2009 Korea-Mongolia Joint Cooperation Project Report

Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific
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Project Report

Project Title
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia
Second Phase - Continuation of the Joint Cooperation Project
‘Implementation of the UNESCO Living Human Treasures System in Mongolia’

Project Duration
July-December 2009

Sponsoring Agency
Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea

Organizing Agency
Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific

Executing Agency
Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
Mongolian Cultural Studies Association
Centre for Cultural Heritage of Mongolia
Background

Due to the countless reasons affect the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, number of heritage elements are on the very brim of extinction. Therefore, establishing concrete and inclusive system for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage is crucial in Mongolia.

One of the measures taken by various stakeholders for the protection of intangible cultural heritage as well as development of overall safeguarding capacity of ICH is the Mongolian-Korean Joint Cooperation Project ‘Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia’. This project is sponsored by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea and was launched in 2008 by Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, and Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

By the implementation of the first-phase activities under the framework of the Project, a number of meetings were held among the Project partners, implementers and coordinators.

For instance, in 2007, South Korean experts and researchers visited Mongolia with the purpose of reviewing, determining and planning feasibility of implementing UNESCO Living Human Treasures program in Mongolia. In 2008, Mongolian experts and researchers visited South Korea and thus bilateral parties have organized twice policy-based meetings discussing feasibility of implementing this program and reviewed existing situations in person. These exchange visits and meetings have notably contributed significant inputs to launch the ongoing extensive work aimed to realizing concepts of ‘UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ adopted in 2003, as well as to identifying, safeguarding and maintaining intangible cultural heritage and introducing the UNESCO Program ‘Living Human Treasures System’ in Mongolia.

The third joint seminar has been held on in Ulaanbaatar on 12-13 December, 2008 and attended by Mongolian and Korean experts that also produced substantial and positive impacts to our activities. The joint seminar has concluded further follow-up activities, such as continuing ongoing research on opportunities and feasibility of implementing ‘Living Human Treasure System’ in Mongolia.

Moreover, following fundamental documents for the establishment of the safeguarding system for the intangible cultural heritage in Mongolia were drawn up for further approval.

The initial draft of ‘Regulations of identifying, registering, safeguarding, transmitting, developing and promoting State support for intangible cultural heritage’, ‘Rule of the National Council for Identifying intangible cultural heritage and its bearers’,
‘Regulations of identifying, registering, safeguarding, transmitting, developing and promoting State support for intangible cultural heritage’, ‘Membership components of National Council for Determining intangible cultural heritage’ and ‘Rule of National Council for Determining intangible cultural heritage and its bearers’ were elaborated and were submitted to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science for further approval. (These legislative documents were approved by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science during the second phase of the Project, of which English translations were annexed to this report along with the original forms)

In addition, field trip on the status of ICH and its bearers in Western Mongolia, and collation and studies on the legal background for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of other countries were carried out. Through the field trip, a considerable amount of materials, including the documentation, registration, and recordings were made and used for the further activities related to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. The western region is especially a hub habitation of the diverse ethnic minorities in Mongolia, and thus provides numerous diversifications in terms of culture, arts and social life as well.

A questionnaire sheets titled ‘Survey questionnaire of intangible cultural heritage bearers’ was elaborated and used during the field trip. Along with this questionnaire, the survey guidance have been distributed to responsible Culture and Arts departments of Ulaanbaatar city and all aimags and their heads, along with an enclosed official letter signed by Deputy Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

In order to identify and determine intangible cultural heritage practiced within different areas of our country, a number of serial meetings and interviews has been organized among and with governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, training and research institutions, partnership groups, scholars and researchers, while their comments and viewpoints were surveyed and reviewed.

Within the framework of the second-phase of the Project:

- Continuation of field surveys in other regions, including Central, Eastern and Gobi aimags
- Organization of the symposium and workshop on the issues of intangible cultural heritage and safeguarding thereof
- Elaboration of tentative list of ICH and its bearers
- Text preparation of guidebook of ICH in Mongolia were planned to be implemented respectively
Objectives

The project is focused on implementing the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage as well as the Living Human Treasures System to officially identify and recognize ICH bearers, and raise their recognition among communities, which subsequently would play a significant role in safeguarding and disseminating ICH through generations. With these basic objectives, we also expect to ensure a sustainable relationship between countries by contributing to a collaboration and exchange in the field of ICH.

Within the framework of the Project, there are number of activities, such as an extensive field surveys on the ICH and its bearers, elaboration of tentative list of the ICH bearers of Mongolia and e.g., planned to effectively raise public awareness on the importance of ICH, ensure and strengthen cooperation among civil, legal, cultural and economic bodies to engage them in greater collaborative activities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia.

The field survey trips aim to identify the bearers and practitioners of intangible cultural heritage in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Gobi regions, as well as to conduct on-site registration and documentation on their unique and extraordinary skills, wisdom, knowledge, manner, accomplishments and other values of intellectual culture of great scientific and artistic importance. Result of the field trips are expected to be of high importance as it would serve as a first-hand material for follow-up activities for the overall safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia. During the field trips, oral introductions, lectures, elucidations and annunciation of the selection of heritage bearers were made among the local communities, heritage bearers, and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to raise their awareness on the importance of intangible heritage, nationwide and worldwide measures and activities taken and initiated for the safeguarding and promotion of the intangible heritage.

One of the features of the field trips carried out within the framework of the Project is that, the experts and researchers broadened their research target effectively. In other words, the research area covered all of the domains of intangible cultural heritage, as reflected in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible cultural heritage, rather than only focusing on the performing arts and oral traditions.
Implemented Activities in Brief

Field trips for the survey on the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers were conducted in the Eastern, Southern (Gobi), and Central regions of Mongolia.

Field survey team at the bearer’s home

Symposium on the Issues of Safeguarding and Promoting of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Workshop on the Implementation of UNESCO Program ‘Living Human Treasures’ System in Mongolia were held respectively. As a result of the Symposium, Recommendation on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage addressing to the governmental bodies, heritage bearers, relevant organizations and youth was produced.

Tentative training module for the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage was produced as a consequence of the Workshop. The Symposium and Workshop were high of importance in terms of ensuring the effective interaction among the governmental officials, researchers, and the heritage bearers; deepening mutual understanding of these subjects on the overall safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, as well as strengthening their cooperative activities for further enterprises and initiatives for the safeguarding, maintenance, development of the intangible cultural heritage.

At the symposium
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

At the symposium

Mr. Urtnasan Norov, Secretary-General of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO makes presentation at the symposium

Relevant officials at the workshop

Mr. Baldandorj, an epic singer, sings ‘Altain magtaal’ at heritage bearers’ skill demonstration session at the workshop
Mr. Balgan, bii biyelgee (body dance) practitioner with his children inheriting the heritage

The Mongolian experts, researchers and officials in the field of ICH at the workshop

Mr. Chuluunbaatar, an eulogist vocalizes race-horse title, at heritage bearers’ skill demonstration session at the workshop
Approvals of ‘National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia’ as well as ‘National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding’ by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia in July 2009. Also, the ‘Regulations on Identifying and Registering Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’, ‘Membership Components of the National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’ and ‘Rule of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’ were approved by the Minister on October 2009.

The tentative list of the bearers of Intangible Cultural Heritage has been elaborated by the relevant experts, researchers and other key persons in the field, based on the field surveys conducted on the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers of Mongolia.

The text preparation for the guidebook on the ICH of Mongolia is prepared, engaging profound experts, researchers and specialists in the field of cultural heritage studies. The guidebook is an essential outcome of the overall activities of the project, as it will become an invaluable resource and reference for wide range of group of people,
including the youth and children, foreign and domestic researchers and scholars, heritage bearers and learners, general public and other relevant and/or interested people.

Publication of this book is to be implemented in the next phase of the project and further elaborations, reviews and additions are under procession.

Nationwide annunciation on the selection of the bearer of intangible cultural heritage was announced through the research teams of the field survey in different regions of Mongolia and mass media along with the introduction, elucidation and interviews on the intangible cultural heritage, its importance and significance, safeguarding measures, efforts and activities taken and initiated in international, regional and national levels, and other relevant issues.
Conclusion & Perspectives

Thanks to the measures and steps taken within the framework of the Project, it was noticeable that awareness on the ICH of various entities in the ICH field, as well as general public widened and rose somehow.

In other words, people would understand mostly performing arts as ICH before, however, now their understanding is broadening to cover the other areas/domains of ICH as the composition of ICH, which is one of the accomplishments of the Project.

The following outcomes are appeared as a result of the project implementation:

1. The field surveys conducted within the implementation framework of the project provided invaluable data on the information accumulation and documentation of the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers, as the 5 different expeditions of the researchers covered 11 aimags (provinces), 64 soums (counties) and passed around 11,000 kms to meet 246 bearers and practitioners of the intangible heritage, and produced number of documentation materials as a result of the survey

2. The meetings with the local officials, concerned communities of the intangible heritage and individuals and interviews on mass media on the introduction and elucidation about the intangible cultural heritage, its importance, safeguarding measures, promoting the bearers and other relevant themes leveraged raising public awareness dramatically

3. The organization of the ‘Symposium on the Issues of Safeguarding and Promoting of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ and ‘Workshop on the Implementation of UNESCO Program Living Human Treasures System in Mongolia’ encouraged and inspired the bearers and practitioners as well as activated them for further actions toward the overall safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage

4. The Minister ordinances on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and supporting of the heritage bearers are important impetus for making the regulations, rules, and National ICH lists into force and serve as the base for the establishment of the legal frameworks and favorable conditions for the intangible cultural heritage

5. Publication of the initial version of the manual for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage to be used by the various relevant bodies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, concerned groups, individuals and communities is a significant reference for the activities related to the safeguarding of ICH
6. Preparation of the main contents of the guidebook on the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia was implemented within the framework of the Project and it is high of importance as it provides preparatory condition for further translation, publication and dissemination of the Mongolian ICH worldwide.

Perspectives

1. First and foremost, to translate and publish the guidebook on the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia.

2. As the trainings are deemed to be one of the most effective ways to safeguard the ICH, variety of trainings, such as apprenticeship training, classroom training and mobile training should be conducted widely.

3. Take relevant measures to the inscription of the ICH elements in the National List of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding of Mongolia and National Representative List of ICH to the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and Representative List of ICH of Humanity.

4. Elaborate and implement mid-term action plan for the further safeguarding of the ICH elements inscribed on the UNESCO list of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding.

5. Create constant financial system to be utilized specially for the various activities on the safeguarding of the ICH and promotion of the bearers.

It is important to continue the current project activities and initiate new steps in order to effectively ensure and strengthen capacity-building at a practical level, promote greater public awareness and reinforce connections between civil, legal, cultural and economic bodies to involve them in orchestrated activities for the safeguarding of Mongolia's intangible cultural heritage.
Annex

1 | Field survey report
2 | Symposium & Workshop Report
3 | Recommendation for Safeguarding and Promoting the ICH
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Annex 1

Field survey report

Mongolian Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers

Background

One of the major activities of the Mongolian-Korean Joint Project Establishing a Safeguarding system for intangible cultural heritage in Mongolia: ‘Implementation of the UNESCO Program ‘Living Human Treasures System’ in Mongolia’ is the series of field trips on the identification of the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia along with the bearers and practitioners thereof.

In order to build up the base for the establishment of concrete safeguarding system for the ICH of Mongolia, it is high of importance to conduct deep and thorough studies and survey on the status of the variety of ICH elements and their bearers. Through the on-site field trips, current condition and status of the target is clarified and defined so as to facilitate the development of the elements of the whole system aiming to safeguard, promote and enhance the ICH, its bearers and transmission process. In light of this, 5 major field trips have been conducted in the Central, Southern and Eastern parts of Mongolia, in which a number of experts, researchers, governmental bodies and concerned communities of the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia engaged.

Aims of the field trip

Within the framework of the Mongolia-Korean joint Project ‘Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia’, the aforementioned field trips aim to identify the bearers and practitioners of intangible cultural heritage in the Central, Eastern, and Southern regions of Mongolia, as well as to conduct on-site registration and documentation on their unique and extraordinary skills, wisdom, knowledge, manner, accomplishments and other values of intellectual culture of great scientific and artistic importance.

Objectives of the field trip

1. Disseminate the spirit and viewpoint of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage to the local authorities, including the entities in the policing making and implementing levels in the field of cultural heritage protection.
2. Introduce and propagate the vision of UNESCO Programme ‘Living Human Treasures System’, as well as the purpose and activities of the Project to establish a safeguarding system for intangible cultural heritage in Mongolia.

3. Identify the bearers and practitioners of ICH.

4. Note and record the biographies and relevant information on the transmission of the heritage.

5. Digitalize and document the outstanding skills and talent of the heritage bearers.

6. Clarify and define the permanent address and contact information of the bearers of ICH.

7. Get the opinions and feedbacks of the bearers of ICH with audiovisual and written forms.

Field surveys statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aimag (province)</th>
<th>Soums (county) visited</th>
<th>ICH bearers and learners identified</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Period (days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khetnii and Dornod</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>June 25-July 08</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgan, Uvurkhangai</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>July 25-August 02</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuvsgul</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>August 05-August 15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkhangai, Selenge and Orkhon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>August 05-August 15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central aimag, Dundgovi, Dornogovi, and Govisumber</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Central &amp; Southern</td>
<td>August 22-August 31</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aimags covered by the field trips

The field-trips conducted aimags are marked with black dots.

Key implementers of the field trips
• Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
• Center for Cultural Heritage

Co-implementers of the field trips
• Mongolian Cultural Studies Association
• Local Culture and Arts Departments
• MELS film studio

Total days spent on the field trips
• 54 days

Total route length of the field trips
• 11,000 km

Total number of the bearers, practitioners and learners of the ICH met, documented and identified
• 246

Total number of the aimags covered by the field trips
• 12

Total number of the soums covered by the field trips
• 64
Researchers

Following researchers, officials, local administration staffs, officers of related organizations have taken part in the conduction of the field surveys partially and in direct involvements:

- Dr. Urtnasan. N, Secretary-General of Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO (National coordinator of the Project)
- Yundenbat. S, Chief, Division for the Safeguarding of ICH, Centre for Cultural Heritage
- Dorjdagva. T, Head, Mongolian Cultural Studies Association, Academic coordinator of the project
- Pamaasuren. B, cameraman of 'MELS' Film studio
- Duureenjargal. A, Specialist of Research and Information Center of Sacred Sites of Mongolia
- Munkhjargal, Chief of Education and Culture Office of Uvurkhangai aimag
- Purevlkham. L, Senior specialist of Education and Culture Office of Uvurkhangai aimag
- Sainbayar. U, Specialist in charge of cultural heritage, Foundation for Safeguarding of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Mongolia
- Nasanjargal. Ts, Officer in charge of registration and information, Division for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Centre for Cultural Heritage
- Dashzeveg. D, Specialist in charge of culture, Department for Education and Culture, Darkhan-Uul province
- Boldbaatar. Yu, Teacher, School of Humanity, Technical university of Mongolia, cultural anthropologist
- Davaadorj. B, Senior specialist in charge of culture, Department of Education and Culture of Khuvsgul aimag
- Narangerel. G, Senior specialist in charge of culture, Department for the social development, Office of the Governor of Khuvsgul aimag
- Ulzii. T, Researcher, PhD
- Ganbaatar. L, Manager, Management office of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape
- Amarjargal. Z, Researcher, Mongolian Cultural Studies Association

The researchers developed a Survey Questionnaire for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers (annexed in this report) for the field survey and met over 240 bearers and carried out inquiries on their status, needs, opinions and e.g. as well as conducted documentation on the heritage bearers' skill demonstrations.
Moreover, number of meetings were held between the researchers and local authorities including various bodies in the field of cultural heritage policy, to introduce and disseminate the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Living Human Treasures System, as well as the Mongolia-Korean joint Project entitled ‘Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage System in Mongolia’. Consequently, various opinions and viewpoints were exchanged during the meetings.

In addition, the researchers disseminated oral announcement for the inclusion of the exceptional bearers to the Inventory of ICH of Mongolia to encourage them to express their outstanding skills. Nationwide annunciation preparation is on-going, and is due to be disseminated through mass media outlets in August.

During the field trip, the researchers noted the biographies of the heritage bearers and skill holders as well as investigated other relevant information on the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage.

Moreover, clarifying and defining the most permanent address and contact information of the bearers of ICH was carried out, since the heritage bearers are mostly local herders who moves around looking for best pasture for the livestock all year around.

While conducting the documentation on the unique and exceptional talent and skills of the heritage bearers and practitioners, the researchers also investigated the perspectives and opinions of the bearers and practitioners on the importance of ICH, safeguarding measure needs and other relevant issues.

Overall Conclusion on the situation of the Mongolian Intangible Cultural Heritage

Surveys suggest that the prominent and exceptional bearers and practitioners of ICH are disappearing dramatically especially in the Central region. Local characteristics, features and flavors of folklore among the diverse ethnic groups and localities have been dimmed and the traditional animal-husbandry-technologies are in constant evolution to adopting modernization.

For instance, using camel and ox as transportation medium in the moving or migrating; and pasturing livestock with the animals themselves have become rare, and instead, using motorcycle or vehicles for the herding and migrating is becoming rather popular. The traditional containers and bags for the food, such as khukhuur, gan(animal skin and hide-made containers for keeping dairy beverages) are not used by the herders and rural people, while plastic containers are widely utilized. The usage of traditional tools for herding, training and taming the animals, including animal hide-made rope and tie has been shifted into modern ropes and other such things.

Traditional Long and short song singers, as well as the Morin-khuur the horse head fiddle players have become surprisingly rare and social festive events, festivities and feasts are tending to miss them. Moreover, the famous and outstanding long song singers and their history are getting forgotten and younger generations have no idea about them, which is a tolling to the long song tradition. Another intangible heritage element in a danger of disappearing is the coaxing song, melody and cry related to the
animal-husbandry traditions, as well as the Giingoo or the special song or cry of jokey children's for encouraging and inspiring the race-horse and its relevant customs.

One of the major factors impacting the bearers and practitioners of the ICH negatively is the low social recognition and reputation to them. In regards to this, local authorities' initiatives and promotion is relatively weak, which was observed by the field surveys.

Comments on the field researches

Result of the field trips are of high importance as it would serve as a first-hand material for follow-up activities for the overall safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia.

One of the features of the field trips carried out within the framework of the Project is that, the experts and researchers broadened their research target effectively. In other words, the research area covered all of the domains of intangible cultural heritage, as reflected in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible cultural heritage, rather than only focusing on the performing arts and oral traditions.

It is highly necessary to deepen and improve the thrust areas of the field surveys by engaging the broad involvements of the local authorities, cultural organizations, and other relevant entities. This will help further development of regular basis-consensus and/or other means so as to form more systematic surveys and safeguarding measures for the ICH and its bearers. The multi-lateral cooperative activities within the frameworks of the surveys, consensuses and safeguarding measures should be implemented with more adequate provisions in terms of time, planning methodology and facilities as well.

Some elements of ICH, such as the folk customs, manners and traditional technologies should be researched, studied and documented thoroughly with case-to-case manners within and together with the specific periods and situations in which the heritage exists accordingly.
Survey Questionnaire for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers

Kinship / tribe name ____________________________

Father's (or mother's) name ____________________________ Given name ____________________________

1. Birth year _______ Gender _______ Education _______ Occupation ____________________________

2. Employer organization, job title ____________________________

3. Administrative affiliation ____________________________

4. Residential address ____________________________

5. Telephone:_________ Fax:_________ Email: ____________________________

6. Your outstanding talent(s) and skill(s) ____________________________

7. Previous awards and achievements for demonstrating your talents and skills
   (when, where, at what event and how etc.)
   ____________________________

8. Documents certifying and verifying your talents and skills
   (certificates, recognitions, verifications etc.)
   ____________________________

9. Whom have you learned your talents and skills from?
   ____________________________

10. Have you ever transmitted and taught your talents and skills to someone?
    (if so, please specify training types, the number of learners, names of recognized
    learners and their main achievements)
    ____________________________

11. Your personal comments and requests related with your outstanding talents and skills
    ____________________________

________________________
Photos of the field research in the aimags of Khentii and Dornod

Mr. Sodnom, well-known wrestler with his nickname ‘Tavkhai’, Umnudelger soum, Khentii aimag

Ms. Lkhamsuren. D, long song singer, as well as a bearer of a mystic invocation for horse, Binder soum, Khentii aimag

Mr. Dechingombo, hunter and a traditional saddle maker, Binder soum, Khentii aimag
Mr. Zunduidagva. D, hunter and owner of a private hunting museum, skill holder of making Buriad traditional cart, Dadal soum, Khentii aimag

Ms. Bayanchimeg, Buriad folk song singer, Dadal soum, Khentii aimag

A Buriad folk dance group ‘Melody of Balj’
Mr. Nergui J, practitioner of traditional hide-processing craftsmanship, Dadal soum, Khentii aimag

Buriad boot soles on process

Buriad hand-made boots, made by Mr. Nergui J
Mr. Tseveendorj, racehorse title enunciator and vocalizer, Umnudelger soum, Khentii aimag

Ms. Altantsetseg, practitioner of Marzai, tradition al special chant for the horse, Umnudelger soum, Khentii aimag

Research team in the home of Ms. Tseveensuren, a nun, Khentii aimag
Annex 1

Baldan Bereeven temple, Khentii aimag

Ms. Ichinkhorloo, Songool folk song singer, Binder soum, Khentii aimag

Mr. Amarsaikhan, N, the pedigree recorder, Binder soum, Khentii aimag
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Deel (traditional gown) of Buriad ethnic group in Mongolia

Mr. Shagdarjav. B, traditional Buriad woodman

Ms. Ichinkhorloo.Ts, Buriad folk song singer, the state honored artist from Mongolia and Buryat Republic
Ms. Khandam. G,
Buriad folk song singer,
Dashbalbar soum,
Dornod aimag

Mr. Sanjaasuren. Kh,
Uzemchin ethno instrument and costume researcher,
Choibalsan town,
Dornod aimag

Man in dress of Uzemchin ethnic group in Mongolia
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Ms. Batjargal J, Uzemchin folk song singer, Bayantumen soum, Dornod aimag

Mr. Adya D, Barga folk song singer, Khulanbuir soum, Dornod aimag

Mr. Baatartsogt J, Khamnigan song singer, Bayan-Uul soum, Dornod aimag
Mr. Basgaadai. R, Buriad song singer, Bayandun soum, Dornod aimag

Mr. Parshin. L, cork house-ware maker with his family, Dashbalbar soum, Dornod aimag
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Photos of the field research in the aimags of Bulgan and Uvurkhanga

Mr. Tsogbat. O, Morin-khuur practitioner, Guchin-Us soum, Uvurkhangai aimag

Mr. Dorjsuren.Orig, Mongol boots maker, Uvurkhangai aimag

Mr. Purevdorj. D, Mongol boots maker, Khairkhan-Dulaan soum, Uvurkhangai aimag
Mr. Dagvadorj, D, artisan of woodcraft, Uyanga soum, Uvurkhangai aimag

Artworks made by Mr. Dagvadorj
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Mr. Uuganbayar Batbayar, long song singer

Mr. Lkhagvajargal Batjargal, horse-head fiddler

Ms. Munkhtuya Sukhbaatar, long song singer

Ms. Narantuya Sukhbaatar, long song singer
Annex 1

Man in a typical Mongolian deel

Ms. Donid Likhshid, Mongolian boots maker

Mr. Chuluunbaatar Tserendorj, eulogist

Ms. Chimeddagva Dashjamtsai, eulogist
Photos of the field research in the aimag of Khuvsgul

In the hut of Tsaatan reindeer-herder family

The field research team with the local Tsaatan people

Tsaatan people’s traditional dwelling, the Urts hut
Annex 1

Research team visiting the local families near the Khuvsgul Lake

Introduction on the importance of the ICH and its safeguarding measures
Photos of the field research in the aimags of Arkhangai, Selenge and Orkhon

Mr. Chagnaadorj. B., saddle maker from Arkhangai aimag

Preparation of timbre for the craftsmanship
Chagnaadorj’s son, Turtulga inherited his father’s skill and knowledge on making saddle together with his brothers Garmaa and Ochirvaani.
Photos of the field research in the aimags of Tuv(Central aimag), Dundgovi, Dornogovi and Govisumber

Mr. Radnaabazar. B, long song singer

Ms. Byamba. D, long song singer
Ms. Sunjidmaa. D, folk song singer

Mr. Damdinsuren. Z, long song singer well-known as ‘the Iderjinchin’

Ms. Chimed.T, long song singer
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Ms. Dashzeveg, folk song singer with her apprentices

Mr. Orgodol. S, long song singer and horse-head fiddler

Mr. Sandag. N, long song singer

Mr. Tsesen, long song singer
Annex 1

Mr. Sodnomrenchin, L, horse head fiddler

Mr. Bandi, Z, long song singer

Mr. Munkhbadrakh, L, practitioner of ankle-bone shooting

Mr. Chuluunbaatar, Z, eulogist
A team of the Mongolian Cultural Studies Association consists of Dorjdagva. T, Erdenechimeg. T and Batgerel. D conducted a field trip from May 29 to June 5, 2009 in the soums of Sainshand and Zamyn-Uud, Dornogovi aimag. During this trip, the researchers met around 100 people in the localities and made meetings, introductions and lectures on the issues of intangible cultural heritage, including its importance, safeguarding measures, efforts and activities proposed and taken by the governmental and non-governmental bodies.

Ms. Erdenechimeg, the team member,
Mr. Murun, a local person in Dornogovi aimag,
after the introduction interview on the ICH

Ms. Erdenechimeg, the team member,
Ms. Tsetsenkhuu, a local person in Zamyn-Uud,
Dornogovi aimag, after the introduction interview on the ICH

The team leader Mr. Dorjdagva made a lecture on the issues of intangible cultural heritage to the youth in Dornogovi aimag

The team leader Mr. Dorjdagva. T, in the train to Dornogovi aimag
I. Background

UNESCO established and adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage on 17 October 2003, which is the latest international legal instrument related to intangible heritage this far.

Since its ratification of the Convention in 2005, Mongolia has been taking various large-scaled measures and activities for the safeguarding, researching, promoting and inheriting of the intangible cultural heritage in national and local levels. One of such efforts is the Mongolian and Korean joint project for implementing the UNESCO programme entitled ‘Living Human Treasures’ System in Mongolia.

UNESCO programme ‘Living Human Treasures’ System has been implemented in many countries across the world under various titles and names. Living Human Treasures are persons who possess to a high degree the knowledge and skills required for performing or re-creating specific elements of the intangible cultural heritage. The Living Human Treasures programme aims at granting official recognition to talented tradition bearers and practitioners, thus contributing to the transmission of their knowledge and skills to the younger generations. States select such persons on the basis of their accomplishments and of their willingness to convey their knowledge and skills to others. The selection is also based on the value of the traditions and expressions concerned as a testimony of the human creative genius, their roots in cultural and social traditions, and their representative character for a given community, as well as their risk of disappearance.

II. Objectives of the Symposium

Since 2008, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO has been implementing a project to introduce UNESCO programme ‘Living Human Treasures’ System in Mongolia with the cooperation of relevant stakeholders through the support of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific and the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, in order to establish a safeguarding system for the intangible cultural heritage in Mongolia.
The Symposium on the issues of safeguarding and promoting of the intangible cultural heritage (hereinafter ‘the Symposium’) organized as a part of the joint project aims to introduce the activities within the framework of the project and raise the awareness of general public, researchers and specialists and the decision makers on the international legal instruments related to intangible cultural heritage, significance and value of the intangible cultural heritage, current situation thereof, and the steps and measures need to be taken for the overall safeguarding, promoting, maintenance and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage. In addition, main objectives include, to learn the experience and know-how in detail from the Korean party on their diverse activities for protecting and promoting the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers, as well as to share ideas and opinions on the given topics for better efficiency.

III. Objectives of the Workshop

In regards to the Workshop on the Implementation of UNESCO Program ‘Living Human Treasures System’ in Mongolia (hereinafter ‘the Workshop’), main objectives were to improve the awareness of the heritage bearers on the international legal instruments related to intangible cultural heritage, as well as international and national programs, projects, measures and activities in accordance with the legal instruments for protecting, promoting, encouraging and maintaining the intangible cultural heritage and also encouraging and ensuring the networking among the heritage bearers and relevant organizations. Moreover, raising awareness of the heritage bearers on the value and significance of their social reputation and recognition appropriately, as well as sharing the individual practices and techniques were the main objectives.

IV. Organizers

- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia
- Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
- Centre for Cultural Heritage of Mongolia
- Mongolian Cultural Studies Association
- Foundation for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage
- Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific in Korea
- Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea

V. Participants of the Symposium and Workshop

Representatives from various stakeholders in the field of decision making or involvement in the culture and arts policy, as well as the bearers of the intangible cultural heritage have participated in the Symposium and the Workshop. To list the main attendees:

- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia
- Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
- State Specialized Inspection Agency
- Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific
- Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea
VI. Reports

Symposium Plenary session

The Symposium was high of importance in terms of raising awareness of the key entities and bodies in the field of safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage on the measures and activities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in international and national levels.

Following reports and presentations have been made at the Symposium and followed by the comments, question and answer sessions and effective discussions:

- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Mongolia
- On the ICH safeguarding measures taken by the Government of Mongolia, objectives
- On the introduction to the Mongolia-Korean joint project 'Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia'
- Traditional performing arts and issues of safeguarding and promoting
- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding
- Safeguarding and promoting of Mongolian traditional craftsmanship
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, safeguarding and promoting issues
- Social practices, rituals and festive events and safeguarding issues thereof
- On the legal background for the safeguarding of ICH of Mongolia
- ICH in formal education curricula, and its improvement
- ICH and apprenticeship

Participants at the symposium
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia

Workshop Plenary session

Below-mentioned presentations were made at the Workshop and followed by the comments, question and answer sessions and efficient discussions.

- On the rule and regulations in relation to the safeguarding of ICH of Mongolia
- Institutional Safeguarding of ICH in Korea
- On the criteria for selection of bearers of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- On the issues of registration, documentation and database of ICH
- Utilization and Dissemination of ICH project in Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation
- On the improvement of legal background for the safeguarding of ICH of Mongolia
- On the transmission of Mongol Biyelgee: The Body Dance
- On the transmission of Mongol Well-wishing praises and eulogies
- On the transmission of Mongol Tuuli: Mongolian epic
- Introduction to some extracts and findings of the field researches on the ICH in rural areas of Mongolia

During the workshop, the issues and challenges faced to the heritage bearers on the heritage transmission activities were discussed and digested among the participants, which was an effective experience-sharing activity. Consequently, it facilitated the mutual understanding between the practitioners and bearers of both common and diverse ICHs, as well as enhanced the cooperative sense between the relevant NGOs and governmental bodies on the safeguarding of ICH hand in hand with the concerned community, groups and individuals.

It was also suggested that the heritage bearers are to serve as messengers to their own respective communities to disseminate and distribute all the information gained and digested from the Symposium and Workshop, in order to contribute raising nation-wide awareness on the intangible cultural heritage and related issues thereof.

VII. Discussion outcomes

It was suggested that the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage requires broad involvement from both the governmental power and public power and orchestrated efforts engaging diverse stakeholders would improve the efficiency of the measures and activities taken for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.
As a result of the Symposium and the Workshop, the Draft Recommendation addressed to the governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society, and youth as well as to the bearers of the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia has been developed.

VIII. Conclusion

Both the Symposium and Workshop have been held with great success to facilitate the further activities. With the help of the distribution of various means and materials, such as the manual for the heritage bearers and other relevant people entitled ‘Compilation of the documents concerning the intangible cultural heritage’, 'National representative list of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia’ and 'National list of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding of Mongolia’, as well as the aforementioned presentation handouts and other working documents, participants gained great information on the given subjects. Handing out the above mentioned documents to the heritage bearers and practitioners, and collecting their comments on them were of great significance in the further formulation of the legislative foundation for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, particularly for promoting and supporting the bearers and practitioners with variety of measures for the effective transmission of the heritage to the next generations.

All these activities are the fruits cultivated from the previous meetings, and other activities organized within the framework of the joint project and thus facilitated to enhance and ensure the cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean experts and specialists and enrich its ways and means.

ICH bearers, practitioners and foreign researchers

It was emphasized that the great expertise from the Korean part was essential for the effectiveness and productivity of the overall project implementation. In addition, it was also important for deepening the mutual understanding between the local heritage bearers and the decision makers and other relevant entities in the field of intangible cultural heritage.

At the end of the Workshop, a small-sized live show by the heritage bearers organized to demonstrate their outstanding and genuine ability and skills to all the participants, which encouraged their self-confidence; promoted sharing their opinions, skills and talents; as well as strengthened the networking among people.

Moreover, the Symposium and Workshop supported the cooperation among the foreign and domestic researchers, heritage bearers, canters of expertise, research institutes and local entities for further encouragement and activeness.
Annex 3

Recommendation for safeguarding and promoting the ICH

Recommendation from the Symposium on the issues of safeguarding and promoting of the ICH

Referring to existing international instruments adopted by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emphasizing the significance of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, which ensures the sustainable development of the nations and countries in particular to the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003, and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of the Cultural Expressions of 2005,

Realizing that the intangible cultural heritage of the Mongolians is the vital component of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity,

Emphasizing the importance of the traditional culture of the Mongolians as it ensures the independence and security of Mongolia, provides the origination for the national identity, pride and solidarity, and is an important impetus for the development and progress of the nation,

Taking into account the existing threats to the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, due to the globalization, urbanization and the dramatic social transformation, including the disappearance, deterioration, and devastation of the essential elements of the intangible cultural heritage, and traditional nomadic folklore and customs,

Adopts this Recommendation for safeguarding and promoting the intangible cultural heritage, addresses to the governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society, youth, concerned community and the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia on 07 September, 2009

1. Addressing to the national and local governmental bodies:

Strengthen the implementation of the UNESCO Program ‘Living Human Treasures’ System, being recommended to the State Members by UNESCO. Thereto:

• Take relevant measures for the official recognition and identification, as well as the application of state patronage for the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage, who possess and demonstrate the high degree of the knowledge, technique, skills and talent and hand down to the next generations
• Incorporate the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage to the official system of incentives, responsibilities, rights and duties by providing favorable conditions for their activities, such as demonstrating, enhancing, further developing and transmitting their knowledge and skills
• Identify and determine the ways and means to safeguard the intangible heritage in need of urgent safeguarding, and implement immediately
• Develop the national program on the overall safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, embracing the complex and multilateral issues such as ensuring the visibility and viability of the intangible heritage, identifying, documenting and establishing the registration and information database on the intangible heritage, researching, studying, protecting, as well as divulging and disseminating the intangible heritage, and restoring and reviving the forgotten and/or ignored heritages and etc
• Study and identify the intangible cultural heritage in the respective territories and establish an extensive database, and keep updating constantly
• Promote and support any initiatives, proposals, and creative efforts on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage from governmental and non-governmental organizations, families, organizations and individuals as well as any type of sponsors
• Further improve the legal framework for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage by amending and developing the relevant law acts with the urgent and/or vital issues on the safeguarding of the intangible heritage
• Provide the professional human resource systematically on the studies and management of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage
• Integrate the intangible cultural heritage subjects to the curricula of general educational institutions and extend the form and content of the elective subjects
• Take relevant measures for raising the awareness of general public, particularly the youth on the intangible cultural heritage and the importance of safeguarding thereof
• Take variety of awareness-raising measures on the intangible heritage, traditional folklore, performing arts, traditional craftsmanship, folk wisdom, customs and manner, rites and rituals, traditional techniques in cooperation with the mass media, and propagate and promulgate in local, sub-regional and national levels.
• Develop and implement an incentive system or mechanism to selecting and rewarding the intangible cultural heritage bearers and practitioners, communities, organizations, researchers and experts as well as cultural figures who made noteworthy contribution and demonstrated outstanding success on the activities related to the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, transmission to the next generations, and researches and studies
• Develop the complex studies on intangible cultural heritage at the margin of the branch sciences such as history, ethnology, cultural anthropology, folklore, symbology, shamanism and ancient belief studies, Buddhism studies, traditional customs and manner studies and etc.

2. Addressing to the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage:

• Be aware and esteem that the knowledge, skill and talent possessed by one is not only an individual matter, but also is a great contribution to the cultural heritage of the whole nation and humanity and pay special attention to the authenticity and originality of the heritage on the transmission to the next generations
• Make individual and group efforts and initiatives on the transmission and handing down of the heritage
• Take into consideration the importance of the tradition and innovation on the maintenance and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage
3. Addressing to the relevant non-governmental organizations and research institutes:

- Make contributions to the establishment and further maintenance of the registration, documentation and information database on the intangible cultural heritage, and archive, transmission centers as well as the intangible cultural heritage museum
- Cooperate hand in hand with the governmental organizations, youth and other relevant bodies on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage
- Organize and initiate specific activities and implementations by referring to the state policy on culture of Mongolia on the state patronage for the bearers, practitioners and creators of the cultural legacies.

4. Addressing to the youth:

- Be engaged to the activities on the safeguarding and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage
- Learn and disseminate the intangible cultural heritage keenly
- Understand that the intangible heritage is indispensable for the national identity
- Love and venerate the senior generation bearing intangible cultural heritage
Annex 4

Training module for the transmission of the ICH

According to the stipulations on the ‘Regulations on Identifying and Registering Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’, ‘Rule of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’ approved by the ordinance No.414 of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science on October 02, 2009, the nationwide announcement on the identification and selection of the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage is announced through mass media. Thereupon the prospective individuals, groups and communities submit the application to be identified as the heritage bearer to the Centre for Cultural Heritage.

On the basis of the decision made by the National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers, the holder of the certificate ‘Bearer of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ signed by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science has a duty to transmit the outstanding skill and knowledge of him/her to the ‘learner’ or the apprentice/student.

As it is obvious that the most effective way to transmit the intangible heritage is the training, despite the difference and diversity of the specifications, features and characteristics of the given heritage, teaching method and way of the heritage bearers, age, sex, talent and capacity of the learner and the condition and environment of the training, the following forms of trainings for the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage have been identified through the studies and research on the intangible cultural heritage and safeguarding thereof:

Apprenticeship training
Apprenticeship training is the training that hands down the intangible heritage within and together with the environment and living condition in which the heritage exists. In other words, the master transmits the heritage to the selected close learners who has family or neighborhood ties, by showing her/his abilities with the incorporation of the heritage condition. Identifying and emphasizing this type of training is based on the idea that the family is a fundamental circumstance of the human nurture and development. Some scholars and researchers suggest 2 types of apprenticeship training: a) family based training and b) learner based training, and prefer the family based training as it is deemed to be more effective due to natural way of encouraging and inspiring the learner in the family so as to build sincerity and love to the authenticity of the heritage to preserve the original characteristics.

Classroom training or the training based on the formal education
This type of training can be vary inside, and can use diverse sources, such as the general, higher and electoral educational system, organizations, cultural centers and other institutions. Classroom training should be used broadly and effectively, as it is
incorporated with the formal education and provides number of advantages on the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage.

**Mobile training**

This type of training can be used especially in the rural areas, based on the features of the locality and according to the previously planned curriculum and/or schedule.

No matter which way of the training is used, the basic knowledge of the heritage, such as the special features of the heritage, relevant traditions, historical facts and resources, and appropriate circumstance thereof have to be obtained to the learner in the beginning level of the training.

The local governing body, municipals and governors arrange decisive actions to conduct training in the premises of the local cultural centers. In accordance with the relevant ordinance by the Minister of the Education, Culture and Science on the intangible heritage and its bearers, the heritage bearer and practitioner has specific rights and duties. According to the contract established between the heritage bearer and Center for Cultural Heritage, the bearer elaborates and implements the heritage transmission plan, after having the plan adopted by the local governor.

The intangible heritage bearer cooperates with the Centre for Cultural Heritage on the contract basis and the terms of conditions, referring to the timeframe, quantity, quality and capability of the expected result and outcome and other conditions are stipulated in detail on the contract.

Trainings for the 5 domains of the intangible cultural heritage according to the Article.2 on the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage are to be diverse, depending on the each cases and features.

1. Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage. Training for the intangible heritage elements embraced by this domain requires relatively small space and can be conducted in the ger(traditional tent-like mobile dwelling of the Mongolians) or small room and hall.

2. Performing arts. On the contrary, training for the performing arts requires larger space and special costumes and instruments as well.

3. Social practices, rituals and festive events. These kinds of intangible heritage elements can be learnt in the given conditions, among the public and on-site experiences. Moreover, the organizing and holding of labor and household-related events, social practices and customs can be important tools for the practicing sessions of the transmission.

4. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe. The traditions of this domain can be handed down through the on-site and hands-on experiences based on the interaction between human and nature, as well as references to the ancient notes, manuscripts, books, and to the stories, old sayings and folklore.

5. Traditional craftsmanship. The master-to-apprentice training is likely to be the most appropriate and favorable training for transmitting the heritage of this domain. Depending on the variety of features and highlights of the certain heritage, the training condition should be considered in detailed ways so as to ensure the effective transmission. For example, the venue for the transmission activity should be prepared upon careful planning, because the transmission activity can require diverse requisites, due to its possible provision of waste, noise, odor, temperature change, dust and so on.
National Lists of the ICH of Mongolia

National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia
National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding of Mongolia

Minister ordinance No. 293
Minister of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia, July 08 2009

National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia

I. Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage

1. Mongolian language
2. Mongolian fairy tales
3. Legends and myths
4. Mongolian well-wishing laudation
5. Mongolian praises
6. Mongolian riddles
7. Mongolian rebus
8. Mongolian proverbs
9. Mongolian invocation and quackery
10. Mongolian epic
11. 'The threes of the universe'-Mongolian folk oral game
12. Sacramental phrases
13. Mongolian anecdotes
14. Mongolian folk well-wishing phrases with milk sprinkling and smearing

II. Performing arts

1. Mongolian lullaby
2. Mongolian folk long song
3. Mongolian folk short song
4. Mongolian traditional Morin khuur- the horse-head fiddle art
5. Mongolian traditional Khuumei- the throat singing art
6. Giingoo-the whoop of jockeys
7. Traditional art of whistling
8. Dembee-the melody of singing game
9. Mongolian contortionism
10. Mongolian traditional Tsam –the mask dance
III. Social practices, rituals and festive events

1. Rite for washing the newborn baby
2. Rite of first haircut for the kid
3. Custom for greeting the bride
4. Traditional wedding ceremony
5. Custom of setting up a new ger – the traditional dwelling
6. Funeral custom
7. Custom for animal castration
8. Guunii urs gargah yoson: Custom for starting spring in the nomadic husbandry
9. Guu barikh yos- Custom for the start of making the fermented mare’s milk
10. Unaga tavikh- Custom for the ending of making the fermented mare's milk
11. Custom for branding horses
12. Livestock marking custom
13. Custom for the making of airag- the fermented mare’s milk
14. Ankle bone games
15. Lunar New Year Festival
16. Mongolian festivals and rituals
17. Eagle festival
18. Worshipping rites of sacred sites
19. Mongolian shamanism rituals

IV. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe

1. Mongolian folk medicine diversity
2. Mongolian folk veterinary diversity
3. Mongolian traditional astronomy and horoscope
4. Traditional knowledge of predicting weather and nature
5. Traditional puzzle game types
6. Traditional wisdom and manner to protect environment
7. Folk pedagogic manner and wisdom
8. Traditional technique of making dairy products
9. Traditional technique of fermenting milk and milk products
10. Traditional technique of making felt
11. Traditional technique of making leathery

V. Traditional craftsmanship

1. Mongolian traditional patterns
2. Traditional technique of making Mongol ger-the traditional dwelling
3. Traditional felt art
4. Traditional leathery art
5. Mongolian costume making art
6. Mongolian boots making art
7. Zodog shuudag- the Mongolian wrestling costume making art
8. Traditional technique of making bow and arrow
9. Traditional technique of making silver bowl
10. Traditional technique of making Mongol saddle
11. Mongolian traditional engraving art
12. Traditional embroidery and stitching art
13. Traditional weaving and knitting art
14. Mongol painting art
15. Traditional appliqué art
16. Traditional sculpture and Mache arts
17. Traditional technique of making national instruments
National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding of Mongolia

1. Mongol epic
2. Traditional art of Mongol tsuur instrument
3. Coaxing song and manner for uniting the mother and offspring animals
4. Mongol bii biiyelgee: Traditional dance art
5. Steel engraving art
6. Traditional book making art
7. Traditional wedding and feast rites and customs of Mongolian various ethnic groups (Borjigin feast, Bayad, Durvud, Zakhchin, Kazakh, Uriankhai and Buriad wedding)
8. Traditional repertoire of folk music, playing manner (playing manners of khuur, ekil, toovshuur melody, qui of dombor, flute and trumpet manner)
Establishing a Safeguarding System for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia
Монгол улсын биет бус соёлын тувин
Төлевлүүн ундысний бүртгэл

I. Эх хэл болон аман уламжлал, илэрхийллүүд
1. Монгол хэл
2. Монгол улгар
3. Домог яриа
4. Ерөөл
5. Мянгалаал
6. Оногого
7. Таввар
8. Зуурцээн уг
9. Дом шямшлаг
10. Туулын
11. Ерөөлүүн гурав
12. Балгам дэгдэрлүүн уг
13. Шиг яриа
14. Цаалгын мянгалаал уг

II. Ардын язгуурын урлал
1. Бүхэн дуу
2. Монголын урьдчлал дуу
3. Ардын баяр дуу
4. Морин хөөр хөгжим уламжлалт урлал
5. Монгол хөөрхөн уламжлалт урлал
6. Хурдан морин хөөрхөн гүйцэтгэсэн
7. Уламжлалт зохион бүтээгдлүүр урлал
8. Дэмбэлэх яр дуу
9. Монгол уран нугаралт
10. Цэнхэн уламжлалт бүтээгдлүүр

III. Ундысний уламжлалтан үйл, Ёслол, баяр наадам
1. Хүүгийн угаалга хийх үйл үйл
2. Хүүгийн даях үргэлжлүүг үйл үйл
3. Бар буулгаан үйл үйл
4. Хүрэлцээн үйл үйл
5. Шинэ гар барих үйл үйл
6. Талбайгаар түүхэн үйл үйл
7. Мал хөнгөлөх үйл үйл

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8. Гүүний үүс гарах зан үйл
9. Гүү барих зан үйл
10. Унага тавих зан үйл
11. Адуу тамгалапа зан үйл
12. Мал сотолох зан үйл
13. Айргэ инээ зан үйл
14. Шагай тоглох нуцдам
15. Цагаан сарны шинийн нэгний баар
16. Монгол баар нуцдам
17. Бургдэдийн баар
18. Так-лгат газар нутгийг таарих зан үйл
19. Монгол биеийн зан үйл

IV. Байгалийн болон өвөрөнчийн тухай мэдлэг, захиал, үлмжлалт арға технологи

1. Ардын үлмжлалт анагаах ухааны төлөөдүү
2. Ардын үлмжлалт малын зөвлөгөг гарах анагаах төлөөдүү
3. Үлмжлалт цаг тоогоол, зүрхийн ухаан
4. Байгаль, цаг агаар ханжихийн үлмжлалт мэдлэг
5. Оны нооцнооны үлмжлалт төлөөдүү
6. Байгаль хамгаалах үлмжлалт арға, мэдлэг
7. Ардын сүрөгнө хүмүүгүүлэх ухааны арға, мэдлэг
8. Цагаан өдөр талгах үлмжлалт арға
9. Айргэ сүрөг, цагаан өдөр исээл арға
10. Зохион бүрэн хамгаалах үлмжлалт арға
11. Арсы эср болбосруулахын үлмжлалт арға

V. Ардын үлмжлалт гар уралд

1. Монголын үлмжлалт хэв үлгээ
2. Монгол өр хийх үлмжлал
3. Үлмжлалт эсгий уралд
4. Үлмжлалт арсы, ширэн уралд
5. Монгол хувцасны уралд
6. Монгол түүхийн уралд
7. Бекийн зодог шүүдэг хийх уралд
8. Нум сүр хийх үлмжлалт уралд
9. Мөнгөн аяга хийх уралд
10. Монгол зөөл хийх уралд
11. Монгол сийлбэр зүүн уламжлалт уралд
12. Үлмжлалт уран хагтамал, сөлдөн уралд
13. Үлмжлалт нээх, сурагч уралд
14. Монгол зүүн уралд
15. Зээгт намил гэрэл үлмжлалт уралд
16. Баримал, шүүмэл үлмжлалт уралд
17. Ундсэн хөгжүүний замгийн үлмжлалт уралд
1. Монгол тууль
2. Монгол цuur хэлжийн уламжлалт урлаг
3. Төл авахуулах ая дуудлага, зан үйл
4. Монгол бий бидэлээ, уламжлалт бүржийн урлаг
5. Ган сийлбэррийн урлаг
6. Ном буртаж уламжлалт урлаг
7. Монголын олон ястны хүрэм, найрны уламжлалт зан үйл (Боржимн нейр, Балд, Дорнод, Захchin, Казах, Урванхай, Буриад хүрэм)
8. Ардын хэлжийн уламжлалт үрэн сан, хэлжид арга барили (хуур, экилийн татлага, товшуурлын ава, домборын өөр, лимбэ, бишлүүрийн битүү амьсгал*)

* Амьсгалын эрхийн дотор орноо орчимд нэгжийг уламжллууцээ хөөр хөгжүүлэгч барих
Rules and Regulations

Rules of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers

Regulations on identifying and registering intangible cultural heritage and its bearers

Minister ordinance No. 414
Minister of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia, October 02 2009

Rules of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers

I. Overview

1. National Council for Determining intangible cultural heritage bearers (hereafter ‘National Council’) shall be an advisory body to provide advice and consultations to Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and its Minister, in regards to issues regulating relations associated with determining, registering, documenting, safeguarding, maintaining, transmitting, developing and promoting State support to genuine forms of intangible cultural heritage (hereafter as ‘Intangible cultural heritage’) and their bearers in Mongolia, in compliance with concepts of UNESCO ‘Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ adopted in 2003.

2. National Council shall comply the Constitution of Mongolia, State Policy on Culture, Law on Culture, Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, other relevant laws and relations, international and bilateral treaties and agreements, and this Rule within its functions and activities.

3. National Council membership shall mainly consist of representatives from professional non-governmental organizations, scholars and researchers operating within culture theories, history, management and marketing affairs, as well as within areas of intangible cultural heritage forms, such as oral traditions expressed in the Mongolian language, traditional performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship and techniques. Members shall be selected and appointed every five years.

II. Organizational structure of National Council

1. National Council shall be an advisory body comprised of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, secretary and 20-22 members.

2. Six expertise teams shall operate under National Council as below:
   • Expert team on Culture theory, history, management and marketing affairs;
   • Expert team on Oral traditions expressed in the Mongolian language;
• Expert team on Performing arts;
• Expert team on Social practices, rituals and festive events;
• Expert team on Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
• Expert team on Traditional craftsmanship and techniques.

Each expert team shall consist of 4-7 members and the Team Leader shall be elected through open voting during a National Council meeting. The National Council Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary and members may hold membership in no more than three expert teams each.

3. A local Sub-Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers (hereafter Sub-Council) shall be set up by the order of the provincial and capital Governor and operating in Ulaanbaatar city and all provinces. The membership components and procedural rule of each Sub-Council shall be approved by Chairperson of the National Council.

4. Main activities of National Council shall be National Council meetings; its regular meeting shall be held within the first half of June annually, and emergency meetings may be called for or convened by Chairperson’s competence, or by Deputy chairperson based on Chairperson’s approval in case of his absence.

5. The secretary of National Council shall deliver the meeting agenda, related materials and announcement stating meeting premise location, date and time, to all members seven days prior to the meeting date.

6. Meeting minutes shall be produced after each meeting and the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and the Secretary shall sign the approved minutes.

III. Functions of the National Council

1. National Council shall discuss and revise the issues in regards to the identification and registration of the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers submitted by the Centre for Cultural Heritage and submit the discussion outcome, including the draft decision, introduction, comments and other materials to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

2. National Council shall submit the annual operational report to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Culture and Arts Committee, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and other central and local relevant organizations within January annually.

3. National Council shall deal with the issues related to the cancellation of the heritage bearer’s certificate, transmission of the certificate to the heritage learner, and cancellation of the right of heritage bearer and submit the relevant comments to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

IV. Rights of National Council members

1. National Council members shall exercise rights to participate its meeting with voting rights, express own requests and viewpoints freely, and submit proposals over issues, concerning intangible cultural heritage and its bearers, to the National Council.

2. National Council members – within their expert team membership status – shall have rights to monitor compliance of contract agreements established
between heritage bearers and Culture and Arts Committee, review performance reports and inquire necessary information from them, if necessary.

3. National Council members shall have rights to make queries from Culture and Arts Committee, Cultural Heritage Center, and relevant local institutions, in order verify information related to revoking, terminating and transferring heritage bearers’ certificates.

4. National Council Chairperson, Deputy chairperson, secretary and members shall be issued member’s ID card signed by Minister of Education, Culture and Science so that they shall present their Member’s ID card to encounter with relevant agencies and individuals within their membership status.

5. National Council members shall be able to submit and reflect proposals on work conditions, excessive duties and tasks, business trip costs, remuneration and incentives, as well as on strengthening work performance efficiencies or other comments to be reflected to the minutes of National Council meetings.

6. The chairperson, deputy chairperson, secretary and members of the National Council may submit personal requests to resign from their positions based on own wills, and to terminate and change membership status to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science in writing.

V. Obligations and responsibilities of National Council members

1. National Council members shall be responsible for participating its routine meetings regularly and actively, reviewing all applications submitted from prospective heritage bearers, and viewing prospective heritage bearers’ talents and skills in person.

2. National Council members shall be responsible for following duties, such as develop relevant policy proposals over intangible cultural heritage related issues; create adequate legal frameworks; conduct research; develop database registration; communicate with and provide support to heritage bearers; make efforts in transmitting intangible cultural heritage to young generations; organize public awareness activities and introduce heritage to general public; organize contest events; participate in activities aimed to expand heritage bearers’ fame and reputations among general public; particularly, assure urgent protection of intangible cultural heritage types in danger of disappearing; develop intangible cultural heritage elements in line with modern science and technology achievements and ongoing development needs; register certain heritage types in UNESCO List of intangible cultural heritage; and make initiatives in promoting Mongolia’s fame and reputations as high as possible.
Regulations on identifying and registering intangible cultural heritage and its bearers

I. Objective

The purpose of this Procedure is to regulate relations associated with the State support on identifying, registering, safeguarding, transmitting and developing intangible cultural heritage and its bearers in Mongolia in compliance with concepts and principles stipulated in the Constitution of Mongolia, the State policy on culture, Law on Culture, Law on Preserving cultural heritage, other Mongolian legislations and international treaties and agreements endorsed and ratified by Mongolia.

II. Interpretations

1. Intangible cultural heritage refers to the following aspects and features based on concepts stated in 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, including:
   - Intangible cultural heritage expressed in Mongolian language:
     Fairy tales, epics, well-wishing songs, praise songs, idioms, poems about traditional customs, well-wishing expressions, tongue twisters and other features of oral traditions and oral literature genres
   - Traditional performing arts:
     Folklore songs and dances, including long and short songs, huumei (throat-singing), whistle songs, morin khuur (horse headed fiddle), flute, aman khuur (mouth harp), bil byelgee (dance of the body) and tsam (mask dance)
   - Social customs, ceremonies and festivities:
     Traditional customs, ceremonial events, celebrations and festivities
   - Knowledge and customs associated with nature and wild life:
     Multiple features knowledge and skills associated with observing the Earth, watercourse, sky and weather patterns, and approaching the nature and the Earth, as well as traditional heritage elements related to sacred places, nature conservation customs and customary restrictions
   - Traditional craftsmanship heritage:
     Traditional craftsmanship techniques and skills of Mongolian metal-smith, carpentry, wooden artifacts, sewing, embroidery, felt quilting, leather crafting, and livestock production techniques

2. Intangible cultural heritage bearer (hereafter as ‘Heritage bearer’) refers to individuals certified with a Certificate issued by Minister for Education, Culture and Science based on evaluation by and approval from the National council for identifying intangible cultural heritage and its bearers; and

3. Intangible cultural heritage learner (hereafter a 'Heritage learner') refers to individuals who are formally registered and currently being taught relevant knowledge by Heritage bearers, and so have not received a certificate of ‘Intangible cultural heritage bearer’ yet.
III. Identifying and registering the prototype of the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers

1. National Council for Identifying and Registering Intangible Cultural Heritage (hereinafter referred to as National Council) is the official body in charge of the identification of the intangible cultural heritage and its bearers of Mongolia. The establishment and its procedural rule of the National Council shall be approved by Decree of Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

2. Centre for Cultural Heritage, affiliated to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science shall elaborate the draft of ‘The List of Local Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’ in cooperation with the relevant governmental organizations as well as the professional NGOs.

3. The Center for Cultural Heritage shall issue and distribute annual public announcement together with the comprehensive and detailed information on the applications for the prospective heritage bearers through media in order to identify and select prospective heritage bearers on November annually.

4. Applicants (both individuals and groups) for official registration as ‘Heritage bearer’ shall submit their application to the Center for Cultural Heritage in the first quarter annually. Application shall be open to public.

5. Centre for Cultural Heritage shall carefully review the applications and conduct in-situ inspection if necessary.

6. Based on the applications from the prospective heritage bearers and the draft of ‘The List of Local Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers’, Centre for Cultural Heritage shall draft the ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia’ and the ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers in Mongolia’ and submit to the National Council together with the relevant documents, comments and materials within the second quarter annually. The ICH and bearer that are not included in the ‘The List of Local Intangible Cultural Heritage and its bearers’ shall not be included into ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia’ and the ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers in Mongolia’.

7. National Council shall review the drafts of aforementioned lists and submit the discussion outcome on the lists along with the comments and conclusions to the Minister of Culture, Education and Science before August 10 annually.

8. ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Mongolia’ and the ‘List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearers in Mongolia’ shall come into effect through the approval of the Minister of Culture, Education and Science.

9. Approvals of intangible cultural heritage shall be informed to the relevant organizations and announced through the mass media. The certificate for the heritage bearers shall be handed to approved heritage bearers on the ‘Culture and Arts Practitioners’ Day of Mongolia’ (Second Sunday of September every year).

10. The Center of Intangible Cultural Heritage will keep documentation materials (such as ordinary and digital photographs, VCD, DVD, CD, audio tape, illustrations and other physical items) enclosed to application for registration as a Heritage bearer, as well as recorded tapes, photographs and other documentation materials produced during selection processes of the National Council.
IV. Rights of cultural heritage bearers

1. A heritage bearer (individuals and groups) shall hold full rights to demonstrate, advertise, perform intangible heritage and related skills with his/her ownership, exhibit and display at museums, establish non-governmental organizations, conduct trainings within relevant legal frameworks and make request on transferring his/her Heritage bearer’s ownership rights.

2. A heritage bearer shall submit a request for running activities associated with heritage owned, to the National Council, MECS and the responsible Minister through the Culture and Arts Committee.

3. A heritage bearer shall exercise rights to express own opinions, cooperate and file complaints over materials associated with his/her certified intangible cultural heritage that were broadcast on television and radio, printed on newspapers and magazines, displayed through concerts and exhibitions, published in advertisements and research articles, or copied and distributed publicly.

4. A heritage bearer shall have rights to select heritage learners and offer them own policy, approaches and activities associated with transmitting own outstanding skills and talents.

V. Responsibilities of cultural heritage bearers

1. A heritage bearer shall make agreement with the Centre for Cultural Heritage in valid for 2-3 years. The regulation of agreement shall be approved by the chief of the Culture and Arts Committee.

2. A heritage bearer shall be responsible for transmitting own outstanding talents and skills to the next generation, particularly traditional and ethnic intangible cultural heritage endangered to extinct.

3. A heritage bearer shall be active and enterprising for the activities toward the safeguarding of the ICH and take part in the various cultural events in local, national and international levels.

4. A heritage bearer shall consider and seek for ways to develop own intangible cultural heritage and outstanding skills in line with achievements of modern technology and science and with existing needs and demands.

5. A heritage bearer shall ensure the heritage learner’s preparation prior submitting application for registration in the list of intangible cultural heritage bearers

6. A heritage bearer shall submit annual report to the Center for Cultural Heritage within November.

VI. Rights and responsibilities of Heritage learners

1. A heritage learner shall be entitled to choose heritage bearers and present requests on learning heritage bearer’s outstanding talents and skills.

2. A heritage learner shall hold rights to express opinions, request and complaints to the heritage bearer and Centre for Cultural Heritage in regards to training policy, approaches and activities, as well as rights to refuse from trainings.
3. A heritage learner shall demonstrate learned talents and skills in person during the performance reporting to the National Council and the Centre for Cultural Heritage in order to get relevant evaluation approval.

4. A heritage learner shall learn heritage bearer's outstanding talents and skills chosen, and prepare for registration in the List of intangible heritage bearers.

5. Any change and amendment in the application for the selection of the bearer of intangible cultural heritage shall be informed to the Centre for Cultural Heritage.
Монгол улсын
Боловсрол, соёл, нийгэмлэх ухааны
районуудын тушаал

Нэгж учраас Боловсрол, Шинжлэх ухаан, Соёл, Нийгэмлэх ухааны нийгэмлэх ухааны сайдын тушаалын 32 дугаар чуулганы 2003 оны 10 дүгээр сарын 17-ны өдрүү баталсан “Соёлын бие бүс эвийг хамгийлж тухай” журавсон 12, 17 дүгээр зүйл, Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухааны сайд бичсэн ЮНЕСКО-ын Монгол улсын Улсын Комиссийн дагалын баталсан “Биет бүс соёлын эвийг хамгийлж тухай” ЮНЕСКО-ын конвенцияйн хэрэглээлүүлж 2009 оны төлөвлөгөөг тус тус үндэслэг


2. Тушаалын хэрэглээлүүлж үйл ажиллагаандын төлөвлөгөөг 2010 оны дэд зүйл зэр бүр баталан ажиллагааны боловсроо, соёл, шинжлэх ухааны дэд сайд бичсэн биет бүс соёлын эв, түүний тэцвэр тогтоох уламжлалын дагаа Ч.К уднаад давтагласна.

3. Энэ тушаалыг ЮНЕСКО-д хэрэглээлүүлж, хангахдаа сургалтах, шуудан тушаалыг уламлалттай нэмэр, үзмэр оруулах, шинжлэх ухааны өмнөд төрөлдөө Х.Уртасан-тай тус тус дагаалсна.

Э. ОТГОНЫБАЯР

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1. Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд, түүнийг тээгчийг тогтоох үндэсний зөвлөлтөрөм

"Ундэсний зөвлөлтөрөм"

1. Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд, түүнийг тээгчийг тогтоох үндэсний зөвлөлт (цаашлд Ундэсний зөвлөл гэх) нь ЮНЕСКО-ийн Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд хамгаалах тухай 2003 оны 119-р санах зөвлөлт Ундэсний үндэсний зөвлөлгөөс Монгол Улс дахуу Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд нийт дүүрэн өөрөөгүй өөрөөгүй хянамж э хоёу шийдэл (цаашлд соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд гэх), түүнийг тээгчийг тогтоох, бүртгэл, баяртгүйгээр, хадгалах хамгаалах, хорлуулах, хүлээнхийг, төлөөл дэмжих хариучиг далхаар хэлсэнээс асуудлаар соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд археолог Засгийг газрын гишүүн, сайд жилд зөвлөх эрхтэй орон тооны бус байгууллага болно.

2. Ундэсний зөвлөл нь Монгол Улсын Ундэсний хууль, Төрийн баримт төлөөлөг, Соёлэн тухай хууль, Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд хамгаалах тухай хууль, бусад хууль тогтоомж, олон улстай байгуулсан газраа, хамгаалавч болон амжилт хүртэл хуульд ажиллагаандаа үдирдлэг болгоно.

3. Ундэсний зөвлөлөний бүрэлдэхүүнд соёлэн бийт болон, түүх, соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд, маркетинг болон монгол хэнээр ямар нэгэн нийтлэл, соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд, яагаад үргэлж, найгийн нийтлэл болон үргэлж баримт, хамгаалавч болон сурталчилгээ, гишүүн, зээлэр үргэлж, тээгчид болно. Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд археолог Засгийн газрын гишүүн нийтлэл булан утасны өгөлтөрөөр хэрэглээнэ өөрөөгүй үед хамгийн хүчтэй газраа томилон ажиллуулаа.

II. Ундэсний зөвлөлөний бүтэцтэй нэцээн байгуулалт

1. Ундэсний зөвлөл нь дарга, дад дарга, нийтийн бичиглэлийн дарга, 12-23 жишүүнээ байна.

2. Ундэсний зөвлөлөний гишүүд нь дарахаас чиглэлээр шинжээчийн 6 багт ажиллагаа. Унд

1. Соёлэн бий, түүх, соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд, маркетингийн;

2. Монгол хэнээр ямар нэгэн нийтлэл, соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд;

3. Яагаад үргэлж, нийтлэл болон үргэлж баримт;

4. Уламжлалт өгөлтөрөөр, баримт, нийтлэл баримт;

5. Соёлэн бийт бус бөгөөд нийтлэл болон тээгчийн тогтоомж, үргэлж, зээлэр

6. Ардчын гар үржүүлэлт, уламжлалт өгөлтөрөөр, өөрөөгүй, технологийн;
Шинжээчийн баг тус бүр 4-7 хүний бурагдахууңгээ ажиллах бөгөөд багийн ахлажийг Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн хуурайдаанас илэрсэн сонсоно. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн дарга, дад дарга, чарийг бичгийн дарга, гишүүн нь 3-ас сүлүүгүй шинжээчийн бэгт орж ажиллаж болно. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн бурагдахууңд Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн шинжээчийн ямар багийн төсөөлөө мөн боловч нь гэрчилгээг нөлөөгүйгөн болно.

3. Аймаг, нийслэлд Сойлын бичтэй бус, өвчний тэрээр тогтоох салбар зөвлөлтийг тухайн аймаг, нийслэлдээг заасан даргаын захирагчийг байгуулаг ажиллана. Салбар зөвлөлтийн улстаралсын дүрмийг Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн дарга батлана.

4. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн үйл ажиллагааны ундсэн халбар нь түүний хурав байна. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн зөвлөг хүрлэг жил бүрийн 8 дугаар сарын 15-ны атдий дотор дарга, түүний зэргэд дад дарга заарган хуравдлж байна. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн дарга зөвлөгчидөө ажилтун бүрхлж зарлан хуравдлж байна. Зөвлөлтийн гишүүдийн өрсө 70-ас дугаар хүний бүрх зохицуулах хууныг хүнчээнд төсөөлдөө. Хуравд сөрөөсөг гишүүдийн 60-ас дугаар хүний саналбар хуралын шийдвэр, дугчилт хүчтэй болно.

5. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн чарийг бичгийн дарга нь халбалахх хэсэгтэй холбогтой бичгийг баримтыг батлана, хурав хэлэхээс 7 хоногийн эмне Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн бурагдахууңд тархана.

6. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн хуравас хурагдааны тэмдэглэл гарах бөгөөд тэмдэглэн хуравдлаж байгаа орчны баг багийг хуравдлаж байна.

III. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн үйл ажиллагаа

1. Ундэсний зөвлөл нь Соёлын чөвийг төвесөөгөн мэдээллийн соёл, бичтэй бүгс бүгс, түүний тэрээр тогтох, бүртгэг зохицуулах хуравдлаж хуравдаг хүн бол бүрийн 8 дугаарт зөвлөгч дарга нь 15-ны анхан санал, дугчилт улстаралсын зөвлөгч зохицуулах гэрчилгээг гүйцэтгэхийг зөвлөх, санаат рүүгээ ажиллаж байна.

2. Ундэсний зөвлөл зөвлөгч хүн нь ажиллагаахаа тайлан, санаат дүнгэлээч соёлын асуудал зохицуулах хуравдлагыг, Соёл, улс, холбогдоо ЮНЕСКО-ийн чулуунд Ундэсний Комисс, Соёлын чөвийг төөс болон төөс, орчин дээдийн холбогдоо байгуулагатай хүн бол бүрийн 1 дугаар санал, дугчилт улстаралсын зөвлөл зохицуулах гэрчилгээг зөвлөхийг батлана.

3. Об зөвлөгчийг зөвлөгч хуравд, соёлын саналчид чицийг шилжүүлэж, багламжийг хүчтэй болгох түүний асурдлыг судлан үзэж, санаат дүнгэлээч соёлын асуудал зохицуулах зөвлөгч гэрчилгээг санаат рүүгээ ажиллаж байна.

IV. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн гишүүний эрх

1. Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн хуравд таслах эрхийн асуудлыг, чөвийг гэрчилтэй зөвлөх, уздгий борлуулж төлөвлөгчийг, соёлын бичтэй бүгс бүгс, түүний эрхийн зөвлөхийг зөвлөн холбогдоо асуудлыг Ундэсний зөвлөлтийн хуравд халбалах эрхийг гэрчилгээг үзвэл оруулаан.
2. Гишүүн нь шинжээчийн үүрэгдэх дагвалаар гүйцэтгэх бөгөөд шаардлагатай уед тухайн өг, өг тээвчтэй бичигчнэн танилцаж, санал, дүүргэлээ Үндэсний зөвлөлд оруулна.

3. Өг тээвчтэй Соёлын өвийн төөцэг байгуулаган үржээн биелэлцэн хяналт тавин, үйл ажиллагааны тайлант нь танилцах, зөвлөлдөг ёстой.

4. Өг тээвчтэй шалаж үржээн хамаардаг, түнд санхүүгийн дэмжлэг үзүүлэх, батламжийг нь хүчирхүү болгох, архийг шилжүүлэх, шилжүүлэх асурдлаар байгуулагдах, хүмүүсийн гаргаасан саналыг нийгэмлэн шалаж, Соёл, уралд хэргийн хэргийг, Соёлын өвийн теэ, өрөн нүгээний холбогдох байгууллагаас мэдээллээр авна.

5. Ажлын чанар, үр дүнг дээшүүлэх, зөвлөлдөг бүрэлдэхүүнд дэмжлэг үзүүлэх, уралдагчлалыг олгох талаар санал, хусалт гаргана.

6. Үндэсний зөвлөлийн дарга, дад дарга, нарийн бичигийн дарга, гишүүн нь өөрийн хусалтаар сонголт үүргээсээ татагдаж болов.

У. Үндэсний зөвлөлийн гишүүний үүргэ:

1. Үндэсний зөвлөлийн хүрээнд оролцож, соёлын биет бус өөр бөгөөд түрнийг тээвчтэй тогтохио, хусалт гаргачдад эргэлээ, материалыг сунгах зөөл, тэдний ажил хэрэгч бичиглээ танилуулна.

2. Соёлын биет бус өөрийн талаар оюутны бодлого болохыг сунгуулж, архий гэхээр бүрдүүлэх, сунгуулах хийх, бүртгэл гарах, өг тээвчтэй санхүүгийн дэмжлэг үзүүлэх, өвийг өгүүлэх, сургалт илэрхий, хүчирхээ болгох, өг тээвчтэй үржээн хамаардаг, гүнзгүүрөө маргаан дайрж, устах үйл болон хэрэг ойлгосгойг өвийг хадаглаж хамгаалах, өрөн нүгээний шинжлэх ухааны, технологийн олол, өвөрөөгийг өргүүлэн шаардлагад өгүүлэн хамгаалах, тээвчтэй ЮНЕСКО-ооны соёлын өөр бүртгүүлэн талаар үндээн санахийгагах ажиллагаана.
I. Зорилго


II. Нэр томъёо

а. Сөлжүүн биет бус өгөгдөг ЮНЕСКО-ийн Сөлжүүн биет бус овгий хамгаалагч тухай 2003 оны өөрөөрсөн утга санагдсан дарах цагт, түрэл, зүйлүүл олголон. Унцд:

1. Монгол хэлээр илэрхийлэгдэх сөлжүүн биет бус өгөгдөг.

Эх хэл, түүхээр илэрхийлэдгэг амарт бичиг, үлгэр, домог, түлхүү, зөвлөгөө, магааал, эзэр цэцэн уг, ардын зээл зүйлүүлэн шүтэн, цэцэн мэлдэлчлээ үгс, түрэл хэллэг, ардын амран болон утга зохиолчийн бусад бүтээл өгөг.

2. Язгуур урлаг

Ардын урлэн болов болов даа, хөгжлийн, хөгжмийн, хөгжмийн, хөгжмийн, хөгжмийн хөгжлүүлэн уламжлалт ууралд, бий, биелгээ, өмнө зэрэг уламжлалт бүржүүлэн урлаг нь өгөг.

3. Ардын уламжлалт зан үйл, өлсөл, байр наадам

Уламжлалт зан үйл, эргэ барих, байр өлсөл, байр наадам нь өгөг.

4. Байгалийн болон саг шимэн төрөлөгийн талаарх мэдээллүүлэн, зан шийд, эрдэм ухааны уламжлалт

Гэзэр, үс, тангархийн байдал, саг агаарын шинж болон байгалыг өндөр нутагт байрлын ажил санаасан болон хөгжлүүлэн, өвчтөөгөөр нутгийн ахуй салбарын байгаа түүх нь өгөг, байгалыг хамгаалах уламжлалт, хөрөн шүүлтүүгээ салбарын өгөг.

5. Ардын гар урлал, уламжлалт арга ухааны өгөг
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III. Соёлны биет бус еэ, түүнийг тээ giochi тготоох, бүртгэх

1. Монгол Улс дахь соёлны биет бус гэвээн ыагүүр хэв шинж даавшд Сөйлэний биет бус бээ дээсэн, Соёлны биет бус ба тээгчийг тготох ўйл ахиллагдаг "Сөйлэн биет бус ба түүний тээгчийг тготох Үндсэн зөвлөл" /Даавшд Уддрийн зөвлөл гээ/ ерхэлээр Үндсэн зөвлөлдөө үйлдэх, дүрмийг соёлны биет бус ба тээгчийг амжилтанд ажиллүүлэх, сэлж байна.

2. Соёлны асуудал архэлсэн териийн захиргааны төц байгууллагын өвчлөл, Соёлны төөдөг төөдөг төөдөг нь төө, соёл урддад териийн болон териийн бол эргэлт, хөгжил, хөгжил, Соёлны биет бус ба түүний тээгчийн жагсаалт"-ын төсөлд боловсролгоно.

3. Соёлны төөдөг нь "Тээгчийг тготох /ээ тээгчийг үлээх жагсаалт" бүртгэх/ тухай шалуу, орны тогойн жил бүрийн 11 дүгээр сард хэвлэл мэдээллийн хэрэглээр байгуулагда, өгччих хүрээн.

4. Ээ тээгчийн жагсаалт бүртгэлтийн хугацаа (хувцсын хүн болон хамтлаг) нь ерөнхий жил бүрийн нэгдүгээр улирилд багтана Соёлны төөдөг төөдөг гарган. Ерөнхий нь олон нийтдээ нэгдлээ байна.

5. Соёлны төөдөг нь "Төрөлд багтсан тээгчийг хянан узэв шаардлагатай бол харцгааны үйл ахиллагатай зөвлөл" дээр нь танилцах, танилцлага үйлдэн.

6. Соёлны төөдөг нь "Орөн хэсгээг дагуу Соёлны биет бус ба түүний тээгчийн зөвлөл"-ын төсөл болон эдгээр бүртгэлтийн хугацааны төрөлд багтана "Монгол Улс дахь Соёлны биет бус ба тээгчийг "ээ тээгчийн зөвлөл"-ээр боловсрох соёл анз нь баримт бичиг, хэрэглээгээх, санал, дундгийн хэмжээ жил бүрийн хөрдөөлөг улирлан багтана Үндсэн зөвлөлд хүрээн.

"Орөн хэсгээг дагуу Соёлны биет бус ба түүний тээгчийн зөвлөл"-ын төсөл орноогүй удаа болон "Монгол Улс дахь Соёлны биет бус ба тээгчийг "Монгол Улс дахь Соёлны биет бус ба тээгчийг зөвлөл"-ын төсөл тусгааныг".
7. Үндсэн зөвлөл нь дээрх жагсаалтуудын төслийг хянан үзэж, жил бүрийн 8 дугаар сарын 10-ны ардчилсан хуралдаана хэрэглэдэг, нэгдсэн салал, дүнгэлтээ Сөйлэн асууулгат архивдсан Засгийн газрын гишүүн, сайдын баталгааар хичээл төлөвлөл болно.

8. "Монгол Улс дахь солбон бүтэй бус эвийн жагсаалт". "Монгол Улсын солбон бүтэй бус эвийн жагсаалт"-ын төсөл нь солбон асууулгат архивдсан Засгийн газрын гишүүн, сайдын баталгааар хичээл төлөвлөгөө болно.

9. Жагсаалт батлаагдсан тухай мэдээллийг холбогдох байгууллагаудад хүрүгүүлэх, хөвлөл, мадагэллын хэрэглэээр сурталчлана. Монголын солб, урлагийн ажигтны өдөр жил бүрийн 9 дугаар сарын 2 дахь долоо хоногийн Ням гарах- бөх 6өр тээвэрлэд баталж гардуулна.

10. Сөйлэн нийт нь солбон бүтэй бус эвийн жагсаалтанд бүртгүүлэхээр гаргасан өрөөдөө хасагдана хийгээд Үндсэн зөвлөлд чухал, сонголтоор хүрүгүүлэн холбогдох зэрэглэлдэхүүн (Баримттай кино, DVD, VCD, CD, аудио хурултай, эрдэнийн бөх диктат тэрээр зургүүлэн, тэмдэглээс. бүтэй нөлөө өдөр төйлөс гэх мэт), менү Үндсэн зөвлөлдийг чөөл залгалдай, зэрэг хийж бичээг, тэмдэглэл бөх бусад материалын зохицожын дагуу архивдлана хадгална.

IV. Сөйлэн бүтэй бус эв тээвэрлэлт эрх

1. Өө тээвэрлэх (хувъя хүн, хамтлаг) нь өөрийн зээл болсон солбон бүтэй бус эв, өндөг нийлбэр ардчилсан хувъяны өмч биш, харин өрөөдөө хүн жил зээлээд мэдээллийн үсэг солбон нь гэх үзүүлэлттэй хамт түүнийг илэрхийлэх, сурталчлал, тогтлоо, усулзарч оролцох, үзэгдэл гаргах, музей, клуб, хамтлаг байгуулах, сургалт явуулах зарчилгааны угийг ажиллагаан холбогдох эрх зүйл орчны хэрэгцэнд архивлана, өө тээвэрлэлийн ажил үлдээллэгт;

2. Өө тээвэрлэл нь өөрийн үйл ажиллагааны талаархи санаал, хусалт нь Сөйлэн нийт нь, Сөйл, урлагийн хороо, Үндсэн зөвлөл, солбон асууулгат архивдсан терээр захирагч нь талаар зээл болсон холбогдох байгууллага, архивланаа;

3. Өө тээвэрлэл нь өөрийн зээл болсон солбон бүтэй бус эв, өндөг нийлбэр ардчилсан хувъяны талаар судлагча, сурталчилгааны бүтэл хүрээлэн, хөвлөл, мадагэллын хэрэгцэн, толгой, үсүл зээлээд тогтноо, энэ талаар хийгдээд бүлэг, байгууллага, хувъя хэмустай хамттар ажиллахаа;

4. Өө тээвэрлэл нь ерөнхий суралцахийг нээне сонголт авах, ардчилсан хувъяны зөвлөл талаар гавхраа, ардчилсан суралцах архивлана.

V. Сөйлэн бүтэй бус эв тээвэрлэлт үүргэ

1. Өө тээвэрлэх (хувъя хүн, хамтлаг) нь Сөйлэн нийт өөрийн 2-3 өдөрт нийлбээр тээвэрлэлт байгуулав ажиллаж (тээвэрлэлт байгуулах жэрэмт Сөйл, урлагийн хорооны дагаа батална);

2. Өөрийн зээл болсон солбон бүтэй бус эв, ардчилсан хувъяны 2-3 өдөр тээвэрлэлт байгуулав ажиллаж (тээвэрлэлт байгуулах жэрэмт Сөйл, урлагийн хорооны дагаа батална).
3. Соёлнь бийт бус эвийг хадгалж хамгаалах талвар санавчлалтай ажиллах, орон нутаг, улс, олон улсын чанартай соёлнь арга хэмжээнд оролцож байх;

4. Уламжлал багаасан өндөгөө ахуйн хөдөө төрөлгөө, шаардлага, шинжээч ухаан, технологийн ололд, нийцтэл хэлж буй байх;

5. Эхлэн сургалчлагчийг өөр өөрчлөн шалгаруулаханд оруулбай бэлтгэлээг хангуулах;

6. Ул ажиллагаагаа тайлбарлаж 11 дүгээр сард багтаан Соёлн өөрийн төвд гарган өөр байх.

Y. Эхлэн сургалчлагчийн эрх, үүргэ
1. Эхлэн сургалчлагч нь өөрөө тээвч-багшын сонголт, ахуйн хөдөө төрөлгөө өөрөө зах зээлээс хэлэлцээ түүнд хандах гарах зээлээ.

2. Эхлэн сургалчлагч нь сургалтуудын гурван ажиллагааны холбогдох санал хэлэлцээ өөрөө тээвч-багш болон Соёлн өөрийн төвд гарах, сургамжлаг татгалдаг зээлээ.

3. Эхлэн сургалчлагч нь өөрийн зээлээс хэт ахуйн хөдөө төрөлгөө Соёлн өөрийн төвөө, Улдсэн зөвлөгөөг үзээлж, дүүргэлдүүлж үүргээт.

4. Эхлэн сургалчлагч нь өөрийн сонгосон өөрийн төрөл, зүйлээр үйлдвэрлэх зорилгой гарган сургалцал, өөрөө тээвч-багшын ахуйн хөдөө, өөрөө тээвч-багшын зээлээс хэт ахуйн хөдөө гарах, шалгаруулахад орох бэлтгэлээг хангах, шалгаруулахад орох үүргээ.

5. Өөрөө тээвч-багшын шалгаруултад орохоор гаргасан ерөнхийлд ерөнхийлт орвол тухайн өөр Соёлн өөрийн төвд мадаллаж.
### Annex 7

**Tentative list of the ICH bearers in Mongolia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full name (Last, First)</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Province, county</th>
<th>ICH domain as on the Art. 2 of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH</th>
<th>Holding ICH</th>
<th>ICH element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orig, Dorjsuren</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Khalkh</td>
<td>Uvurkhangai, Zuun Bayan Ulaan</td>
<td>Traditional craftsmanship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Dashnyam, Tserenjandag</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Khalkh</td>
<td>Uvurkhangai, Nariin Teel</td>
<td>Performing arts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long song singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tserenpil, Batbayar</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Khalkh</td>
<td>Uvurkhangai, Nariin Teel, Emeelt Bag</td>
<td>Performing arts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Morin Khuur player</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Luvsanzanda, Sodnomrenchin</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Borjigin</td>
<td>Tuv, Bayanjargalan, Erdene Bag-3</td>
<td>Performing arts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Morin Khuur player, Limbe and Bayan player</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sukhbaatar, Munkhtuya</td>
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<td>female</td>
<td>Khalkh</td>
<td>Uvurkhangai, Guchin Us, Bag-1</td>
<td>Performing arts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long song singer</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Norov, Dorj</td>
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<td>male</td>
<td>Khalkh</td>
<td>Uvurkhangai, Sant</td>
<td>Performing arts</td>
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<td>Long song singer, eulogist</td>
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<td>Ulzii, Dashzeveg</td>
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