts over the public and are welcomed by the communities concerned. In addition, they response positively to the working methodology and path for the future safeguarding suggested by the Committee (Decision 12.COM 8.c.6:5-6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.7. Contact person for correspondence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide the name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning the report. If an email address cannot be provided, indicate a fax number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.):</th>
<th>Ms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family name:</td>
<td>Zheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given name:</td>
<td>Liling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution/position:</td>
<td>Cultural Center for Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Cultural Center, Shiji Dadao, Jinjiang Downtown, Fujian Province, China, 362200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number:</td>
<td>0086-595-85631708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email address:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:541103039@qq.com">541103039@qq.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant information:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jiswhg.com.cn">www.jiswhg.com.cn</a> (the website of Jinjiang Culture)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. STATUS OF ELEMENT INSCRIBED ON THE URGENT SAFEGUARDING LIST

Refer to the nomination file or to previous reports, if any, as the basis for reporting on the current status of the element, and report only on relevant changes since the date of inscription on the List or since the previous report. Nomination files, specific timetables and earlier reports, if any, are available at https://ich.unesco.org or from the Secretariat, upon request.

The State Party shall pay special attention to the role of gender and shall endeavour to ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned as well as relevant non-governmental organizations during the process of preparing this report, and is asked to describe how it has done so in point D below.

B.1. Social and cultural functions

Please explain the social and cultural functions and meanings of the element today, within and for its community, the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners, and any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element, among others. Attention should be given to any relevant changes related to inscription criterion U.1 ‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’.

Between 200 and 500 words

(1) The element still plays a vital role in the initiative of rebuilding the Maritime Silk Road. Through the safeguarding and transmission of the element, the communities, groups and individuals concerned are empowered to reconstruct cultural memories relating to this element, which has further strengthened their cultural confidence and provided cultural support for the sustainable development of relevant communities.

(2) The transmission of the element contributes to enhancing the senses of identity, belonging and pride among the community members. Especially the Chinese Junk as a cultural symbol, helps to raise the awareness of relevant communities and groups for the safeguarding of the element. Although the traditional wooden junks with practical functions have disappeared in some regions, the traditional craftsmanship is still viable. In addition, on some special occasions of a year, some local communities still hold ceremonies relating to the building of traditional wooden junks on the seashore. Through ritualized practice of this kind, local people seek to pray for the safety and welfare of the entire community.

(3) The bearers of the element from the related areas are considered as experts and professionals in the traditional shipbuilding industry. The bearers mastering the core technology of the element are called “shifutou” or master craftsmen. They take charge of designing the watertight-bulkhead and coordinating on-spot teamwork among the craftsmen. The Chinese junk characteristic of independent, watertight and jointed compartments, are regarded as an important knowledge carrier through which the communities concerned try to understand the nature, the universe and themselves. Furthermore, the collaborative spirit shared by the bearers for the practice of the element, also serves as a vital source of the cultural identity of relevant communities, groups and individuals.
### B.2. Assessment of its viability and current risks

*Please describe the current level of viability of the element, particularly the frequency and extent of its practice, the strength of traditional modes of transmission, the demographics of practitioners and audiences and its sustainability. Please also identify and describe the threats, if any, to the element’s continued transmission and enactment and describe the severity and immediacy of such threats, giving particular attention to any strengthening or weakening of the element’s viability subsequent to inscription.*

*Between 200 and 500 words*

| (1) | Currently, the element is still practiced in the communities concerned in the coastal areas of Fujian Province and adjacent islands in China. There are merely nine master craftsmen who completely command the core technology of the element, including Chen Fangcai, Chen Zhuchun, Liu Xixiu, and Liu Sanji. They age averagely over 50. About 260 people are directly involved in the practice of the element. Through activities such as holding workshops at the training and practice centers, introducing intangible culture heritage into schools and organizing regular exhibitions at exhibition halls, the visibility of the element is gradually increased in local communities. Many young people become interested and engaged in the transmission of this craftsmanship. In recent years, the number of Chinese junks built in Jiaocheng District of Ningde City has increased due to the development of aquaculture industry in the coastal areas. |
| (2) | With the popularity of ironclad power-driven ships, wooden watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks are no longer applied in the oceangoing voyage. Instead, they are only used for inshore fishing. Therefore, the applying space for the element is seriously squeezed and the frequency for its practice is declining. Many shipyards producing watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks have been closed. A few traditional shipbuilding villages in Zhangwan Town linger on, yet in gloomy conditions. Since most of the master craftsmen are illiterate and lack accurate sketches and measurement data, their working methods and their experiences are stored in mind and have to teach their apprentices through words and deeds. If this information is not collected, recorded, and preserved in time, the technology will face the danger of disappearing. Besides, building the wooden watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks is barely profitable, thus not attractive to most young people. Innovation is needed to assist the traditional mode of transmission. |
| (3) | Requirements for the choice of timber for building the watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks are rigid—only fir, camphor or pine at least 30 years old would fit. However, these kinds of timbers are very expensive. As a result, the costs for building the watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks increase rapidly. The prominent contradiction between the need for raw materials and that for the sustainable development has become the major bottleneck for the viability of the element. |
| (4) | After its inscription, with the support of Chinese governments at all levels and related institutions, the communities concerned have actively sought for raw materials to build the Chinese junks, thus revitalizing the practice of the element in the coastal communities of Fujian Province. Under the joint efforts of all stakeholders, the viability, frequency and scope for the practice of the element have been improved. The number of practitioners and bearers of the element has also increased. |
**B.3. Implementation of safeguarding measures**

Please report on the safeguarding measures described in the nomination file, and previous report, if any. Describe how they have been implemented and how they have substantially contributed to the safeguarding of the element during the reporting period, taking note of external or internal constraints such as limited resources. Include, in particular, information on the measures taken to ensure the viability of the element by enabling the community to continue to practise and transmit it. Include the following detailed information concerning the implementation of the set of safeguarding measures or safeguarding plan:

**B.3a. Objectives and results**

Indicate what primary objective(s) were addressed and what concrete results were attained during the reporting period.

**Between 200 and 500 words**

(1) The number of its tradition bearers and the frequency for its practice are increased: one more representative bearer has been identified during the reporting period (currently two at national level, three at provincial level and five at municipal level) and about 260 people are directly involved in the relevant practice. Compared with the situation before 2015, the number of people directly involved in the practice for the element has increased by 43. Meanwhile, a number of training centers and relevant organizations have been established to ensure the frequency of practice for the element, including the Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Julks at Jinjiang Vocational School, Zhangwan, Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Julks Exhibition Center, Zhangwan Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Julks, the Jinjiang Fangcai Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Julks, as well as other similar transmission workshops at various universities and colleges.

(2) The visibility of the element and the awareness to safeguard the element are promoted: during the reporting period, a total of 65 watertight-bulkhead Chinese Julks and 80 models of Chinese Julks have been built. Some of them have been collected and exhibited in China Museum for Fujian-Taiwan Kinship, Jinjiang Intangible Cultural Heritage Museum, Shenhua Ship Model Museum, Ningde Art Center, Intangible Cultural Heritage Hall in Cultural Center of Jiaocheng and Quangang Districts, and Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Julks Exhibition Center. Tens of thousands of people have learned about the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese Julks through these exhibitions. Quanzhou Dafu Limited Company of Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junk Models has built an exhibition hall more than 3,000 sqm to promote the Chinese junks culture, display models and demonstrate relevant technologies, as well as an on-site experience and research center more than 2,000 sqm for the demonstration of Chinese junks craftsmanship. In addition, documentaries such as “Intangible Heritage - Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Julks” and “Great Discovery”, as well as TV shows such as “Travel to Beautiful Chinese Countryside” were filmed, through which the historical and cultural knowledge about the element was popularized and introduced to the public.

(3) Documentation achievements: 14,300 pictures, 130 Gigabyte video materials, 200 Megabyte documents, and 50 copies of design manuscripts and historical materials have been collected.

(4) Legislative protection: several laws and regulations have been put into effect to provide legislative basis for the safeguarding of the element, including Regulations on Safeguarding Ethnic and Folk Culture of Fujian Province, Provisional Regulations on the Safeguarding and Management of Intangible Cultural Heritage for Jiaocheng District of Ningde City, and Suggestions on Cultural Development and Protection of Jinjiang City (Trial).
B.3b. Safeguarding activities

List the key activities that were carried out during this reporting period in order to achieve these expected results. Please describe the activities in detail and note their effectiveness or any problems encountered in implementing them.

Between 500 and 1000 words

Transmission

(1) Governments at all levels provided certain funds to support bearers to conduct safeguarding activities. In the meantime, relevant policies were also applied to support the practice of the concerned bearers by providing assistance in terms of taxation, loans, administration, venues and so on. Two traditional ceremonies were held for representative bearers to take on apprentices. On the one hand, it increased the visibility of the element in the public and helped reinforce their senses of cultural identity and awareness for safeguarding the element among the relevant communities; on the other hand, it promoted the passion of the young people to be actively involved in the transmission of the technology, and it created favorable conditions for them to combine their personal career development with the safeguarding of the element.

(2) Two practice and transmission centers were established in Jinjiang for bearers to train students and the younger generation, including one in Jinjiang Vocational School, and three in Ningde Zhangwan middle and primary schools and relevant communities. At present, there are over 50 registered apprentices. Since 2016, Ningde city has successfully established the Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks of Ningde, Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center, the Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Culture Park, encouraging more people in Zhangwan, Ningde to become involved in the safeguarding of the element and to learn the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks. Transmission courses are also provided at the Ninth Middle School of Ningde, Ningde Normal University and other colleges to carry out practices of the technology. The courses are taught by the representative bearers.

(3) Extracurricular textbooks such as Concise Manual for Making Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Models, were compiled as supplements to the classroom teaching in primary and middle schools to promote relevant knowledge of the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks among the students; work manuals such as Essentials of the Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks, were printed for the regular training sessions focusing on teaching young people traditional craftsmanship of Chinese junks in such vocational schools as Jinjiang Vocational School, for the purpose of expanding the scope of selecting reserve talents.

Promotion and Enhancement

(1) Activities such as establishing museums, publishing commemorative stamp albums, and on-site demonstration, and so on were organized to increase the visibility of the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks among the public. At present, the Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center, which covers an area more than 500 square meters, is built and open to the public for free to exhibit the collected pictures, models, traditional tools, production process, etc. The number of visitors at the exhibition center has exceeded 10,000 since its opening on January 12, 2016.

(2) Mass media were adopted to introduce the basic concept of ICH and the historical and cultural connotations of the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks. More than 20 pieces of thematic news and six documentaries on the element have been broadcast on CCTV, Fujian TV, Quanzhou TV, Jinjiang TV, Ningde TV, and other mass media since 2010. The commencement ceremony of a 43.8-meter-long model of the traditional Chinese junk (under construction) was also reported by mass media. Relevant documentaries such as East Fujian Culture Grand View Garden by East Fujian TV, were also filmed in cooperation with media companies. Pamphlets to introduce the watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks are printed, and relevant advertisements were placed at some
bus stops in Zhangwan, Ningde and other areas.

Documentation and Research

(1) With the help of modern technology, the making of traditional watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks was fully and scientifically recorded in media forms such as audio, video, image and text. Survey on bearers from relevant communities was also conducted, in order to establish their personal files, build up the genealogical system of their familial transmission, and map out their geographical distributions. In addition, representative or typical junk models, raw materials for building Chinese junks were collected and preserved to ensure the sustainable development of the element.

(2) The Quangang Association for the Safeguarding and Development of Chinese Junks in Quanzhou City was established in December 2015. Institute of Chinese Junk Culture was established in Quangang District, Quanzhou City in May 2017.

Problems to be Solved

(1) The aging problem of the bearers and practitioners becomes more and more serious and substantially challenges the intergenerational transmission of the element. Generally speaking, the older generation of bearers receive a low level of education. Moreover, it takes a long time for the apprentice to fully command the required skills of the element, and their income is meager. Therefore, it is hard to interest the younger generation to become involved in the safeguarding of the element. Currently, some efforts have been made to expand the scope for selection of talents through vocational education. However, in terms of the existing investment and safeguarding methods, it still could not fully solve the problem in the intergenerational transmission of the element. In addition, although the number of young people willing to learn the shipbuilding technique is increasing in Zhangwan and other places, the older generation is reluctant to take apprentices, due to the lack of social and medical insurance and their low income. Taking effective measures to stabilize the group of bearers and to optimize their age structure, will be the core issue for the intergenerational transmission.

(2) The proportion of investment in infrastructure construction and bearers or practitioners is unbalanced, too much in the former and far less in the latter. Considering the fact that the viability of the element is endangered currently, in order to create opportunities for the bearers to practice the element and ensure the frequency of it, a number of infrastructures including practice and transmission centers, exhibition centers, are constructed in the reporting period. The above-mentioned measures are of great importance in terms of stabilizing the bearers’ group and enlarging the scope for the selection of reserve talents. However, the proportion of the funds invested in general remains unbalanced, with small percentage on the bearers, which cannot essentially ensure the viability of the element.

(3) The sustainable development of the element is restrained by such external factors as market competitions and policy changes. For instance, under the impact of the trend to “build larger steel ship” in the shipbuilding industry, the lack of raw materials, and the rising costs, the safeguarding of the element has been hampered and the frequency of related practice has been lowered due to the decreased number of Chinese junks with practical functions.

(4) The watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks is a folk craftsmanship, and most bearers are of poor educational background and do not hold any certificates. Relevant folk organizations are not qualified for company registration and cannot participate in the governmental tendering projects. At present, there is still a lack of relevant rules and regulations for the more effective integration of the craftsmanship into the modern market economy, for the improvement of its vitality through expanding the range of its application.
B.3c. Participation of communities, groups or individuals in the safeguarding activities

*Describe how communities, groups or, if appropriate, individuals as well as relevant non-governmental organizations have effectively participated in the safeguarding measures. Describe the role of the implementing organization or body (name, background, etc.) and the human resources that were available for implementing safeguarding activities.*

*Between 200 and 500 words*

1. Jinjiang Vocational School in Fujian regularly holds training sessions on the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks throughout the year to teach the skills and knowledge of the element, which initiates the first step for the more systematic training of the younger generation.

2. Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society in Ningde and Fangcai Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks in Jinjiang are mainly responsible for the transmission of the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks. They carry out safeguarding measures involving investigation, research, academic exchange, and documentation.

3. There are 46 employees working at Zhangwan Shipyard in Ningde. More than 30 of them have more than 20 years of experience in building wooden ships. The employees at the shipyard are registered residents in Zhangjiang community. Liu Dengchuan, the Community Director and Director of the shipyard, is mainly responsible for implementing relevant measures to safeguard the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks.

4. Under the leadership of the representative bearer Liu Xixiu, Zhangwan Liu Xixiu Workshop in Ningde is mainly responsible for carrying out the building of Chinese junks and models. Meanwhile, the workshop also opens teaching courses, through which five young bearers have been trained.

5. In Zhangjiang Community, Zhangwan Village, and Haiying Village in Zhangwan Town, exhibitions of making ship models, and ceremonies of taking apprentices are organized. Through these activities, the social recognition and attention toward the communities, groups, and individuals concerned are promoted, and the cultural identification and enthusiasm for the safeguarding of the element within the communities are also strengthened.

6. The Cultural Center of Jinjiang City and the people’s government of Zhangwan Town, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City are the competent organizations of the element. They are mainly responsible for the transmission and safeguarding of the element, as well as the coordination among different stakeholders. In addition, the Center also organizes relevant bearers to participate in domestic academic activities under relevant projects. Through these exchange activities, the awareness of the bearers to become actively involved in safeguarding the element is deepened, and the public become more and more familiar with the element.

B.3d. Timetable and budget

*Indicate, in a timetable, when each activity was implemented and the funds that were used for its implementation, identifying the funding source for each (governmental sources, in-kind community inputs, etc.).*

*Between 200 and 500 words*

**Governmental Resources:**

- 2010-2018: financial support for the representative bearers (230,000 RMB)
- From August to December 2015: decoration of the Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks Exhibition Center (800,000 RMB)
- From August to December 2015: organizing academic exchange activities (300,000 RMB, covering the costs for five people participating in the exchange activities in Wuhan University of Technology, inviting five experts, participating in the CCTV program..."
“Bearers of Chinese Culture”

2016: making large watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks (1,200,000 RMB)
2016: filming the process of building large watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks (300,000 RMB)
2016: construction of the Chinese Junks Exhibition Center (2,000,000 RMB)
From May 2016 to February 2017: building Dabei Ship (21 meters long) with the watertight-bulkhead technology (960,000 RMB)
From July 2017 to August 2018: maintenance of the Dabei Ship (40,000 RMB)
From August 2016 to December 2017: filming *Intangible Heritage - Watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese Junks* (27,000 RMB)
2017: establishment of the Zhangwan Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks (500,000 RMB)
2016-2018: participating in academic exchanges and exhibitions (200,000 RMB)

Integrated Resources:
December 2015: preparation for building a large ancient-style Chinese junk, designed by Wuhan University of Technology (300,000 RMB invested by government, 200,000 RMB raised by the Ningde Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society)
2016-2018: building a large ancient-style Chinese junks (15,000,000 RMB raised by relevant enterprises)
2016-2017: building a small ancient-style Chinese junks (1,650,000 RMB raised by relevant enterprises)

### B.3e. Overall effectiveness of the safeguarding activities

*Provide an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the activities undertaken to achieve the expected results and of the efficiency of the use of funds for implementing the activities. Please indicate how the activities contributed to achieving the results and whether other activities could have contributed better to achieving the same results. Also indicate whether the same results could have been achieved with less funding, whether the human resources available were appropriate and whether communities, groups and individuals could have been better involved.*

*Between 400 and 600 words*

(1) Activities for rescuing records and digital preservation have been fully implemented and fruitful achievements have been made. A large amount of fundamental audio, video, image, and text information has been collected and processed, especially the scientific record of cultural components, technical process, technical feature, and tools in close relation to the core of the element, providing an important basis for the recovery of traditional craftsmanship when necessary. In the process of data collecting, the communities concerned are actively involved and provide valuable clues and materials for the research, through which their awareness about the importance of the element and its cultural significance has also been improved.

(2) Fundraising channels appear diversified and the utilization efficiency has been improved. Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society in Ningde is responsible for the raising, utilization and supervision of the fund. It has managed to obtain social resources by holding seminars and exhibitions through its relationship with all sectors of the society, which has attracted the attention of the public. It has also strengthened supervision and management of the utilization of the funds raised and has improved the openness and transparency of the construction process of Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center and other infrastructures. The utilization efficiency of the funds has been improved.

(3) Although Chinese junks are no longer in use in many regions where the element is distributed, its craftsmanship is still being transmitted. The building of Chinese junk
models is an effective way to ensure the viability and the practice frequency of the element. The raw materials for building junk models are very expensive, and the complex procedure of the traditional craftsmanship requires substantial investment of human and material resources, which accounts for a large share of the safeguarding funds. Nevertheless, the contradiction between high investment and low output still could not be solved, before new materials and tools are developed. In addition, the completed models of Chinese junks should be displayed, which also increases the investment in the infrastructure construction.

(4) The visibility of the element is significantly improved. Being paid more attention by the public, the bearers of the element now receive full respect from the whole society. Meanwhile, the public is showing greater enthusiasm for the safeguarding activities. The establishment of the practice and transmission centers not only improves the frequency of the traditional practice, but also brings extra income to the representative bearers to improve their living conditions. However, compared with the investment in infrastructure, the financial support for bearers is still insufficient and the results are not satisfactory. Therefore, although the number of bearers is increased, it is far from enough to change the endangered situation of the element.

(5) The popularity of the element in the public is improved through publicity activities and innovative ways to combine it with quality education and vocational education. The element is introduced to communities and schools. The limited funds are used for compiling textbooks, publishing monographs, and making films and documentaries, in order to improve the public awareness of the importance of safeguarding ICH, and further create good social atmosphere for the effective safeguarding and transmission of the element.

(6) Academic research is an important foundation for the safeguarding of the element, which not only provides intellectual support for scientific safeguarding, but is conducive to a higher efficiency for the use of relevant resources. Meanwhile, the in-depth participation of the bearers in the academic exchange and research activities is also helpful to promote their understanding of the element and to fully mobilize communities and individuals concerned in the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures.

C. UPDATE OF THE SAFEGUARDING MEASURES

C.1. Updated safeguarding plan

Please provide an update of the safeguarding plan included in the nomination file or in the previous report. In particular, provide detailed information as follows:

a. What primary objective(s) will be addressed and what concrete results will be expected?

b. What are the key activities to be carried out in order to achieve these expected results? Describe the activities in detail and in their best sequence, addressing their feasibility.

c. How will the State(s) Party(ies) concerned support the implementation of the updated safeguarding plan?

d. Provide a timetable for the updated safeguarding plan and estimate the funds required for its implementation (if possible, in US dollars), identifying any available resources (governmental sources, in-kind community inputs, etc.).

Between 500 and 1000 words

(1) To increase the number of bearers and practitioners, and improve the practice frequency of the element. Through planned building projects of large watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks, young people will become more interested in the practice and transmission of the element. As a result, the reserve talents could be selected and the group of bearers would be enlarged. Competent bodies such as Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Construction Base and other transmission centers, will seek for opportunities of building projects of Chinese junks at local and international levels. In the
meantime, by developing related cultural and creative products and exploring a production-driven path to safeguard the element, the transformation of the industry of Chinese junks will be promoted, thus achieving a more balanced development between the traditional craftsmanship and the market-oriented operation.

(2) To further promote the visibility of the element and public awareness to safeguard ICH in general; to build and maintain the infrastructure used to ensure the viability of the element; to improve the visibility of the element through regular institutionalized exhibitions; to upgrade China Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Hall and Zhangwan Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center, and to increase their number of exhibits; to build the China Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Museum, and to expand the influence of the watertight-bulkhead technology and attract more domestic and international visitors (with a target to attract 10,000 visitors each year); to carry out safeguarding activities in schools and communities, and to popularize knowledge about ICH creating a healthy social atmosphere for the effective safeguarding and transmission of the element; to further increase the popularity of the element among the public by placing outdoor advertisements in Ningde City, making brochures about Chinese junks, shooting documentaries about the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks, and broadcasting relevant videos and documentations such as *Intangible Heritage - Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks* on East Fujian TV and other major online video platforms in China.

(3) To strengthen intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge through innovative ways combining it with quality education and vocational education; to establish long-term cooperative relationship with primary and middle schools, and to compile textbooks about the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks and open practice courses about the Chinese junk culture and the making of watertight-bulkhead Chinese junk models; to invite students from primary and middle schools, colleges and universities, as well as people from relevant communities who are interested in the experience courses of making watertight-bulkhead Chinese junk models in Zhangwan Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks; to open relevant courses in colleges and universities, to expand the influence of the element among the students who receive the higher education, and to explore the ways to integrate the safeguarding of ICH and the higher education.

(4) To carry out in-depth investigation to further strengthen data collection, digital documentation and physical preservation of the element; to film the entire process of making Chinese junks and to establish systematic records about the practice process in the audio-visual form; to conduct general survey on the bearers and to complete the files of the bearers and practitioners concerned; to map the geographical distribution of bearers, to identify different families of the bearers and their genealogy of familial transmission systems; to establish a stereoscopic documentation of the element, and to explore its cultural meanings by collecting and preserving different kinds of the ship models, molds, design manuscripts and other materials.

(5) To advance the in-depth cooperation between the academic research and safeguarding work: inviting domestic experts and scholars to attend evaluation meetings to discuss and resolve the problems and challenges regarding the construction of Chinese junks and museums so as to remove the technical obstacles in the construction process; to continue the long-term cooperation between Ningde Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society and the Marine Art Research Center of Shenzhen University; to invite domestic experts and scholars to elaborate and facilitate the implementation of the safeguarding measures of Chinese junks; to involve relevant communities in academic exchanges to promote visibility of watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks among professionals; to maintain long-term cooperation between Ningde Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society and the Marine Art Research Center of Shenzhen University, and to strengthen connections between relevant groups or individuals and domestic or international experts through capability-building activities; to advance the scientific and systematic elaboration of safeguarding measures through academic research. In addition, Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society in Ningde, will actively participate in major academic meetings such as the annual meeting held by China Maritime Museum and other academic societies.
(6) To advance the safeguarding of the element through legislation: promoting the implementation of relevant instruments such as Regulations on Safeguarding Ethnic and Folk Culture in Fujian Province, Interim Measures on Safeguarding and Management of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Jiaocheng District of Ningde City, and Suggestions on Cultural Development and Protection of Jinjiang City (Trial).

(7) Chinese governments at all levels will spare no effort to: provide financial support, hardware and human resources for the implementation of the safeguarding measures; provide subsidies and venues for bearers to carry out teaching activities; provide human resources and financial support for the upgrade of the exhibition centers and other transmission venues. Different levels of Chinese governments also will: invite relevant scholars, experts and professionals to provide specific guidance for the implementation of the safeguarding measures, so that they can be better integrated with the academic research; promote and disseminate the element with the help of the existing resources such as CCTV, Xinhua Net, people.cn and other important media to enhance the culture of watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junk.

(8) Time schedule, budget and resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Project Budget</th>
<th>Existing Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upgrade of Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center and Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Exhibition Center</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,000,000 RMB</td>
<td>Exhibition hall and some exhibits, display boards, headlamp and other equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of the ancient-style Chinese junks and sewage system</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>7,000,000 RMB</td>
<td>The main body has been built currently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Filming the cultural documentary of the watertight-bulkhead Chinese junks</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>350,000 RMB</td>
<td>Rushes of the construction process of the ancient-style Chinese junks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Participating in domestic academic exchanges and exhibitions</td>
<td>2019-2023</td>
<td>200,000 RMB</td>
<td>Various kinds of Chinese junk models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Evaluation meetings</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>200,000 RMB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Making outdoor advertisements, brochures and videos</td>
<td>2020-2023</td>
<td>200,000 RMB</td>
<td>Brochures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Compiling textbooks about Chinese junk culture and the watertight-bulkhead technology</td>
<td>2020-2023</td>
<td>200,000 RMB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Building Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Museum</td>
<td>2020-2023</td>
<td>50,000,000 RMB</td>
<td>An area of 1.6 acres planned by government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2. Community participation

Please describe how communities, groups and individuals, as well as relevant non-governmental organizations have been involved, including in terms of gender roles, in updating the safeguarding plan, and how they will be involved in its implementation.

Between 200 and 500 words

(1) The communities, groups and individuals concerned play the central role in the transmission and sustainable development of the element. To a great extent, the safeguarding of the element relies solely on them. In order to guarantee the widest possible participation of the communities concerned, the bearers are directly invited to the elaboration and implementation of the safeguarding measures proposed. Thanks to the promoted visibility of the element and the raised awareness among the community members to safeguard the element, it has become a routine to voluntarily donate money, materials, or to provide free labor for the safeguarding of the element. Relevant communities actively cooperate with researchers by proving necessary field data and information for investigation. The existing fine social context to safeguard the element would ensure the successful implementation of the proposed measures, with the full participation of the relevant communities, groups and individuals.

(2) Liu Xixiu Workshop in Zhangwan Town, Ningde City, Ningde Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society, Jinjiang Fangcai Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks participate in the elaboration and update of the safeguarding measures. Through dissemination, education, popularization, exhibition, exchange and other activities for the element, the aforementioned groups will continue to play a vital role in the collecting and digitized preservation of fundamental data, the implementation and supervision of safeguarding measures, as well as the integration of safeguarding efforts and scientific research, and etc.

(3) As the carrier and subject of the element, relevant bearers have been deeply engaged in the process of updating the safeguarding plans. Through the practice, transmission and innovation of the element, as well as the safeguarding activities such as data-collecting, taking apprentices and making junk models, the bearers pass the knowledge relating the craftsmanship to the next generation, which is essential to ensure its viability. In addition, some bearers also try to develop innovative cultural products, and to explore the possibility of the industrial transformation for the element in the current context. These efforts pave a worthy way for the sustainable development of the element.

C.3. Institutional context

Please report on the institutional context for the local management and safeguarding of the element inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, including:

a. the competent body(ies) involved in its management and/or safeguarding;

b. the organization(s) of the community or group concerned with the element and its safeguarding.

Not to exceed 150 words

a. the competent bodies involved in its management:

Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication of Jinjiang City, Fujian Province

Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province

Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication, Quangang District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province

the competent body(ies) involved in its safeguarding:
Cultural Center of Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China
People’s Government of Zhangwan Township, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province, China
Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province
Culture, Sports and Tourism Comprehensive Service Center, Quangang District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

b. the organization(s) of the community or group concerned with the element and its safeguarding:
Cultural and Sports Center of Shenhui Township, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China
Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks, Jinning Vocational School, Fujian Province, China
Training and Practice Center for Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks, Jinyu Village, Shenhui Township, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, China
Haiying Community, Zhangwan Township, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province, China
Zhangjiang Community, Zhangwan Township, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province, China
Zhangwan Village, Zhangwan Township, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, Fujian Province, China
Quangang Association for Safeguarding, Development, and Promotion of Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China
Institute of Watertight-bulkhead Technology of Chinese Junks, Quangang District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

D. PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

Describe the measures taken to ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned as well as relevant non-governmental organizations during the process of preparing this report.

Between 150 and 250 words

Chen Fangcai, Yang Liangdun, Chen Zhuchun, and Su Rendie from Jinjiang City, Liu Xixiu and Liu Chaowei from Zhangwan Town of Jiaocheng District of Ningde City, and other bearers actively participated in drafting the current report and shared their specific work experiences during the implementation of the safeguarding plan. Chen Shizhang from Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication of Jinjiang City, Wu Linqing from Cultural and Sports Center of Shenhui Town, Jinjiang City, Liu Dengxing and Liu Dengsheng from Ningde Jiaocheng Watertight-bulkhead Chinese Junks Research Society, were responsible for data collection and drafting the report. Community members from Shenhui Town, Jinjiang City and Zhangwan Town, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City also actively participated in the investigation and survey.

Led by Fujian Provincial Department of Culture and Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication of Jinjiang City, Bureau of Culture, Sports, Press and Publication, Jiaocheng District, Ningde City, and relevant competent bodies, a working group was established to organize communities, groups, bearers and experts conducting the thematic research on the drafting of the report. Several seminars were held to discuss details relating to the preparation of the report. Fujian Provincial Center for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage invited experts and scholars to participate in the field research and provided valuable guidance for the drafting of the report.

The working group conducted in-depth investigation over relevant communities and groups. In order to collect necessary information, and the workers’ experiences and feedbacks, meetings were held at some shipbuilding factories. In addition, a number of
bearers and senior workers participated in and facilitated the whole process of drafting. They provided useful materials and valuable insights for the working group. After the draft report was completed, some bearers, groups and organizations reviewed it and offered specific revision to it. The content shown in the report was therefore confirmed by the communities and groups concerned.

### E. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

The report should be signed by an official empowered to do so on behalf of the State, and should include his or her name, title and the date of submission.

<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 of the People’s Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>December 11, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature:</td>
<td>![Signature Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>