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Intangible Cultural Heritage

Representative List

ICH-02 – Form

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY

**Deadline 31 March 2022
for possible inscription in 2023**

*Instructions for completing the nomination form are available at:
<https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms>*

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

A. State(s) Party(ies)

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

Turkmenistan

B. Name of the element

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

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

Not to exceed 200 characters

The art of Akhal-Teke horse breeding and traditions of horses' decoration

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

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

Not to exceed 200 characters

Ahalteke atçylyk sungaty we atlary bezemek däpleri

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

In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1), mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.

Ahalteke atçylyk sungaty, at münmek, şaý-sepleri ýasamak we olar bilen atlary bezemek

C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned

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

At the state level, the breeding and preservation of purebred Akhal-Teke horses are carried out by the State Association of "Turkmen Horses" (contains 1,318 horses), Akhal-Teke Equestrian Complex of the President of Turkmenistan (1,308 horses), Ministries (427 horses), agrarian associations (165 horses), International Association of Akhal-Teke Horse Breeding, International Akhal-Teke Equestrian Complex, Equestrian sports Federation, regional Equestrian complexes, private horse breeders (3639 horses) and private enterprises (67 horses).

Hereditary horse breeders, as Agamuradovs, Tailyevs, Babalyyevs, Hojamyradovs, B.Amanbayew Suvhandurdy Kuljanov, Deryamyrat Saparov, Begli Emreliyev, Annamammet Ashirov, Ezberguly Babalyyev, Recep Bazarov, Amanmyrat Muhammedov contributes to the preservation of the thoroughbred breed of horses.

Actively supports the universal value of the element famous artists - Ada Gutlyev, Ishanguly Ishangulyev, Saragt Babayev, Amandurdy Djumayev, Myrat Sahedov, Nuryagdy Murrikov, Aijemal Charyeva, Salam and Govher Nuriyevs, Guncha Akmuradova, Solmaz Mukhamedova, women jockeys, trainers like Shemshat Esenova, Fagilya Zaripova, Gozel, Haidarova Jennet Seidieva, Liliانا Yusupova.

D. Geographical location and range of the element

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

Not to exceed 150 words

Turkmenistan is homeland of Akhal-Teke horses, therefore, the element is widespread on its territory. Actively practiced in the districts of Baharden, Gokdere, Sarakhs, Akbugdai, Serdar, Balkanabat and Magtymguly, Gurbansoltan eje, Gubadag, Boldumsaz, Koneurgench, Gorogly, Ruhabat, Chardjev, Tagtabazar, Mary and Bayramaly.

The Akhal-Teke takes its name from a Turkmen tribe "Teke" that lives at the Akhal oasis, the ancient homeland of the Akhal-Teke horse breeding. This element is cultivated by this name in Russia and CIS countries. In English, French and Dutch it calls like "Akhal-Teke", in German "Achal Tekkiner", in Swedish "Achaltekeer", in Chinese "Hansyo bau ma", in Western Europe as "Turkmen-Atti".

Large populations of the Akhal-Teke horse exists in Russia, Germany, France, USA, China and Kazakhstan, widely represented also in the UK, Canada, India, Italy, Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Uruguay, Sweden, Austria, Spain, Czech Republic, Romania, Ireland, Denmark, Bulgaria, Japan, the Kingdom of Bahrain and Central Asian countries.

E. Contact person for correspondence

E.1. Designated contact person

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

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.):	Ms
Family name:	Magtymgulyyeva
Given name:	Gozel
Institution/position:	Intangible Cultural Heritage Department, Ministry of Culture Of Turkmenistan, Director
Address:	461, Bitarap Turkmenistan ave., Ashgabat, 744000, Turkmenistan
Telephone number:	(99312)440037

Email address: gozel1706@mail.ru

E.2. Other contact persons (for multinational files only)

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

1. Identification and definition of the element

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

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

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

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

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

The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:

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

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

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

The Akhal-Teke is a relict, reference breed of horses created over 5000 years by folk breeding on the territory of modern Turkmenistan. Have never had crosses with other breeds. The Akhal-Teke horses are conquers horse breeders all over the world with it' s refined exterior, light movements, incredible strength and a silky mane. Due to the efforts of Turkmen breeders, all these unique characteristics of the element are perfectly preserved without changes.

The physique of the Akhal-Teke is very different from all other breeds by its high growth (1.5 - 1.6 m.) and an extremely dry constitution. The head is proportional, dry, with a slightly curved profile. The eyes are almond-shaped. The neck is long, flexible, and set high. The legs are slender, but very strong. The withers are high and long. The skin is thin, with a pronounced relief of subcutaneous blood vessels. The coat is short, thin, silky.

By nature, the Akhal-Teke horses are smart, proud and loyal. Recognizes only one owner. Extremely hardy, able to make long transitions, can manage without food and water for a long time. Perfectly tolerates dry hot climate, temperature decrease. Possesses excellent racing qualities, high agility and the ability to quickly repeat peak loads. Extremely successful in classical equestrian sports, in vaulting (dzhigitovka) and circus training, thanks to a subtle mind and plastic movements.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The main bearers and practitioners of the element are legal entities and individuals who perform a combination of all types of work in the horse breeding industry and have the right to own a horse. These are "atçy" (horse breeder) who is engaged in preserving and improving the breeding horse of purebred horse breeds; seyis (trainer), responsible persons who control the preparation of racehorses; "atbakar" stableman - persons involved in the maintenance of horses in accordance with the requirements of sanitary standards and "çapyksuwar" (rider) - who knows well the art of riding.

The number of female practitioners of the element, who are actively involved in classical equestrian sports and circus training, is noticeably increasing. Women predominate over men in the field of making unique horse jewellers, various items and horse attire, such as handmade carpets, silk and felt products, "aladja" - charms from the evil eye, which contributes to the multiplication of the ancient traditions of decorating the Akhal-Teke horses.

Women artists are improvising the images of Akhal-Teke horses in their art, embodying the beauty and harmony of Turkmen horses in an artistic form. All this highlights the achievement of gender equality in the equestrian industry, the special responsibility of the Turkmen community for ensuring the viability of the element and ICH as a whole.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The element is considered by bearers and practitioners as a valuable heritage of their ancestors, to which they join from early childhood. Knowledge and skills related to this element are transferred through formal and informal learning.

In the course of informal training, experienced horse breeders teach their successors the methods of raising Akhal-Teke horses, the special secrets of improving selection and breeding business and the traditional art of training. The process of transmission occurs gradually and in stages. In the first stage, young horse breeders learn the correct use of methods for establishing contacts, grooming, and feeding horses. The second step is to master the knowledge and skills of riding. In the third stage, the master transfers to the student the technique of training horses for participation in horse races and sports games. Master-student communication contributed to a stable tradition in the transfer of knowledge and experience in breeding and training Akhal-Teke horses, which helped to preserve the heredity of traditions in the horse breeding industry.

The art of making horse jewellers are carried out by masters of arts and crafts, mostly women, who inherited this tradition from grandmothers and mothers, which emphasizes the nature of the continuity of ancient equestrian traditions.

Formal transfer of knowledge and skills in horse breeding is carried out in three higher educational institutions and training centres of equestrian complexes of Turkmenistan.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The social and cultural significance of this element is emphasized by numerous ancient equestrian traditions and customs associated with the birth of a foal, and the traditions of naming newborn foals along the pedigree line, during which rituals such as tying "alaja" (lace) around the

neck of a newborn foal, woven by women from contrasting white and black threads, distribution of national sweets are performed "bishme" and fragrant dried fruits.

The traditions of horse decoration with gold and silver jewelries and beautiful Turkmen carpets before horse races and horse beauty contests are extremely popular among the local community.

An important socio-cultural function is performed by wedding ceremonies with the participation of horses, where horse racing and ancient riding games "Wellemsaha", "Telpek gapdy", "Chowgan" are demonstrated. Especially attractive is the wedding custom, when the groom takes the bride to his home on a beautifully decorated horse surrounded by equestrian horsemen and to the incendiary dance of "Kushdepi", included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2017.

An important socio-cultural role plays the National Holiday of the Turkmen horses and the Beauty Contest of Akhal-Teke horses, and the International Holiday Nowruz, which was included in the RL ICH in 2009. All these traditions ensure the cohesion of the Turkmen society, contributes to increasing the interest and love of young people for the element, raising awareness of the meaning of the element and ICH in general.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The element is fully compatible with all international conventions and provisions on human rights. There is not a single aspect in them that contradicts the requirements of mutual respect between communities, groups and individuals and sustainable development.

None of the manifestations associated with the element contains actions that in any way would not correspond to the inviolable respect for the integrity of the community and the human person. On the contrary, the element combines a set of knowledge, skills and practices that are transmitted, developed and practiced freely and voluntarily in communities and groups. This promotes social cohesion among its bearers and practitioners, creates an atmosphere of mutual respect. The inscription of this element in the Representative List contributes to strengthening the protection of the practitioners' rights and will enhancing their intellectual property

Considering the high interest of women, this element plays an important role in improving of right and abilities of women in Turkmen society, which effectively contributes to sustainable development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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

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

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

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The element is an important part of the historical, cultural identity of the local community.

The inscription of the element on the RL will contribute to the popularization of ICH at the local level in the following forms:

1. Raising awareness.

- Inclusion will contribute to understanding the importance of ICH and its protection among various groups and communities in different regions of the country;
- 2. Saving and transferring the item.
 - To promote the development of the continuity of the traditional training system "Halypa-şägirt" (master-successor) in the transmission of the element;
 - Will support the local creative community, figures of folk and applied art in the creation of art paintings, films, sculptures, jewelry and products for horses;
- 3. Research and documentation.
 - Inclusion can facilitate collaboration of researchers and experts with communities, groups and individuals in documenting, preserving and protecting the element.

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The inclusion of this element in the RL is an event that goes beyond the communities and groups associated with this element and acquire national significance. This will lead to an increase at the national level of awareness of bearer and practitioners in the 2003 Convention will attract the attention of the general public to the intellectual and social advantages of the element as an integral part of the ICH.

Inscription will create an information wave in the media across the country and will unite all local communities at the national level and encourage them to work more closely to protect the element and ICH within existing institutions. This will contribute to the implementation of new equestrian projects to improve the selection work and decoration of the element, which will lead to better visibility and viability of ICH and its importance at the national level.

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

At the international level, inclusion will contribute to increasing the significance of the phenomenon of Akhal-Teke horses. This will open up new aspects of the relationship between the cultural and social spheres at the international level, which contributes to the further promotion of large-scale international exchange programs within the framework of national projects in the field of horse breeding.

The possible inclusion will support for combining global efforts to popularize Akhal-Teke horses around the world. It will demonstrate the active role of the International Association of Akhal-Teke Horse Breeding in strengthening global equestrian cooperation, providing an opportunity for world horse breeders to participate in national holidays, forums and festivals related to the element, to get to know the achievements of Turkmen horse breeders in increasing the number of thoroughbred Akhal-Teke horses, the development of horse breeding and equestrian sports at the international level.

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

Akhal-Teke horses are a universal link for uniting multinational communities. Inscription in the RL will provide communities, groups and individuals with the opportunity to become more familiar with the specifics of breeding thoroughbred horses in Turkmenistan, which will lead to increased cooperation between owners and practitioners on many aspects of intangible cultural heritage. This will facilitate the expansion of mutual dialogue between horse breeders and scientific breeders, horse grooms and jockeys of Turkmenistan and the whole world, to encourage the spirit of cooperation for the benefit of preserving this element.

The element has all the necessary connections at the level of communities, associations, clubs, which will make it possible to integrate multinational practices and become a unifying link in their

efforts to protect and preserve ICH as a whole. It will also help to strengthen the natural dialogue between older and younger generations in the transfer of acquired knowledge.

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

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

Peculiarities of creativity of Turkmen horse breeders are estimated by experts and scientists from all over the world as a phenomenological cultural diversity worthy of universal respect. The inscription of the element in the RL will contribute to the wide popularization of the unique breeding practices created by the Turkmen people to preserve and increase the Akhal-Teke gene pool and the tradition of decorating them. The element itself is a source of creative inspiration, so its inscription will contribute to the rise of all creative forces, the creation of numerous new books, scientific monographs, new feature films and documentaries, the emergence of new communities and groups interested in the development and promotion of ICH. This will contribute to the strengthening the join between cultural diversity and sustainable development, revealing the specific features of the Akhal-Teke equestrian art and the practice of human creativity in the field of intangible cultural heritage.

3. Safeguarding measures

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

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

- (i) *How is the viability of the element being ensured by the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Measures to ensure the viability of the element, with the participation of interested communities, groups or individuals include:

- * Training: Experienced horse breeders- masters through private workshops conduct courses on the element to ensure its viability by strengthening cohesion between the master and the student. Municipalities in different provinces have established public training centers where this element is taught;
- * Education and Research: Many media/practitioners conduct promotional and academic events, especially for younger generations. At the international level, these events provide not only documentation of the element, but also a platform for cultural exchange.;
- * Means of dissemination: Numerous books, articles, pamphlets, journals have been published by media/practitioners, academics and private institutions. Many feature films and documentaries dedicated to the Akhal-Teke people are regularly broadcast on television, radio, and social networks of foreign countries. A lot of interviews with native speakers/practitioners have been conducted in the media.
- * Grants: Associations, public and private organizations, entrepreneurs allocate special allowances for training young horse breeders, conducting a master class in horse breeding;
- * Exhibitions: Public and private enterprises organize collective/solo exhibitions and contests dedicated to the element, which also attract the broad interest of young people.

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

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

revitalization

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The government has made special efforts to protect and promote the element. Therefore, there are no internal restrictions preventing its protection. On the contrary, a set of protective measures are taken at the state level, which are set out as follows:

- 1) Laws “On horse breeding and equestrian sport”, “On breeding in animal husbandry” and “On legal protection of breeding achievements”, “Law of Turkmenistan on the protection of national intangible cultural heritage” and the State Program were adopted;
- 2) The government finances the construction of modern equestrian complexes, improving the social and living conditions of horse breeders, ensuring the protection of the element;
- 3) New specialties in horse breeding are opened at the Agricultural University, the National Institute of Sports and Tourism, the State Institute of Culture, master classes are regularly held on the protection of all elements of the ICH;
- 4) Academic institutions conduct specialized scientific research aimed at protecting and carefully preserving the Akhal-Teke gene pool;
- 5) The government encourages entrepreneurial activity aimed at protecting the element;
- 6) With government support, television and radio programs, videos, photo albums, books, calendars and booklets are developed and published in order to increase the protection of the element and the ICH as a whole.

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

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

3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

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

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

Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words

The element is strictly protected by the state, therefore, its viability will not be endangered in the future. The state and the entire public are ready to take specific protective measures designed to ensure its safety and advancement.

National Capacity Building

1. In order to improve the training of professional horse breeders and selection work, a specialized Higher School of Horse Breeding and a Horse Breeding Research and Production Center will be built in Akhal velayat;
2. The government will strengthen protective measures designed to ensure the safety of the element, funding the construction of new facilities for the horse industry. In 2020, the state allocated \$680 million for these purposes, and these protective measures will be continued in the future;
3. The state will support initiatives to include youth and adults in formal and non-formal training in horse breeding;

4. To ensure the viability of the element in accordance with the Unified Calendar of National and International Equestrian Events, and the provisions approved by the International Equestrian Federation, projects will be encouraged to increase awareness of the Convention and the values of the ICH, through the holding of national and international equestrian holidays;

Research and Documentation

1. Organize annual seminars on the inventory, documentation and archiving of FCH with the participation of local specialists associated with the element;
2. Conducting regular scientific field expeditions in all velayats to strengthen the information potential of the element (from 2022 annually);
3. Creation of a catalog of artifacts related to the element located in the museums of the country (2022-2024);
4. Publications of educational manuals on horse breeding and traditions of horse decoration (from 2022);
5. Release of an encyclopedia of scientific publications on the element (2022-2024);
6. Holding a scientific conference on improving the selection achievement (2023);
7. Organization of a scientific forum on the issues of in-depth study of the unique features of the Akhal-Teke horses, their history, as a result of the horse breeding and breeding work carried out on a scientific basis.

Education, transmission and promotion

1. Holding the National holiday of the Turkmen horse, with the participation of domestic and international horse breeders (annually, on the last Sunday of April);
2. Organization of the International Beauty Contest of Akhal-Teke horses (regularly);
3. Holding an international scientific and practical conference on topical issues of horse breeding (annually);
4. Organization of horse races and equestrian competitions, show jumping, equestrian marathon and runs, within the framework of national and national holidays in all regions of the country;
5. Stimulate the work of the best horse breeders by nominating for the state awards of Turkmenistan (regularly);
6. Conducting creative competitions of works of fine and decorative arts on the artistic embodiment of the beauty of the Akhal-Teke horses (regularly);
7. Wide popularization of the activities of the group of national equestrian games "Galkynysh" in the country and abroad;
8. Creation of a specialized department of "Horse breeding" in the State Museum of the Cultural Center and in the museums of five velayats (2023);
9. Organization of local and international festivals on equestrian culture with the participation of carriers, practitioners and international experts (starting from 2022, regularly);
10. Conducting an annual one-day master class in horse breeding for students of all secondary and higher educational institutions of Turkmenistan;
11. Holding a regular children's competition of fine arts "Akhal-Teke horses - a messenger of peace and friendship";
12. Conducting a regular seminar for specialists of local and foreign tourism structures on the development of equestrian tourism and related elements of ICH;
13. Organization of a special exhibition of jewelry and accessories for Akhal-Teke horses;
14. Holding a film festival of feature and documentary films about Akhal-Teke horses in all regions of the country (2023);

15. Organization of an international virtual exhibition dedicated to the Akhal-Teke horse (2024);
16. Holding the festival of theatrical performances "Winged Horses" in the city of Ashgabat;
17. Consecration of information about ongoing events for the Akhal-Teke horse on the pages of the industry magazine "Heavenly Akhal-Teke Horses" and the website of the same name on the global Internet (permanently).

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The state and the authorities exercising public administration in the field of horse breeding will take the following measures to ensure the safety of the element:

- 1) The Government of Turkmenistan- carries out state administration in the field of horse breeding, is working to determine the main directions of the strategy of the state policy of horse breeding and equestrian sports;
- 2) The State Association "Turkmen horses" - the main authorized body in the field of horse breeding, is implementing projects in the amount of 350,000,000 manats (US\$100,000,000) allocated from the Stabilization Fund of Turkmenistan, with the aim of further developing horse breeding complexes, ensuring better conditions for keeping Akhal-Teke horses and breeding activities, the effective strengthening of equestrian sports and the art of breeding horses, as well as for the qualitative improvement of the social and living conditions of horse breeders;
- 3) Local executive authorities will coordinate security measures, facilitating the implementation of various horse breeding projects;
- 4) The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Academy of Sciences will support the activities carried out in schools of arts, the Academy of Arts, in handicraft centers in order to ensure the viability and safety of the element, which will form respect for the national values of ICH in the minds of the younger generation.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The equestrian community, as well as public and private equestrian authorities, were actively involved in the planning of the proposed protection measures. These measures were discussed by communities, NCG experts and local authorities during joint meetings within the framework of the National Day of the Turkmen Horse, scientific conferences held in the period 2010-2021. in Turkmenistan and in IAAC member countries.

At the end of 2020, the State Association "Turkmen horses" and the Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan, with the assistance of the National Commission of Turkmenistan for UNESCO, proposed to include "The art of Akhal-Teke horse breeding and traditions of horse decoration" in the UNESCO Representative List as an example of the ancient and unique value of ICH. From the very beginning of the nomination process equally attended by women and men of all ages, including schoolchildren and students.

To prepare the nomination, in April 2021, Coordination Group was created, which included specialists from the country's equestrian complexes, representatives of the State Academy of Arts of Turkmenistan, correspondents and journalists. An Action Plan to raise public awareness of the nomination was also adopted.

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

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

Name of the body: The State Association "Turkmen Atlary"

Name and title of the contact person: Kerim Bashimov - Deputy Head of the Department for Accounting Thoroughbred Horses and Scientific Selection

Address: Oraz Salyr street, house 53, Ashgabat city

Telephone number: +99312280665, +99365628011

Email address: kerimbashimov@mail.ru

4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

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

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

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

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

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

In all stages of the process of nominating an element in the RL, all sections of the equestrian community spoke, representatives who also took an active part in the preparation of the nomination. It also found a wide positive response among painters, sculptors, jewellers, carpet makers, artists, cinematographers and representatives of the local media, who came out with support and sent a huge number of letters expressing their support for the nomination.

The coordination group organized during 2020-2022 meetings to discuss issues related to the preparation of a nomination file explaining the requirements of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Ministry of Culture and local administrations provided organizational and financial support for these meetings.

The Coordination Group organized preparatory meetings and discussions on issues related to the nomination file during 2020-2022, explaining the requirements of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Ministry of Culture and local administrations provided material, organizational and financial support for these meetings.

With the wide participation of the equestrian community, the registration of existing bearers was carried out, the collection of the necessary information, photographs, audio and video recordings necessary for compiling the nomination dossier.

At the preparatory stage of the nomination, women with certain traditions, skills and knowledge associated with the element actively participated in the development and preparation of proposals.

With the wide participation of the equestrian community, the registration of active bearers was carried out, the collection of the necessary information, photographs, audio and video recordings necessary for compiling the dossier of the nomination.

At the preparatory stage of the nomination, women with certain traditions, skills and knowledge associated with the element actively participated in the development and preparation of proposals.

Specialists of the State Association "Turkmen horses" and the Ministry of Culture took an active

part in processing, documenting the collected information, during meetings with local communities of Ahal, Balkan, Dashoguz, Mary and Lebap provinces in the period 2020-2022.

In February 2021, the leading state television and radio channels launched the rubric "Turkmenistan-UNESCO: Roads extending from the Motherland", within which regular programs were broadcast with the participation of famous horse breeders, scientists, masters of culture and arts, handicraft arts, who shared their experience, knowledge and skills in the field of horse breeding, which contributed to the popularization of measures taken in the country to protect and preserve the elements.

4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination

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

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The nomination file was prepared with participation of wide interested parties - bearers of the element, communities and groups concerned, including local and regional institutions, scientific research institutes and experts of ICH of the country. During the last two years the Coordination group has conducted several fieldworks in the Ahal province, Balkan province and other three provinces and many collaborative meetings with participation of concerned communities, groups, individuals and local stakeholders have taken place.

Since the beginning of 2021, intensive work has been carried out to nominate an element in the RL, relying on the strong potential of popular support. The process of bringing the element forward took place with the wide participation of the equestrian community, groups and stakeholders associated with this heritage without limitation of gender. They expressed their free and informed consent and support in more than 130 letters, where they unanimously support the nomination of this element, recognizing its significance for the intangible cultural heritage. In all stages of the preparation of the nomination, the creative intelligentsia, historians of research institutes, museums, archives, who provided valuable scientific historical information supporting the formulation of this nomination, also showed particular activity.

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

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

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

Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words

Element is a unique heritage where knowledge and skills are openly passed down from generation to generation. In accordance with the Law of Turkmenistan "On Horse Breeding and Equestrian Sports", the Law "On the Legal Protection of Breeding Achievements", there are also a number of regulatory rules in the field of breeding and it is strictly prohibited to disseminate information in the field of horse breeding that contains official, professional or commercial secrets.

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

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

- a. Name of the entity;
- b. Name and title of the contact person;
- c. Address;
- d. Telephone number;
- e. Email address;
- f. Other relevant information.

1. a) The State Association "Turkmen atlary" (Turkmen horses)
b) Mr. Ahmet Berdiyev - general director
c) Atamurat Niyazow Avenue -166, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan 744013
d) +99312210235, +99365791599
e) intatlary@online.tm
2. a) The State arts Academy of Turkmenistan
b) Mrs. Ayjema Charyeva – master -jeweller,
c) A. Novai street- 90 A, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 744000
d) +99312923802, +99365161910
e) tdca@online.tm
3. a) The Union of art of Turkmenistan
b) Mr. Ada Gutlyev - freelance painter
c) Asudalyk street - 33, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 744000
d) +99132924439, +99365032026
e) turkm-s.h@yandex.com
4. a) The Union of art of Turkmenistan
b) Mr. Saragt Babayew – freelance sculpter
c) Asudalyk street- 33, (2010) str., Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 744000
d) + 99132924439, +993655532654
e) ichtm2022@gmail.com

5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

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

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

Provide the following information:

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

National Inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkmenistan.

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

Gözel Magtymgulyýewa -Türkmenistanyň Medeniýet ministriginiň Maddy däl medeni miras müdirliğini başlygy

Mrs. Gozel Magtymgulyeva - Director of Department of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan

Ahmet Berdiyew, "Türkmen atlary" Döwlet Birleşiginiň baş direktory

Mr.Ahmet Berdiev- General Director of the State Association "Turkmen horses"

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

This element is registered in the National Inventory List with the following numbers: (5.4.1.)+(3.5.10)+(4.5.+4.5.11), which consists of combined elements from 3 areas of intangible cultural heritage:

1. Animal husbandry experience (5.4.1.) Akhal-Teke horse breeding and training
2. Folk art (3.5.10. – Horseback riding games);
3. National crafts (zergärçilik - jewelry art) - 4.5.; to make the decorations and things of Akhal-Teke horses - 4.5.11);

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

The element was included in the National Inventory List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkmenistan in 2014, and its corresponding attributes from various ICH areas were added to the updated version of the inventory list 2014-2022.

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

At all stages of collecting materials, the bearers and practitioners of the element, private horse breeders, artists and entrepreneurs associated with the element actively participated. In all regions of the country, research work was carried out to study the history of the origin, formation and improvement of breeding features of Akhal-Teke horses with the participation of scientists, zoologists and hippologists of the Turkmen Agricultural University, during which rare information was collected regarding the trend of the geographical prevalence of the domestic equestrian industry. The collected information was provided in the form of photographic materials, audio and video recordings for inclusion in the inventory list of the intangible cultural heritage of Turkmenistan.

In the course of the work carried out in the regions of the country, a wide participation of women in equestrian festivals and major state events, including regular races, show jumping, marathons, as well as the nationwide process of decorating Akhal-Teke horses, was revealed. Women horse breeders of Turkmenistan were also active in collecting valuable information about the ancient methods of transferring knowledge and skills of equestrian traditions, making ammunition, accessories, horse ornaments, arts and crafts items that were used in the preparation of the nomination.

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

The National Inventory List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkmenistan is updated once every two years.

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

The National Inventory List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkmenistan was created in 2014 and additionally updated in 2016, 2018 and 2021 with appropriate additions, changes and amendments, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Law of Turkmenistan No187-V. "On the Protection of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage".

The latest updated ICH list has included relevant details regarding the nominated element. Some elements were removed from the list because they overlapped each other, and some elements are no longer practiced. New identified and inventoried items have also been added to the List. The information posted in the geographical distribution column has been revised. After each year of new types of field work, experts find registered elements in other

geographical regions of the country, which are added to this list.

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

- a. If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element. Attach to the nomination print-outs of relevant sections of the content of these links. **The information should be provided in English or French, as well as in the original language if different.**
- b. If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of texts concerning the element included in the inventory. **These texts should be provided in English or French as well as in the original language if different.**

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

A copy of the inventory form of the nominated item is 39 pages in the Turkmen language, along with a translation into English.

39 pages relating to the National Inventory List in original Turkmen and English will be attached

ICH National Inventory Link: <http://medeniyet.gov.tm>

6. Documentation

6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

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

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

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

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

Not to exceed one standard page.

1. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Ahalteke bedewi – biziň buýsanjymyz we şöhratymyz. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2009.
2. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Älem içre at gezer. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2011.
3. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Janly rowaýat. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat

gullugy, 2011.

4. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Türkmenistan – sagdynlygyň we bagtyýarlygyň ýurdy. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2012.
5. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Türkmen medeniýeti. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2015.
6. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Gadamy batly bedew. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2016.
7. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. Atda wepa-da bar, sapa-da. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2019.
8. Baýramow K., Gulnyýazow R. Türkmenleriň atly oýunlary. – Aşgabat: «Ylym», 1995.
9. Belonogow M.I. Gylýalçylyk. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 1955.
10. Bedew – Galkynyşyň ganaty. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2010.
11. Behişi ahalteke bedew atlary. «Türkmen atlary» döwlet birleşigi. – Aşgabat, 2002, 2007, 2008, 2009.
12. Ganatly bedewler. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2011.
13. Kowusnama. – Aşgabat: “Türkmenistan”, 1981.
14. Meredow B. Bedewlerimiz atçylyk sportda, milli at üstündäki oýunlarda we atly syýahat gezelençlerde. Behişi ahalteke atlary. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2008.
15. Meredow B. Atçylyk. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2003.
16. Meredow B. Atçylyk sporty. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2009.
17. Meredow B. Müngi atlaryň seýislenişi we synag edilişi. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2017.
18. Meredow B. Türkmen seýisçilik sungaty taryhda we häzirki döwürde. Türkmenistanyň milli sport we syýahatçylyk institutynyň ylmy habarlar ýygyndysy. – Aşgabat, «Ylym», 2011.
19. Meredow B. Türkmen seýisçilik sungatynyň ösüş ýollary. «Türkmen bedewi we dünýäniň seýisçilik sungaty» atly II halkara ylmy-amaly maslahatynyň teziseri. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2010.
20. Meredow B. Türkmen at çapyşyklary taryhda we Täze Galkynyş zamanasynda. «Türkmen bedewi we dünýäniň seýisçilik sungaty» atly III halkara maslahatynyň ýygyndysy. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2011.
21. Salyhow B. Ahalteke atlary. – Türkmenistan, 1966.
22. Sap ganly ahalteke tohum atlaryň döwlet tohumçylyk kitaby. «Türkmen atlary» döwlet birleşigi. – Aşgabat, 2003.
23. Türkmenistanyň aýlawlarynda ahalteke we ýomut tohum atlaryny synagdan geçirmegiň Kadalary. “Türkmen atlary” döwlet birleşigi. – Aşgabat, 1997.
24. Ахал-теке. Информационный альманах. – Москва, 2011, 2012.
25. Белоногов М.И. В помощь коневодам Туркмении. – Ашхабад, 1945.
26. Белоногов М.И. Выращивания и тренинг молодняка ахалтекинской породы лошадей. – Аşgabat, 1955.
27. Белоногов М.И. Основные положения племенной работы с ахалтекинской породой лошадей. – Аşgabat, 1955.
28. Гундогдыев О. Конь и конница у туркмен. – Ашгабат: «Рух», 1999.
29. Горелов К., Яковлев А. Тренинг и испытания верховых пород лошадей. – Москва, 1955.
30. Государственная племенная книга ахалтекинской породы лошадей. Том V. – Москва, 1975.

31. Дорофеев В.Н., Дорофеева Н.В. Наставление по спортивному тренингу и испытаниям молодняка лошадей верховых пород. Всероссийский научно-исследовательский институт коневодства, 2012.
32. Конный мир. Альманах. – Москва, «Королевский издательский центр», 2004.
33. Красников А.С. Коневодство. – Москва, 1973.
34. Рекомендации по подготовке скаковых лошадей к испытаниям. – Москва, «Колос», 1981.
35. Сарияниди В. Древнее коневодство Маргианы. Behişdi ahalteke atlary. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýatgullugy, 2007.
36. Свечин К.В. и др. Коневодство. – Москва, 1992.
37. FAO and UNEP. Horses. Animal genetic resources of the USSR. – Rome, 1989.
38. Wolfgang König. Achal-Teke zur Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft einer Turkmenen. – Berlin: Akademie – Verlag, 1962.
39. Todd Keith. Auge Akhal-Teke Brodmare Catalog studbooks. – Florida, 2006.

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

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

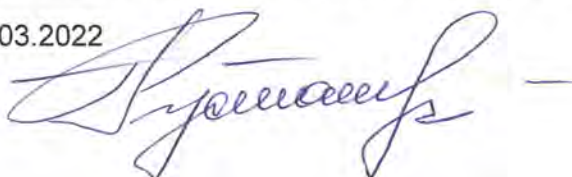
In the case of multinational nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.

Name: Dr. Chinar Rustamova

Title: Executive Secretary, National Commission of Turkmenistan for UNESCO

Date: 21.03.2022

Signature:



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