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TAR NEWS

TAR Adopts New Regulations to Strengthen Border Governance and Development

March 1, 2026

The Tibet Autonomous Region has adopted new regulations aimed at strengthening border governance, improving livelihoods in frontier areas, and reinforcing national security along its borders.

According to village committee director, Dawa Dolma of Yumai Village in Yumai Township, the newly adopted law on strengthening border areas has become a major topic of discussion among residents. Tibet daily claimed that local residents in border villages have also expressed support for policies aimed at strengthening border stability. Danque Sangbo, a villager from Jiagang Village in Rutog County, Ngari Prefecture, said residents take pride in contributing to the protection of the country's borders. Jiagang Village, located near the border with India, is responsible for guarding approximately 80 kilometres of frontier territory. For generations, local residents have considered protecting the border an important responsibility.

The “Regulations on the Creation of the National Demonstration Zone for Strengthening Border Areas and Enriching People in the Tibet Autonomous Region” were officially adopted on November 28, 2025. The regulations are intended to support the broader strategy of strengthening border areas, promoting economic development, and improving living standards in frontier communities.

The regulations also draw inspiration from guidance issued by Chinese President Xi Jinping.

Across the region, other frontier villages, including those in Nyingchi, Shigatse, and Shannan, have also participated in border protection and development initiatives.

Authorities report that infrastructure in border areas has improved significantly in recent years. Construction of all 624 border villages in Tibet has been completed. All border townships and administrative villages now have road access, while the main power grid has been extended to all

border townships. In addition, broadband and 4G network coverage now reaches 100 percent in these areas.

Public services have also improved. Safe drinking water systems have been implemented in 21 border counties, and standardized township health centres have been established in border regions.

Officials say the new regulations are designed to transform these achievements into a long-term legal framework. Yongzha, director of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress, said the law aims to institutionalise successful practices in strengthening, developing, and stabilising border areas. The regulations consist of seven chapters and 56 articles and integrate three key objectives: consolidating border security, promoting economic development, and improving living standards for border residents.

During the drafting process, authorities conducted consultations and field research across Tibet. The process included 20 consultation meetings, five research investigations, and more than 1,100 public suggestions, which were carefully reviewed and incorporated into the final legislation.

The regulations encourage economic development in frontier regions by supporting industries such as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry economy, and ethnic handicrafts. In Yadong County, for example, salmon farming projects have reportedly generated about 2 million yuan in community income.

Officials emphasise that effective implementation of the regulations requires balancing border security, economic development, and improved livelihoods for local residents.

Xiao Youcai Presides Over Lhasa Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee Meeting

March 2, 2026

On the morning of March 2, 2026, Xiao Youcai, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress and Secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee, presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's recent important speeches, the spirit of relevant central meetings, and the spirit of recent speeches by Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, and discussed implementation measures for Lhasa.

The meeting noted that Xi Jinping's important speech at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee comprehensively reviewed the extraordinary development achievements during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021–2025) and outlined the guiding direction for economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026–2030). The speech also deployed key tasks for this year's government work and carries strong political, ideological, and guiding significance.

The meeting emphasised that the whole city must carefully study and understand the spirit of Xi Jinping's important speech, firmly implement the arrangements made at the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee Economic Work Conference, and adopt a proactive and pragmatic approach in carrying out various tasks. Officials were urged to firmly advance key projects and ensure the effective implementation of the city's "eight key tasks" and "ten major projects" so that tangible results can be achieved.

The meeting also stressed that 2026 marks the final year of the three-year campaign to rectify misconduct and corruption affecting the public, making it a crucial year for achieving decisive results. Authorities were urged to strictly follow the “five-character standard” of depth, practicality, authenticity, rigour, and long-term commitment. Building on earlier progress, officials were instructed to strengthen oversight in key areas such as the management of rural collective assets, medical insurance funds, elderly care services, and the construction of high-standard farmland. The meeting also called for strengthening accountability mechanisms and deepening the use of case-based governance to promote fairness and justice in society and further improve Party conduct, government conduct, and social conduct.

The meeting emphasised that the spirit of Wang Junzheng’s recent speeches must be fully implemented in all aspects of Lhasa’s work. Authorities were instructed to firmly safeguard social stability, coordinate and accelerate development efforts, strengthen the security barrier for stability, continuously open up new prospects for development, and strive to achieve a “good start” in the city’s work this year.

The meeting also noted that 2026 marks the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan period and will also see leadership reshuffles at the city, county, and township levels, making the year particularly significant for governance in Lhasa. Officials were urged to focus on developing a clear development blueprint, selecting capable cadres, strengthening leadership teams, establishing positive political guidance, and fostering a healthy political environment. Authorities were also instructed to strictly implement the “five-ones” working method, carefully organise the reshuffle process, adhere to timelines, select outstanding leaders, and strictly enforce reshuffle discipline to ensure the smooth and orderly completion of leadership changes.

NPC Deputy Kalsang Dolma Advocates Protection and Development of Ngari’s Intangible Cultural Heritage

March 3, 2026

Kalsang Dolma, a deputy to the National People’s Congress (NPC) and full-time Party Branch Secretary of the Xiangxiong Art Troupe in Ngari Prefecture, has pledged to promote the protection and development of intangible cultural heritage from the region. She said “At this year’s National People’s Congress, I will fully perform my duties as a deputy and actively make proposals on the protection and development of Ngari’s intangible cultural heritage,”

“I hope to contribute to bringing Ngari’s cultural traditions to a broader national and international audience, allowing these ancient cultural forms to shine more brightly in the new era.”

(Comment: Ngari Prefecture in western Tibet is home to several important intangible cultural heritage traditions, including Guge Xuanwu, Karma Xuanwu, Guowo Qin singing and storytelling.)

TAR Holds Briefing for NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members

March 3, 2026

A briefing meeting for deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) from the Tibet Autonomous Region was held on March 2, 2026, to introduce the region's economic and social development in 2025 and outline work priorities for 2026.

The meeting was organised by the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee. Lai Jiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and Minister of the Organization Department, presided over the meeting and delivered remarks. Xu Zhitao, Vice Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, provided a briefing on the region's development situation and key work arrangements.

Lai Jiao stated that the upcoming sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are major events in the political life of the country. He emphasised that NPC deputies and CPPCC members from the Tibet Autonomous Region should raise their political awareness, firmly uphold the "Two Establishments" and resolutely achieve the "Two Safeguards," and align their thinking and actions with the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the requirements of the national sessions.

He urged delegates and members to fulfil their responsibilities with a high degree of political, ideological, and action consciousness and with full political enthusiasm. According to Lai Jiao, representatives should actively exchange views and publicise the achievements of Tibet's development, tell the story of the development and progress of socialist New Tibet, and reflect the gratitude of people of all ethnic groups in the region toward the Party Central Committee and General Secretary Xi Jinping.

Lai Jiao also called on delegates and members to perform their duties in accordance with the law while focusing on the central tasks of the Party and the state. In particular, they were encouraged to concentrate on implementing the "Four Major Tasks" for Tibet—maintaining stability, promoting development, protecting the ecological environment, and strengthening border areas—and advancing the "Four Creations" initiative. These include building a model area for ethnic unity and progress, a pilot zone for high-quality plateau economic development, a national ecological civilisation highland, and a national demonstration zone for border consolidation, development, and prosperity.

He emphasised that NPC deputies and CPPCC members should offer constructive proposals related to stability, development, and people's livelihoods while serving as a bridge and link between the Party and the people of all ethnic groups in Tibet.

The meeting also stressed the importance of observing discipline and maintaining a positive public image during the upcoming national sessions, ensuring that representatives from the Tibet Autonomous Region successfully fulfil their responsibilities.

Wang Junzheng Responds to Netizens on People's Daily Online During NPC–CPPCC Sessions

March 3, 2026

Wang Junzheng, Deputy to the National People's Congress (NPC) and Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, responded to messages from netizens through the "Leaders "

Message Board” on People’s Daily Online during the ongoing sessions of the National People’s Congress and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, greeted netizens and expressed appreciation for their participation in discussions concerning Tibet’s development. TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, stated that 2025 was an important year for Tibet’s development. A central delegation attended the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, delivered an important message and listened to reports on the work of the regional Party committee and government. According to Wang Junzheng, the event strengthened the confidence and determination of cadres and people of all ethnic groups in Tibet to promote unity and continue building a better future for the region.

He noted that under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, at its core, the region has implemented the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era.

According to Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, Tibet also carried out extensive study and education on the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulation, solemnly commemorated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and organised disaster relief and reconstruction following the Dingri earthquake in Shigatse City, with reconstruction completed and affected residents resettled within the same year.

Wang Junzheng, NPC deputy and regional Party secretary, added that major economic indicators in the region maintained strong growth, the goals of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021–2025) were successfully completed, and preparations for the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) have been scientifically advanced. These efforts, he said, have contributed to building a modern socialist new Tibet.

Looking ahead, Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, noted that 2026 marks the 105th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan period. He said the region will continue to follow Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and subsequent plenary sessions, and focus on advancing the “Four Major Tasks” and the “Four Creations” to promote long-term stability and high-quality development in Tibet.

Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, also emphasised the importance of improving people’s livelihoods, stating that regional authorities will continue to follow a people-centred development philosophy, treating issues affecting the daily lives of residents as key priorities. He expressed hope that netizens will continue to pay attention to Tibet, support its development, and provide constructive suggestions to help promote the region’s progress.

In the message, Wang Junzheng, Deputy to the National People’s Congress and Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, also invited netizens to visit Tibet and experience the natural scenery of the Qinghai–Tibet Plateau, extending best wishes to netizens and their families.

TAR Delegation Deliberated Government Work Report, Studied Xi Jinping's Speech at the Jiangsu delegation deliberation.

March 6, 2026

The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress held plenary meetings on March 5 and 6 in Beijing to deliberate the Government Work Report delivered by Premier Li Qiang and to study General Secretary Xi Jinping's speech at the Jiangsu delegation deliberation.

The meetings were presided over by Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and head of the TAR delegation. Senior officials attending included Zhang Guoqing, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, and Losang Jamcan, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Yan Jinhai, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, and Karma Tseten, Chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, delivered remarks during the meetings. Central government officials, including Wang Xiaoping, Minister of Human Resources and Social Security, Yang Weilin, Vice Minister of Public Security, and Li Gao, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment, attended to hear the views of the delegation.

Delegates expressed full support for the Government Work Report, stating that it is guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and reflects the priorities set out by the 20th National Congress of the CPC and subsequent plenary sessions. They noted that the report reviews economic and social development over the past year, assesses current challenges, and outlines objectives and policy priorities for 2026 and the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

The delegation highlighted progress in Tibet during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, including improvements in social stability, economic development, ecological protection, ethnic unity, border consolidation, and people's livelihoods.

Delegates emphasised the importance of upholding the "Two Establishments," strengthening the "Four Consciousnesses," firming the "Four Confidences," and achieving the "Two Safeguards," while implementing decisions of the CPC Central Committee.

During the study session on Xi Jinping's speech at the Jiangsu delegation deliberation, delegates said the speech provides guidance for advancing economic and social development and for implementing the goals of the 15th Five-Year Plan. Wang Junzheng called for aligning regional work with central directives and advancing the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era.

Key priorities discussed included focusing on stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening; promoting innovation-driven development; improving infrastructure; strengthening the construction of the South Asia corridor; enhancing integration with regional economic clusters; and integrating Tibet into the unified national market.

Delegates also stressed a people-centred approach to development, including support for rural industries, increasing incomes for farmers and herders, and improving public services. They further emphasised the need to strengthen Party leadership, enforce Party discipline, and advance anti-corruption efforts to ensure a “clean political ecology.”

As 2026 marks the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan, delegates underscored the importance of implementing central policies to promote long-term stability and high-quality development in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

TAR Delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People’s Congress Holds Press Conference

March 7, 2026

On the afternoon of March 7, 2026, the TAR delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People’s Congress (NPC) held a press conference at its residence in Beijing, where Li Yalin, spokesperson for the Tibet delegation, briefed journalists on the delegation’s participation in the session.

Li Yalin introduced that the TAR delegation consists of 25 deputies representing multiple ethnic groups, including Han, Tibetan, Monpa, and Lhoba. Since arriving in Beijing on March 3, the deputies have strictly followed the agenda and schedule of the session, adhered to political, meeting, and confidentiality regulations, and carefully deliberated reports and draft documents submitted to the congress. They have actively offered suggestions and proposals, fulfilling their duties in accordance with the law with a strong sense of responsibility and political commitment while conveying the voices and expectations of the 3.7 million people of all ethnic groups in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Prior to the session, deputies carried out extensive grassroots research and field investigations, visiting communities, workplaces, and frontline development areas. Based on these investigations, they prepared and refined proposals and suggestions. The Standing Committee of the People’s Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region also organised deputies to study and discuss several draft laws, including the draft Ecological Environment Code, the draft Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, and the draft National Development Planning Law, in preparation for legislative deliberations during the session.

Li Yalin stated that from the afternoon of March 5 to the afternoon of March 7, the TAR delegation held five plenary meetings. During these meetings, deputies studied the spirit of Xi Jinping’s important speeches delivered while participating in the deliberation of the Jiangsu delegation at the Fourth Session of the 14th National People’s Congress. They also studied remarks made during Xi Jinping’s meetings with members of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Jiusan Society, and representatives from the medical and health sector as well as the social welfare and social security sector attending the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) session.

During the same period, the delegation reviewed the Government Work Report, examined the draft outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan, and deliberated the draft national development plan report and the draft central budget report.

On the afternoon of March 6, the TAR delegation also held an open group meeting for the media, where deputies answered questions from both Chinese and international journalists on key issues related to Tibet's development and governance. A total of 66 journalists from 38 Chinese and international media organisations attended the event and conducted interviews.

During the interaction, deputies responded to questions on major public concerns and discussed topics related to economic development, social progress, and policy priorities in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

TAR Delegation Holds Plenary Meeting to Deliberate Work Report of the NPC Standing Committee

March 9, 2026

On March 9, 2026, the TAR delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress (NPC) held a plenary meeting in Beijing to deliberate on the Work Report of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the report on the progress of legal review and the handling of relevant laws and decisions.

Lobsang Gyaltsen, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, participated in the deliberation. The meeting was presided over by Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the Communist Party of China Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and head of the Tibet delegation to the National People's Congress, who also delivered a speech. Yan Jinhai, Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of China Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress, and Karma Tseten, Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of China Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and Chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, also spoke during the meeting.

During the deliberation, Lobsang Gyaltsen, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, stated that the Work Report of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, delivered by Zhao Leji, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, fully embodies Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, especially Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law and the important ideas of Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, on upholding and improving the system of people's congresses. He said the report comprehensively summarises the achievements and progress made over the past year and systematically outlines the key tasks and major measures for the coming year. According to him, the report is pragmatic, promotes democracy, and demonstrates the strength of the rule of law.

Lobsang Gyaltsen noted that over the past year, under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of China, at its core, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress upheld the organic unity of Party leadership, the people's status as masters of the country, and governance according to law, while focusing on building a more complete socialist rule-of-law system with Chinese characteristics and advancing the construction of a higher-level socialist rule-of-law state.

Lobsang Gyaltsen also pointed out that 2026 marks the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan period. He stressed the importance of adhering to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with

Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, deeply understanding the decisive significance of the Two Establishments, strengthening the Four Consciousnesses, reinforcing the Four Confidences, and achieving the Two Upholds. He emphasised that the work of people's congresses should closely align with ensuring a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan, while giving full play to their important role in implementing the Constitution and laws, promoting legislative work, strengthening supervision, and maintaining close ties with the people.

During the meeting, Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the Communist Party of China Tibet Autonomous Region Committee and head of the Tibet delegation to the National People's Congress, stated that the work report clearly reflects the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and thoroughly implements the important ideas of Xi Jinping on upholding and improving the system of people's congresses. He said the report objectively summarises achievements, systematically deploys future work, and demonstrates the important role of the National People's Congress in advancing governance according to law and promoting Chinese-style modernisation.

Wang Junzheng noted that the Communist Party of China Tibet Autonomous Region Committee attaches great importance to the work of the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region and strongly supports the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress in performing its duties in accordance with the law. Over the past year, the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress, chaired by Yan Jinhai, has focused on the overall goals of governing, stabilising, and developing Tibet while promoting the implementation of the four major tasks of stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening.

He added that the regional people's congress has formulated and implemented several important regulations, including the Measures for the Implementation of the Qinghai–Tibet Plateau Ecological Protection Law in the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Regulations on the Creation of the National Border Consolidation, Development, and Prosperity Demonstration Zone in the Tibet Autonomous Region, and the Regulations on Religious Affairs in the Tibet Autonomous Region, providing legal guarantees for ecological protection, governance of ethnic and religious affairs according to law, and development in border areas.

Wang Junzheng emphasised that 2026, as the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan, presents both opportunities and demanding tasks related to reform, development, and stability. He stressed that these tasks require strong rule-of-law guarantees and support, calling for the full implementation of the work arrangements of the NPC Standing Committee to safeguard long-term stability and high-quality development in the Tibet Autonomous Region and contribute to the construction of a modern socialist new Tibet.

During the deliberations, several deputies to the National People's Congress from the Tibet delegation spoke in turn and expressed their support for the Work Report of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the report on legal review and the handling of relevant laws and decisions.

Officials and staff members of the National People's Congress also attended the meeting to listen to the opinions expressed during the deliberations.

CPPCC National Committee Members from Tibet Submit 20 Proposals to the Fourth Session of the 14th CPPCC National Committee

March 9, 2026

Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) from the Tibet Autonomous Region submitted 20 proposals to the Fourth Session of the 14th CPPCC National Committee, focusing on infrastructure development, industrial growth, and livelihood improvement, according to relevant departments.

CPPCC National Committee members from Tibet attending the session recently conducted in-depth research and consultations on the central tasks of the Communist Party of China and the government, focusing on issues of broad concern to the public. Based on their investigations, they submitted proposals addressing key areas such as infrastructure construction, industrial development, and livelihood projects.

Among the proposals, Lodro Gyatso, a member of the CPPCC National Committee from the Tibet Autonomous Region, submitted a proposal entitled "On Accelerating the Digital Protection of Cultural Relics at Sakya Monastery to Strengthen the Sense of Community of the Chinese Nation." Lodro Gyatso noted that Sakya Monastery, one of the first national key cultural relic protection units in China, contains cultural relics of significant historical, religious, artistic, and academic value. He suggested incorporating the digital protection project for Sakya Monastery into the national special plan for the digital protection of key cultural relics, enabling these relics to become important educational resources for strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation and promoting the development of a culturally strong country.

Dawa Tundrup, another member of the CPPCC National Committee from the Tibet Autonomous Region, submitted a proposal aimed at promoting the development of highland barley as a global health food. The proposal recommends conducting systematic research on the nutritional components of highland barley and using scientific data to highlight its health benefits. Dawa Tundrup stated that strengthening the brand value and expanding the market for highland barley could help stabilise prices, expand sales channels, and increase farmers' incomes. He also noted that the development of the highland barley industry could help cultivate more agricultural, pastoral, technical, and managerial professionals, thereby injecting sustained momentum into rural revitalisation in Tibet.

In addition, CPPCC National Committee members from Tibet jointly submitted five proposals, including the Proposal on Giving Full Play to the Role of Legal Think Tanks in Promoting the Construction of a Law-Based Government, the Proposal on Promoting and Popularising Low-Fluoride Healthy Tea in Tibet, the Proposal on Accelerating the Construction of Supporting Environments for Green Development in Tibet, the Proposal on Establishing a National Key Laboratory for Ecological Environment and Population Health on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and the Proposal on Promoting the Governance of High-Risk Ice Lakes in Shigatse City.

These proposals aim to promote sustainable development, ecological protection, public health, and improved governance in the Tibet Autonomous Region, while contributing to discussions and policy planning during the Fourth Session of the 14th CPPCC National Committee.

Chinese Communist Party Appointed Panchen Lama Calls for Alignment of Religion with Socialist Society at CPPCC Session

March 9, 2026

At the third plenary meeting of the ongoing annual session of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) on March 8, Gyalsten Norbu (Gyaincain Norbu) the Chinese appointed Panchen Lama said that religion in China should continue to adapt to socialist society and contribute to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Speaking as a member of the CPPCC National Committee standing committee and Vice-President of the Buddhist Association of China, and President of its Tibet branch, he said China's prosperity and stability provide the fundamental conditions for the healthy continuation of religion, and that national rejuvenation represents a shared interest for both believers and non-believers.

He said that in recent years the Tibetan Buddhist community has actively explored ways to align itself with socialist society under the support of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government. He noted that the law-based and standardised management of monasteries has continued to improve, the interpretation of Buddhist teachings has kept pace with the times, and the system for cultivating monastic talent has become more complete. He added that Tibetan Buddhism, which he described as an important part of China's traditional culture, has been effectively preserved and developed, while the national, civic, and legal awareness of religious figures and believers has been significantly strengthened.

At the same time, he acknowledged several challenges. He said the integration of core socialist values into the interpretation of Buddhist teachings, the dissemination of Dharma, and religious practice needs to be carried out more systematically and deeply. He added that the system for training religious talent still requires further improvement and that greater efforts are needed to allow religion to play a fuller role in social service, public welfare, and charitable work.

According to him, the key to addressing these issues lies in thoroughly studying and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Culture, the policies of the Chinese Communist Party on the governance of Tibet in the new era, and Xi Jinping's views on ethnic and religious affairs as well as Tibet-related work. He said progress should be advanced across five areas: ideological guidance, rule-of-law practice, cultural integration, social service, and talent development.

He called for stronger ideological guidance through continued patriotic and socialist education within the religious community, with education on national identity, citizenship, and the rule of law incorporated into daily religious teaching. He said this would help make recognition of the motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and socialism with Chinese characteristics a conscious pursuit among religious practitioners.

Gyalsten Norbu also stressed the need to deepen rule-of-law practice by encouraging religious circles to respect, study, observe, and apply the law, and to conduct religious activities, manage affairs, and handle relations in accordance with legal principles. He said religious communities should work with the government to improve the law-based governance of religious affairs and to use legal thinking and methods to resolve disputes and issues in the religious sphere.

On cultural integration, he said religious practice should be governed strictly and should actively contribute to forging a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation. He urged deeper

exploration of teachings and regulations that support social harmony, progress, and healthy civilisation, and called for interpretations of religious doctrine that align with the requirements of contemporary Chinese development and traditional Chinese culture.

He added that the religious community should expand its role in social service by contributing to cultural preservation, moral education, assistance to the weak and needy, and public welfare and charity. Monks, nuns, and believers should be guided to combine religious practice with dedication to their work and service to society.

He said training models should be improved so that modern scripture study is balanced with traditional practice. He called for stronger learning of the national standard spoken and written language, Chinese history, legal regulations, and modern scientific knowledge, and said efforts should focus on cultivating a new generation of monastic talent who love both their country and their religion, maintain purity and harmony, and uphold correct belief and practice.

Concluding his speech, he said the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is on an irreversible historical path, creating broad opportunities for the healthy inheritance of all religions while also placing significant responsibility on the religious community. He said the Tibetan Buddhist community would more consciously integrate itself into the overall national development agenda, serve as practitioners of patriotism, inheritors of traditional Chinese culture, and contributors to Chinese modernisation, while guiding monks, nuns, and believers to work together with people of all ethnic groups for national prosperity, stability, unity, and progress.

Lhasa Mayor Wang Qiang Announces Major Transportation Projects to Begin or Progress in 2026

March 9, 2026

Wang Qiang, Deputy to the National People's Congress and Mayor of Lhasa, recently gave an exclusive interview to *Tibet Daily* in which he outlined the city's transportation infrastructure plans under the 15th Five-Year Plan and referred several major road construction projects aimed at improving Lhasa's urban transport network.

Wang Qiang said that several key transportation projects will be launched or would progress, beginning in 2026, including the North Ring Road West Extension Project, the High-tech Zone–Dunzhu Financial City–Cultural and Creative Park Connection Project, and the Wuchalu Intersection Traffic Congestion Relief Project. These projects will further improve Lhasa's "One Ring, Three Horizontal, and Five Vertical" backbone road network and mark a new stage in the development of the city's transportation infrastructure.

Regarding the North Ring Road West Extension Project, Wang Qiang explained that it is a key project in completing Lhasa's urban road network. The road begins at the boundary between Duilongdeqing District and Chengguan District, connects with Beijing West Road, and ends at the intersection of G109 National Highway, Duilong Avenue, and Xiangxiong Avenue. The project has a total length of approximately 17 kilometres and is expected to be basically completed in 2026, with traffic opening planned for 2027. After completion, the road will form a closed loop with the existing South Ring Road, creating a complete urban rapid ring road system in Lhasa. The project is expected to divert more than 30 percent of through traffic from G109 National Highway and shorten travel time between the main urban area and Duilongdeqing District by about 30 minutes, strengthening connectivity between western Lhasa and the city centre while promoting urban development in the western area.

Wang Qiang also gave a briefing the High-tech Zone–Dunzhu Financial City–Cultural and Creative Park Connection Project, which aims to strengthen regional development by linking major industrial areas in Lhasa. The project will construct a 5.096-kilometre connecting road, including three tunnels with a total length of 3,715 metres, linking the High-tech Zone, Dunzhu Financial City, and the Cultural and Creative Park. According to Wang Qiang, the project will resolve existing transportation issues such as long detours, dead-end roads, and severe congestion during peak hours. Once completed, travel between the three industrial parks will take about 10 minutes, replacing the current longer route through South Ring Road and Century Avenue. The project will also support the development of the Lhasa Financial and Business District, strengthen the South Bank industrial corridor, and enhance connectivity between the city centre and the southern bank of the Lhasa River.

In addition, Wang Qiang stated that the Wuchalu Intersection Traffic Improvement Project will officially begin in 2026 to address the long-standing congestion problem in the area. The project will improve traffic flow between Linkuo North Road and Beijing Middle Road by constructing a multi-level transport system and optimising the surrounding road network. After completion, the project is expected to significantly improve traffic efficiency in Lhasa's old urban district.

Wang Qiang emphasised that with the implementation of these major transportation projects, Lhasa's urban backbone road network will be significantly optimised. The improved transport system will help build a safe, efficient, and modern urban road network, ease traffic pressure in the city, strengthen regional connectivity, and provide strong infrastructure support for Lhasa's high-quality economic and social development.

TAR Delegation Reviews Work Reports of the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate

March 10, 2026

The TAR delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress (NPC) held a plenary meeting on March 10 to deliberate on the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as review several legislative drafts.

The meeting was presided over by Karma Tseten, Deputy Head of the Tibet delegation, Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee, and Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region Government. TAR party Secretary and Head of the TAR delegation Wang Junzheng delivered a speech, while the Deputy Head of the TAR delegation, Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress, Yan Jinhai, also spoke during the deliberations. Liu Guixiang, Deputy Ministerial-level Full-time Member of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court, attended the meeting to listen to opinions.

During the meeting, delegates deliberated on the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and also reviewed the draft Ecological Environment Code, the draft Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, and the draft National Development Planning Law.

In his remarks, Wang Junzheng expressed full support for the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. He stated that the reports are guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and thoroughly implement Xi

Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, demonstrating the judicial system's commitment to serving national development and administering justice for the people. Wang Junzheng noted that the reports reflect political loyalty to the Communist Party of China, a strong sense of responsibility in serving the overall interests of the country, and a firm commitment to fairness, justice, and the interests of the people.

He emphasised that over the past year, under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have faithfully fulfilled their responsibilities in accordance with the Constitution and the law. He said the two judicial organs have strengthened the rule of law, closely integrated judicial work with economic and social development, and actively addressed new situations and emerging challenges, achieving continuous progress in judicial work.

Wang Junzheng also pointed out that the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate attach great importance to judicial work in the Tibet Autonomous Region and have provided targeted professional assistance to improve the capacity and efficiency of judicial and procuratorial organs in Tibet. Over the past year, courts and procuratorates in the region have thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, followed the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era, and focused on the four major tasks of maintaining stability, promoting development, protecting the ecology, and strengthening border areas, thereby providing strong judicial guarantees for Tibet's long-term stability and high-quality development.

Wang Junzheng further noted that 2026 marks the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan, and called on the courts and procuratorates in the Tibet Autonomous Region to earnestly implement the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions. He emphasised the need to safeguard national political security, maintain social stability, promote fairness and justice, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people. He added that the Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region will continue to support judicial organs in exercising their powers independently in accordance with the law and fulfilling their responsibilities effectively.

During the deliberations, deputies of the Tibet delegation expressed their support for the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, noting that the reports reflect a strong commitment to the rule of law, a clear focus on serving the overall development of the country, and a deep concern for the well-being of the people. Deputies also suggested, including strengthening of cross-regional judicial cooperation, improving legal responses to emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, and enhancing the protection of cultural heritage through the rule of law.

Relevant officials from the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the National People's Congress attended the meeting

Wang Junzheng Calls for Promoting Long-Term Stability and High-Quality Development in Tibet

March 10, 2026

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng published a signed, entitled "Striving to Promote Long-Term Stability and High-Quality Development in Tibet," in *Xinhua Daily Telegraph* on March 10.

Wang Junzheng stated that since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to work in Tibet and clearly defined four major tasks for the region: maintaining stability, promoting development, protecting the ecology, and strengthening border areas. These tasks have formed and continuously enriched the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era and have provided fundamental guidance for promoting long-term stability and high-quality development in the region.

Wang Junzheng said that the Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region has deeply understood the decisive significance of the "Two Establishments," strengthened the "Four Consciousnesses," reinforced the "Four Confidences," and achieved the "Two Upholds." The region has thoroughly implemented the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and its subsequent plenary sessions, as well as General Secretary Xi Jinping's important instructions on work in Tibet, ensuring that the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era guides the region's overall economic and social development.

The article emphasised that efforts are being made to consolidate a stable and united political and social situation in Tibet. Wang Junzheng noted that maintaining political stability, social stability, ethnic unity, and religious harmony remains a priority. The region has strengthened social governance through rule-of-law mechanisms and improved the modernisation of its social governance system and capacity. Public satisfaction with safety in Tibet has remained above 99 percent.

He also highlighted efforts to promote high-quality economic development on the Tibetan Plateau and noted that Tibet has fully implemented the new development philosophy and maintained strong economic momentum in recent years. In 2025, the region's GDP grew by 7 percent, fixed asset investment increased by 17.2 percent, general public budget revenue grew by 14.7 percent, and per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents increased by 6 percent and 7.4 percent respectively.

The article stated that several major national projects are progressing steadily in Tibet, including the Yarlung Tsangpo hydropower project, the Sichuan–Tibet Railway, and the Barkhor Ancient City protection and renovation project in Lhasa. At the same time, the region is developing plateau-specific industries such as distinctive agriculture and animal husbandry, green mining, Tibetan medicine, cultural tourism, and border trade logistics, while also cultivating emerging sectors including clean energy, the digital economy, and the low-altitude economy.

Wang Junzheng further stressed the importance of improving people's livelihoods. The region has implemented a series of livelihood initiatives focusing on employment, education, healthcare, and social security. The employment rate of recent college graduates in Tibet has exceeded 95 percent, and tertiary hospitals now cover all seven prefecture-level cities in the region. More than 1,000 highland villages have been developed, and paved roads now reach all townships and more than 90 percent of administrative villages.

The article highlighted Tibet's commitment to ecological protection, noting that the region has implemented Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilisation and strengthened environmental protection efforts. The percentage of days with good air quality in the region remains above 99 percent, while the water quality of major rivers and lakes has maintained a 100 percent compliance rate.

Wang Junzheng also emphasised the importance of strengthening border security and development, noting that Tibet's border areas play a crucial role in safeguarding national sovereignty and security.

He said efforts are being made to improve infrastructure, public services, and industrial development in border regions while promoting the construction of smart border defence systems.

The article stated in conclusion that 2026 marks the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan, and Tibet will continue to unite closely around the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core, adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and fully implement the four major tasks of stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening, striving to advance long-term stability and high-quality development in Tibet and build a modern socialist Tibet.

TAR Delegation Holds Plenary Meeting to Deliberate Work Reports and Draft Resolutions

March 11, 2026

The TAR delegation to the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress (NPC) held a plenary meeting to deliberate on work reports and draft resolutions.

TAR Party Secretary and head of the TAR delegation Wang Junzheng, and the deputy head of the delegation and Deputy Secretary of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Region Committee Yan Jinhai, attended the meeting. The session was chaired by Karma Tseten, deputy head of the delegation.

During the meeting, delegates continued deliberations on the work reports of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. They also reviewed the draft resolutions concerning the Government Work Report, the outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan, the annual development plan, and the central budget.

During the deliberations, deputies to the National People's Congress from the Tibet delegation, including Wang Weidong, Laqiong, Tashi Gyalsten, Qide, and Tsering Tsomo, delivered remarks. They stated that the reports were guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, particularly Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law. They noted that the reports demonstrated firm political orientation, a strong commitment to major national priorities, and a people-centred approach, highlighting the strengths of the socialist judicial system with Chinese characteristics. The delegates expressed full support for the reports and pledged to thoroughly study and implement their requirements. They emphasised their responsibility to fulfil duties entrusted by the Constitution and laws, act as a bridge between the Party, the state, and the people, and contribute to Tibet's long-term stability and high-quality development.

In addition, the delegates suggested strengthening the training of grassroots judges, improving professional guidance for local courts, refining the jurisdiction of civil public interest litigation, deepening judicial transparency, and enhancing legal awareness through case-based education.

Representatives from the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and relevant departments of the National People's Congress attended the meeting.

Lhasa Party Committee Holds Theoretical Study Session on Political Performance

March 12, 2026

Xiao Youcai, Deputy Secretary and Deputy Director of the Party Group of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress, and Secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee, presided over a special study session of the Municipal Party Committee's Theoretical Learning Centre Group. The session focused on establishing and practising a correct understanding of political performance.

The meeting emphasised the importance of thoroughly studying and implementing Xi Jinping's key statements on political performance. It called for aligning ideological awareness with practical action, ensuring that the correct approach to governance is internalised and translated into tangible results. This, it noted, would provide strong support for advancing Chinese-style modernisation in Lhasa.

The meeting highlighted that, throughout the Party's hundred-year history, generations of Communists have prioritised the interests of the people, earning public support through their work. It noted that Xi Jinping has consistently placed importance on the concept of governance performance, addressing key questions such as whom such performance serves, what kind of outcomes should be pursued, and how they should be achieved.

It was stressed that governance performance reflects both the Party's original mission and the standard by which responsibility and action are measured. Officials across Lhasa were urged to fully implement the requirements of political education, transforming the principle of serving the public into concrete actions that benefit the people. This approach is expected to support the effective implementation of the 15th Five-Year Plan through scientific decision-making and practical governance.

The meeting called on officials to uphold integrity in governance, maintain a strong public-oriented approach, and reject self-serving behaviour. Emphasis was placed on prioritising the public interest, maintaining transparency, and ensuring a clear distinction between public and private responsibilities.

Participants were urged to focus on improving people's livelihoods, stressing that the effectiveness of governance should ultimately be judged by public satisfaction. Officials were encouraged to address everyday concerns, including basic living conditions and broader social welfare needs.

In addition, the session highlighted the importance of scientific, democratic, and law-based decision-making. Officials were urged to act in accordance with reality and legal frameworks, ensuring that policies reflect both development priorities and the needs of the population.

Finally, the meeting underscored the importance of practical work and results-oriented governance. Officials were encouraged to focus on solving key challenges, deliver measurable outcomes, and demonstrate a strong commitment to effective and responsible administration.

Lhasa Leaders Conduct “Four Visits to the Grassroots” Campaign Across City

March 13, 2026

Leaders across Lhasa recently carried out the “Four Visits to the Grassroots” campaign in various counties and districts, to promote the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the

Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), while strengthening grassroots governance and advancing long-term stability and high quality development.

Through field inspections, policy briefings, and direct engagement with local communities, officials observed local conditions, listened to public concerns, addressed practical challenges, and supervised the implementation of key policies.

Zhang Mingzhi, Deputy Secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee and Executive Vice Mayor, visited Duilongdeqing District to assess grassroots governance and stability maintenance. At the Dongga Subdistrict Office, he briefed cadres and residents on the outcomes of the NPC and CPPCC sessions, focusing on policies related to people's livelihood, governance, and development.

Jiang Yongluozhui, Chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, conducted similar outreach in Baina Village, Deqing Town. He emphasised the importance of adopting a correct approach to political performance and advancing key development priorities. He also reviewed the village's collective economy and highlighted rural revitalisation and livelihood improvement efforts.

On March 10, Zhandui, a member of the Standing Committee of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee and Executive Vice Mayor, visited Jiama Town and Nyima Jiangre Township in Mozhugongka County. He inspected major infrastructure projects, including the Jiama Interchange on the Linla Expressway and the Jiama Cultural Tourism Town, and stressed the need for high-quality construction, stronger ethnic unity, and the development of cultural tourism. He also called for improvements in education standards and stricter campus food safety measures.

Zhang Dingcheng, Minister of the Organisation Department of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee, carried out inspections in Qushui County, focusing on townships, villages, temples, and schools. He stressed that maintaining stability remains the primary political task, while also urging faster project implementation, stronger village-level economies, and increased employment opportunities. He highlighted the need to strengthen grassroots Party organisations and improve cadre performance.

Wang Hui, Minister of the Publicity Department of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee, visited Nyemo County, where she engaged with residents in villages, temples, and enterprises. She explained key policies from the NPC and CPPCC sessions, particularly those related to rural revitalisation, cultural tourism, and social welfare, and emphasised the importance of addressing public concerns and maintaining social stability.

Officials also organised collective viewings of the opening session of the Fourth Session of the 14th NPC. In Linzhou County, cadres, workers, farmers, and herdsmen watched the live broadcast, reinforcing political awareness and engagement.

Zheng Weiguo, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Lhasa Municipal People's Congress, called for coordinated efforts to advance the "one base and two cities" development framework and contribute to building a modern socialist Lhasa.

On March 11, Vice Mayor Luo Se inspected the China Unicom Tibet Lhasa Second Communication Hub and Data Centre project in the High-tech Zone. He called for stronger service guarantees, timely project completion, and improved efficiency. He also emphasised the importance of maintaining social stability and strengthening ideological guidance in religious communities.

Visits were also conducted by CPPCC officials Dawa and Liu Liang, who focused on improving conflict resolution mechanisms, strengthening grassroots governance, and enhancing public

services. They stressed that the spirit of the NPC and CPPCC sessions should guide all aspects of grassroots work, particularly in rural development, public welfare, and social stability.

The campaign reflects Lhasa's efforts to translate national policy priorities into concrete local actions, reinforcing governance at the grassroots level while promoting stability, development, and public well-being.

Tibet Autonomous Region Government Affairs Administration Bureau Holds 2026 Ideological Work Conference

March 14, 2026

Recently, the Tibet Autonomous Region Government Affairs Administration Bureau convened its 2026 Ideological Work Conference. The meeting was presided over by Gao Weidong, Deputy Secretary-General of the Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Director of the Tibet Autonomous Region Government Affairs Administration Bureau.

The conference conveyed and implemented the *Outline for Studying Xi Jinping Thought on Culture, the Implementation Measures for the Responsibility System of Party Committees (Party Groups) for Ideological Work*, as well as the spirit of the 2026 National Conference of Publicity Ministers and the Tibet Autonomous Region Conference of Publicity Ministers. It also reviewed the *Key Points of the Ideological Work of the Tibet Autonomous Region Government Affairs Administration Bureau in 2026* and made arrangements for ideological work throughout the year.

The meeting emphasised that ideological work is an extremely important task of the Party, concerning its future and destiny, the country's long-term stability, and the cohesion and centripetal force of the nation. It stressed that, to effectively carry out ideological work within the Tibet administrative system in the new era and on the new journey, it is necessary to adhere to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, remain firmly positioned at the forefront of the anti-separatist struggle in Tibet and on the front line of administrative support work, and firmly grasp leadership, management, and discourse power in the ideological sphere.

The meeting noted that the study and implementation of the Party's innovative theories must be treated as the primary political task. These must be incorporated into the important content of theoretical study centre group meetings, the "three meetings and one lesson" system, and cadre education and training. Through continuous study and discussion, cadres are to improve their political judgment, political understanding, and political execution capabilities, ensuring that ideological work consistently advances in the correct political direction.

The meeting put forward three main requirements.

First, political standing must be raised and the "steering wheel" of ideology firmly grasped. The meeting called for always placing political development in a prominent position, deeply understanding the decisive significance of the "two establishments," strengthening the "Four Consciousnesses," firming up the "Four Confidences," and achieving the "Two Safeguards." It stressed adherence to the Party's leadership over ideology, propaganda, and ideological positions, and called for the deep integration of ideological work with the primary responsibilities of government affairs in order to provide strong ideological guarantees and spiritual support for Tibet's overall stability and development.

Second, focus must be placed on key tasks and a concrete “blueprint” for implementation. The meeting called for taking work priorities as a roadmap and promoting implementation through list management, visual tracking, and closed-loop advancement. In line with the principle that “whoever is in charge is responsible,” management is to be strengthened across all areas, including WeChat official accounts, bulletin boards, electronic screens, and official reception venues, in order to build platforms for promoting the main theme and disseminating positive energy.

The meeting also stressed the need to build a solid defence line for network ideological security, promptly rectify problems identified during inspections, and resolutely overcome tendencies to “emphasise business over ideology” and “emphasise use over management.” It required that network ideological requirements, propaganda discipline, and behavioural norms be incorporated into third-party cooperation agreements, while mechanisms for regular inspections and accountability for violations are to be improved, thereby strengthening the management responsibilities of partners.

At the same time, the meeting called for strengthening public opinion guidance and management, ensuring early detection, early warning, early prevention, and early handling of risks, and strictly holding accountable those who damage the image of the organisation.

Third, responsibility for ideological work must be implemented at all levels, tightening the “screws” of accountability. The meeting stressed the need to strictly implement the responsibility system for ideological work and to build a work pattern featuring unified leadership by the bureau’s administrative meeting, joint management by members of the leadership team, organisation and coordination by the Party Committee, fulfilment of responsibilities by all departments, and concrete implementation by each branch. This will form a clear responsibility chain in which each level supervises the next.

The meeting further called for strengthening supervision and accountability and making effective use of performance evaluation as a “command stick.” It stressed that ideological work should be directly linked with commendations, cadre appointments, and performance-based rewards and punishments, thereby establishing a clear orientation.

Members of the bureau’s leadership team, as well as heads of all Party branches and general Party branches and departments, attended the meeting.

Tibet Radio and Television Expands Coverage of 2026 NPC and CPPCC Sessions

March 14, 2026

Tibet’s radio, television, and online audiovisual sectors expanded their coverage of the 2026 sessions of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), following directives issued by the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee and Government.

According to Tibet Radio and Television, media organisations across the region implemented coordinated reporting strategies under the guidance of the State Administration of Radio and Television and the regional Publicity Department.

Reporting during the sessions highlighted the work of NPC deputies and CPPCC members, particularly their participation in governance and policy discussions. Coverage also focused on developments related to the region's "four major tasks" and "four creations," alongside broader themes of economic growth, social development, and national cohesion.

Authorities organised planning meetings involving the broadcasting, transmission, and monitoring departments to ensure effective coverage and stable broadcasting operations. Official guidance was issued to clarify priorities, while regional media outlets rebroadcast major national events, including the opening session of the Fourth Session of the 14th NPC, and carried reports from central and regional media organisations.

Tibet Radio and Television adopted a multi-platform approach, combining traditional broadcasting with digital media. On television and radio, programmes such as *"National Two Sessions Integrated Media Report: Direct to Beijing"* provided ongoing coverage, including segments on grassroots perspectives, statistical highlights, and daily developments from the sessions.

Digital platforms also played a key role. Special coverage sections were featured on platforms including China Tibet Voice and China Tibet News Network. Additional content was produced through dedicated columns focusing on commentary, public opinion, and policy discussions.

Short-video platforms contributed to wider audience engagement. The official Douyin account released 80 videos under the "2026 National Two Sessions" theme, which attracted more than 5.4 million views.

TAR Strengthens Legal Protection of Communication Facilities

March 15, 2026

The Tibet Autonomous Region has introduced new regulations aimed at strengthening the construction and protection of communication facilities, with the measures set to come into force on May 1, 2026. The TAR Communications Administration recently issued an official interpretation of the *Regulations on the Construction and Protection of Communication Facilities in the Tibet Autonomous Region*, which were approved on January 27, 2026, at the 21st meeting of the Standing Committee of the 12th People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The regulations are designed to ensure the safety and stable operation of communication infrastructure, improve the quality of communication services, and promote high-quality economic and social development across the region. They apply to the planning, construction, protection, supervision, and management of communication facilities within the Tibet Autonomous Region. Communication facilities are defined as public infrastructure, including communication equipment, communication lines, and supporting systems that provide services to the public.

According to the regulations, communication facilities are protected by law, and no organisation or individual may endanger their safety or obstruct their lawful construction and maintenance. People's governments at or above the county level are required to strengthen overall coordination, formulate and implement supportive policies, and address major issues related to the construction and protection of communication facilities. Particular emphasis is placed on improving communication infrastructure in agricultural and pastoral areas, as well as in border and remote regions.

The regional communications authority is responsible for organising, coordinating, supervising, and managing communication infrastructure across the region. At the same time, relevant departments, including those responsible for public security, natural resources, ecology and environment, housing and urban-rural development, transportation, emergency management, and agriculture, are required to perform their duties in accordance with the law. Telecommunications operators are also required to establish and improve management systems, enhance network speed, security, and stability, and ensure the quality and safe operation of communication networks.

The regulations stipulate that communication infrastructure must be integrated into national economic and spatial planning systems. Authorities will promote unified planning and encourage the joint construction and sharing of communication facilities. Communication infrastructure is required to be constructed simultaneously with major projects such as government offices, public institutions, parks, tourist attractions, highways, railways, bridges, tunnels, airports, residential communities, commercial buildings, and border trade facilities. All construction activities must comply with environmental protection standards, including electromagnetic radiation limits, and must be carried out in a manner that aligns with ecological preservation and local cultural heritage protection.

In terms of safety and protection, the regulations introduce strict measures to safeguard communication facilities. Activities that endanger communication infrastructure are strictly prohibited, including damaging or stealing communication equipment, interfering with communication signals through drones or other devices, conducting excavation or construction within protected zones, dumping corrosive substances near communication lines, and gaining unauthorised access to communication power systems. Operators are required to establish safety protection measures, define protection zones, and install necessary warning signs and protective infrastructure.

The regulations also emphasise the importance of emergency preparedness. People's governments at all levels are required to incorporate communication support into their emergency response plans, while telecommunications operators must establish emergency response teams and improve their ability to respond to disasters and disruptions. In the event of damage or service interruption, operators are required to carry out emergency repairs promptly. Vehicles engaged in emergency communication support may be granted special traffic permissions to ensure rapid response.

To strengthen enforcement, the regulations call for enhanced supervision and coordination among government departments. Authorities will establish information-sharing mechanisms, carry out inspections, and ensure compliance with the law. Organisations and individuals are encouraged to report illegal activities that endanger communication facilities, and those who make significant contributions to their protection may be rewarded.

The regulations also outline legal liabilities for violations. Officials who fail to perform their duties, abuse their authority, or engage in misconduct will be held accountable in accordance with the law. Any acts that violate the provisions of the regulations will be subject to penalties under relevant laws and regulations.

The *Regulations on the Construction and Protection of Communication Facilities in the Tibet Autonomous Region* will officially take effect on May 1, 2026, marking a significant step in strengthening the region's communication infrastructure and ensuring its long-term security and development.

SHIGATSE (CH:XIGAZE) NEWS

Dawa Tsering Presides Over Enlarged Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shigatse Municipal Party Committee

March 2, 2026

On March 2, morning Dawa Tsering, Member of the TAR Party Standing Committee and Secretary of the Shigatse Municipal Party Committee, presided over an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shigatse Municipal Party Committee. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's recent important speeches and instructions, as well as the spirit of relevant meetings and documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and the Tibet Autonomous Region authorities, and discussed implementation measures for the city.

The meeting stressed that all levels and departments in Shigatse must firmly uphold the "Two Establishments" and resolutely achieve the "Two Safeguards." Officials were urged to fully implement Xi Jinping's important instructions on Tibet work and the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era, perform their duties diligently, and strive to achieve new progress in promoting long-term stability and high-quality development in Shigatse.

Participants emphasised that high-quality development should be in accordance with local conditions and through the full and accurate implementation of the new development philosophy. Authorities were instructed to advance major projects in a steady manner, strengthen characteristic and advantageous industries, and improve the development capacity of areas affected by natural disasters. The meeting called for continued efforts to address practical livelihood issues, increase the incomes of farmers and herders, and ensure that development outcomes contribute to improved living standards.

The meeting also highlighted the importance of supporting national defence modernisation and military development. Officials were urged to strengthen national defence awareness, enhance national defence mobilisation capabilities, deepen policies supporting the military and providing preferential treatment for the families of servicemen and martyrs, and further consolidate unity between the military and the government as well as between the military and the people.

The meeting also stressed the need to promote the deep integration of science, technology, and industry. In connection with the implementation of the 15th Five-Year Plan, authorities were instructed to improve collaboration mechanisms between industry, academia, and research institutions and strengthen the transformation of scientific and technological achievements in order to support the city's high-quality development.

It emphasised that addressing the issues identified in central inspection feedback must be treated as a major political task. Officials were instructed to strengthen organisational leadership, assume political responsibility, improve work style, and implement rectification measures through list-based and closed-loop management. Institutional mechanisms should be improved, the application of rectification outcomes strengthened, and concrete measures adopted to resolve the problems identified during inspections.

The meeting further noted that leadership reshuffles at the city, county, and township levels must be carried out to a high standard. Authorities were urged to follow the Party's organisational line in the new era, strictly implement cadre selection standards, adhere to the "four special" political

requirements for cadres in ethnic minority areas, maintain strict discipline during the reshuffle process, and select capable leaders while fostering an atmosphere of unity and strong morale.

During the meeting, participants also reviewed Shigatse's fixed-asset investment and project construction plan for 2026. Officials called for stronger coordination between projects, industries, and overall economic planning, improved project preparation, strengthened resource guarantees, refined services, and enhanced work coordination mechanisms. Authorities were instructed to fully promote key project construction in order to ensure both current economic vitality and long-term development potential for the city.

Dawa Tsering Calls for Implementation of “Two Sessions” Spirit During Inspection in Samzhubze District and Sakya County

March 16, 2026

On March 12, Dawa Tsering, a member of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee and Secretary of the Shigatse Municipal Party Committee, conducted grassroots-level inspection visits in Samzhubze District and Sakya County. During the visit, he promoted the spirit of China's annual “Two Sessions” (National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) and reviewed work related to grassroots Party building, stability maintenance, education on promoting a correct approach to political performance, and agricultural and pastoral production.

He emphasised the need to thoroughly study and implement the important speeches delivered by Xi Jinping during the “Two Sessions”, as well as to fully apply the broader spirit of the meetings. He called for strengthening the integration of theory with practice, boosting confidence, and maintaining strong momentum in order to contribute to building a modern socialist Shigatse city.

Dawa Tsering visited Qūmai Township in Samzhubze District and Mula Township in Sakya County, where he held discussions with local officials and staff to gain a detailed understanding of ongoing work. He stressed the importance of raising political awareness and fully implementing Xi Jinping's directives on the Tibet Autonomous Region, as well as the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. He urged officials to align their thinking and actions with central government decisions and regional Party committee requirements, and to demonstrate support for the “Two Establishments” and “Two Safeguards” through concrete achievements in maintaining long-term stability and promoting high-quality development.

He called for strengthening ideological and theoretical education by comprehensively studying Xi Jinping's speeches and ensuring that theoretical learning is translated into sustained efforts to advance the “four major tasks”. Public outreach should be expanded through effective communication, including the role of publicity officials and village-based work teams, to ensure that the spirit of the “Two Sessions” reaches the public in accessible and understandable ways.

Dawa also emphasised improving social governance by reinforcing Party leadership and promoting multi-level governance. He called for strengthening preventive measures, improving grid-style social management systems, strictly implementing stability maintenance policies, and enhancing mechanisms for identifying and resolving risks and disputes. He highlighted the importance of anti-

separatism efforts, the legal management of religious affairs, ethnic unity, and workplace safety in consolidating long-term stability.

He stressed the importance of promoting a correct approach to political performance through focused education, careful implementation, and improved effectiveness. Emphasising a people-centred development approach, he called for strengthening basic public services and social welfare systems, addressing corruption and misconduct at the grassroots level, and improving employment, income, and education to enhance livelihoods and public support.

In terms of rural development, he called for advancing comprehensive rural revitalisation by planning spring farming and livestock breeding activities, consolidating progress in agricultural improvement programmes, and promoting local industries such as specialised farming, ethnic handicrafts, and rural tourism. He also stressed strengthening collective economies and industrial projects to increase farmer 'and herders 'incomes, while building liveable and sustainable rural communities.

Finally, Dawa highlighted the need to strengthen cadre development by improving mechanisms for identifying and promoting talent, particularly at the grassroots level. He called for enhancing the overall capacity of officials, improving work discipline, and ensuring effective implementation, with the aim of achieving results that can stand the test of practice, the people, and history.

LHOKA (CH:SHANNAN)

NPC Deputy Tashi Gyalsten Calls for Greater Protection of Lhoba Culture

March 1, 2026

Tashi Gyalsten, a deputy to the National People's Congress (NPC) and head of Doyul Lhoba Ethnic Township in Longzi County, Shannan Prefecture of the TAR, has called for increased efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of the Lhoba people and for greater professional participation in researching and preserving their traditions.

In an interview with China News Service, Tashi Gyalsten noted that the Lhoba people possess their own language but do not have a written script, meaning that cultural transmission relies largely on oral traditions. While policy support and financial investment in Lhoba cultural preservation have gradually increased in recent years, he expressed the hope that more researchers and cultural specialists would contribute to protecting the community's heritage.

Tashi Gyalsten was first elected as an NPC deputy in 2018 and has since consistently advocated for the preservation and development of Lhoba culture. During the 2019 sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), he submitted a proposal titled "On Strengthening the Protection of Luoba Ethnic Culture."

According to Tashi Gyalsten, variations in the Lhoba language across different geographical areas make cultural preservation particularly complex and require careful and targeted approaches.

Doyul Lhoba Ethnic Township, where Tashi Gyalsten lives and works, is located at an altitude of more than 3,100 metres. Surrounded by dense forests, the area has long nurtured a distinctive Lhoba

cultural tradition. Elements such as clothing, language, songs, dances and customs associated with weddings and funerals continue to be preserved within local communities.

A key centre for cultural preservation is the township's Luoba Ethnic History Exhibition Hall, which has recently been expanded and renovated. The exhibition space now provides visitors with a comprehensive introduction to Lhoba traditions, including handicrafts, agricultural practices, migration history, and the origins of the ethnic group's name. The exhibition also presents the entire process of producing traditional Lhoba clothing from material selection and weaving to dyeing and final tailoring.

Tashi Gyalsten said that the township regularly organises Lhoba language night classes, with local elders serving as volunteer instructors. Each class typically attracts between 20 and 30 participants. In addition, the local Women's Federation conducts workshops to train women in traditional costume-making techniques.

He also highlighted improvements in infrastructure and public services in Doyul Lhoba Ethnic Township. By the end of 2024, a township-funded water treatment plant had been completed and put into operation, extending stable water supply to all administrative villages and addressing long-standing problems of water shortages during winter dry seasons.

With financial assistance from Tibet aid programmes, the township health centre has been renovated and expanded, increasing its size threefold and equipping it with improved medical facilities. Educational infrastructure has also improved significantly, with the former cramped classrooms in a two-storey building replaced by separate teaching and dormitory buildings with enhanced earthquake resistance.

Despite having only about 500 mu (approximately 33 hectares) of arable land, which limits agricultural income, local residents have been able to supplement their earnings by participating in infrastructure projects and benefiting from various government subsidy programmes. These measures have contributed to improving livelihoods in the township.

According to Tashi Gyalsten, improvements in living standards have also strengthened residents' sense of cultural identity and pride.

As an NPC deputy, he pledged to continue advocating for the protection and development of Lhoba culture and promoting the advancement of the Lhoba people, emphasising that preserving Lhoba culture is essential to safeguarding the roots and spiritual heritage of the ethnic group.

(Comment: The Lhoba people, one of Tibet's smallest ethnic groups, are mainly concentrated in Nyingchi and Shannan cities in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The name "Luoba" means "southerners", historically referring to a group that relied largely on hunting for survival. Several aspects of Lhoba culture have received official recognition under China's cultural heritage protection system. In 2008, Lhoba clothing was included in the second batch of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Representative List. In 2011, the legend of Lhoba ancestors was added to the third batch of the list, while the Lhoba knife dance was recognised as a county-level intangible cultural heritage project.)

Shannan City Announces Series of Personnel Appointments and Removals

March 2, 2026

The Standing Committee of the Second People's Congress of Shannan City announced a series of personnel appointments and removals during its 30th meeting held on February 28, 2026, involving positions within the municipal government, supervisory commission, courts, and procuratorate.

During the meeting, Jiacao was appointed Deputy Director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the Shannan Municipal People's Congress, while Gongbu was appointed Deputy Director of the Budgetary Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the Shannan Municipal People's Congress. At the same time, Sonam Dorjee and Huang Zhenghai were both appointed Deputy Directors of the Deputies' Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the Shannan Municipal People's Congress.

The meeting also approved a number of personnel changes within the Shannan municipal government. Zhao Min was removed from his position as Secretary-General of the Shannan Municipal Government, and Zhao Zhongqiong was removed as Director of the Shannan Municipal Finance Bureau. Zhang Chao was removed from his position as Director of the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, while Sonam Deki was removed as Director of the Natural Resources Bureau. In addition, Shen Xinjun was removed from his post as Director of the Shannan Municipal Transport Bureau, Qimirazhen was removed as Director of the Health Commission, and Qu Wei was removed as Director of the Emergency Management Bureau. Xiluo was also removed from his position as Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shannan Municipal Government, while Sangdan Luobu was removed as Director of the Forestry and Grassland Bureau (Nature Reserve Administration). Furthermore, Basang Ciren was removed as Director of the Administrative Approval and Public Service Bureau, and Liu Xiaobin was removed as Director of the Urban Management Bureau of Shannan City.

Following these removals, the Standing Committee approved several new appointments. Guo Jianjun was appointed Secretary-General of the Shannan Municipal Government, and Zhang Chunmei was appointed Director of the Finance Bureau of Shannan City. Zhang Guoli was appointed Director of the Natural Resources Bureau, while Li Xin was appointed Director of the Health Commission. Meanwhile, Huang Hua was appointed Director of the Emergency Management Bureau, and Tsering Lobsang was appointed Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shannan Municipal Government. In addition, Liu Xiaobin was appointed Director of the Administrative Approval and Public Service Bureau, and Song Chao was appointed Director of the Urban Management Bureau of Shannan City.

The meeting also approved appointments to the Shannan Municipal Supervisory Commission, where Bao Xinglong was appointed Deputy Director, while Gao Liangping and Luo Tingkun were appointed Members of the Supervisory Commission.

Changes were also made within the judicial system. Song Jianbing was removed from his position as Judge of the Shannan Intermediate People's Court, and Sonam Bianjiu was removed from his posts as Member of the Judicial Committee and Judge of the same court. Meanwhile, Jiang Guangquan was appointed Vice President, Member of the Judicial Committee, and Judge of the Shannan Intermediate People's Court.

In the prosecutorial system, Jiang Guangquan was removed from his positions as Deputy Chief Prosecutor and Member of the Procuratorial Committee of the Shannan Municipal People's Procuratorate. The meeting also approved the removal of Losang Dolma as Chief Prosecutor of the Qusong County People's Procuratorate, after which Losang Dolma was appointed Deputy Chief Prosecutor and Prosecutor of the Shannan Municipal People's Procuratorate.

These personnel adjustments were formally adopted during the meeting as part of routine administrative and judicial appointments within the governance structure of Shannan City in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Zhangmusa Road Extension Project in Longzi County Resumes Construction

March 10, 2026

Construction work on the extension project of Zhangmusa Road in Longzi County, Shannan, officially resumed following the holiday period,

Authorities stated that efforts are underway to ensure the project advances efficiently in the post-holiday phase. To support the resumption of work, construction units carried out advance preparations, including the return of personnel, equipment testing, and the stockpiling of materials. According to project officials, around 30 workers and seven machines are currently deployed on-site, while essential materials such as sand, stone, and cement have been adequately prepared to meet construction needs. Project authorities stated that the next phase will prioritise safety and quality, while accelerating progress through improved planning and scheduling to ensure timely completion

The Zhangmusa Road Extension Project is a key infrastructure project aimed at improving the urban road network and enhancing traffic capacity in Longzi County. Since construction began, the project has progressed steadily, with approximately 45 percent of the overall work completed.

The project is scheduled to be completed in July 2026. Once completed it is expected to improve the structure of the urban transportation network in Longzi County, reduce pressure on main roads, and enhance travel conditions for local residents.

NYINGTRI (CH:LINZHI) NEWS

Chinese Authorities Promote “Free Shipping to Tibet” Initiative Following NPC Proposal

March 3, 2026

Chinese state media have reported new measures to improve logistics services and reduce delivery costs for online purchases sent to Tibet following a proposal submitted by Luobu Yangzom, an NPC deputy and Deputy Director of the Village Committee of Mote Village in Mote Town, Medog County, Nyingchi City, TAR.

China Tibet News Network, said the proposal was submitted in March 2025. The proposal addressed long-standing complaints from residents in Tibet about high shipping costs and the limited availability of courier services, particularly in remote agricultural and pastoral areas. Many residents have reported that while the state postal service delivers parcels directly to villages, most private courier companies require customers to collect packages in county towns. This often results in longer delivery times and additional travel costs.

Some online sellers reportedly charge high delivery fees for shipments to Tibet, with postage sometimes reaching several dozen yuan or even being listed as 999 yuan, effectively preventing delivery.

Chinese media attributed these logistical difficulties partly to Tibet's geography and infrastructure conditions. Medog County, where the proposal originated, was historically one of the most isolated areas in Tibet. The completion of the Zhamo Highway in 2013 made Medog the last county in the country to gain highway access.

After the proposal was submitted, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress forwarded it to the State Post Bureau of China for review. The agency subsequently conducted consultations with several government departments, including the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, and the Ministry of Commerce, to explore measures to improve logistics services in the region.

On May 25, 2025, authorities held a regional meeting to discuss the development of delivery logistics systems for rural and pastoral areas across Tibet. Officials and logistics companies discussed ways to expand infrastructure and reduce delivery costs.

Later in 2025, the Tibet Autonomous Region government introduced additional measures aimed at improving rural logistics networks. These included subsidies for parcel deliveries to rural residents and support for the construction of grassroots logistics service systems.

In November 2025, regional authorities issued a policy document titled "Several Measures of the Tibet Autonomous Region to Accelerate the Integrated Development of Rural Passenger Transport, Freight and Postal Services."

The 2026 Government Work Report of the Tibet Autonomous Region announced plans to upgrade 60 county-level delivery and logistics centres and 4,000 village-level service stations in order to expand the coverage of delivery services across the region.

Chinese media reports say that delivery services have begun to improve in some remote areas. Residents in places such as Ngari Prefecture have reported shorter delivery times, while some online purchases are now eligible for free shipping or lower postage fees.

According to official data cited in the report, by the end of 2025 the Tibet Autonomous Region had established 1,324 postal and express delivery outlets and 2,410 village-level logistics service stations, with authorities reporting that express delivery services now reach all villages in the region.

Officials from China Post's Tibet branch said efforts will continue to expand rural logistics networks and improve delivery services in agricultural and pastoral areas.

CHAMDO (CH:CHANGDU) NEWS

Chaya County Government Reviews Development Priorities and Governance Measures at Executive Meeting

March 10, 2026

On March 9, the Chaya County People's Government convened the 78th executive meeting of its 13th term, presided over by Li Chengguang, Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee and County Magistrate.

The meeting focused on studying a series of recent directives and speeches issued by Chinese President Xi Jinping, along with the outcomes of the annual National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions. It also reviewed policy guidance and recent statements from regional and prefectural leadership, reflecting broader administrative priorities.

Participants examined key policy documents and discussed implementation measures across the county government system. The meeting also reviewed progress on 2026 development projects and ongoing efforts to address corruption affecting the public, while setting out priorities for the coming period.

Discussions outlined several focus areas, including maintaining stable economic growth while improving quality and efficiency, advancing industrial restructuring, enhancing the effectiveness of reform measures, and promoting rural revitalisation through agricultural support. Additional priorities included strengthening ecological protection, improving access to public services, enhancing social governance, and promoting a more disciplined and pragmatic administrative approach.

The meeting also addressed other administrative matters.

Chaya County Holds Study Meeting on Political Performance and Ideological Education

March 13, 2026

The Party Group of the Standing Committee of the Chaya County People's Congress convened its third Theoretical Learning Centre Group study session of 2026, alongside a mobilisation and deployment meeting focused on learning and education to establish and practise a correct view of political performance.

The meeting was presided over by Jiang Yongzepei, member of the Standing Committee of the County Party Committee, Secretary of the Party Group, and Director of the Standing Committee of the County People's Congress.

During the session, participants conducted a special study of Xi Jinping's remarks on the importance of establishing and practising a correct view of political performance. The meeting also conveyed and discussed the spirit of the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress, as well as key points from deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Relevant directives and documents from central, regional, and municipal authorities were also reviewed.

Jiang Yongzepei and Luo Songdingzeng delivered exchange and discussion speeches, calling on Party members, cadres, and People's Congress deputies to unify their thinking, deepen their

understanding, and focus on implementation. They emphasised the need to guide the work of the People's Congress in the new era through a correct view of political performance, in line with the broader focus on stability and development in the county.

The meeting highlighted four priorities: improving political standing and recognising the importance of a correct view of political performance; strengthening theoretical study to understand its core principles and practical requirements; adopting a problem-oriented approach to ensure tangible results; and reinforcing organisational leadership to ensure the effective implementation of these initiatives.

DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER TIBETAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF TAR

China Activates Eiffel Tall Mega Dam in Eastern Tibet Amid Concerns Over Control of Tibet's Rivers

March 4, 2026

China has begun operating one of its largest hydroelectric power stations in eastern Tibet, further intensifying its large-scale exploitation of Tibetan rivers under the banner of “clean energy.”

The Lianghekou hydropower plant, now the highest-altitude mega dam in the People's Republic of China, rises nearly as tall as the Eiffel Tower and is capable of generating approximately 11 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. With an installed capacity of 3,000 megawatts, the project marks another major step in Beijing's expansive dam-building programme across Tibet.

Located on the Yalong River in Yajiang County (Tibetan: Nyagchu Dzong), within the so-called Garze (Kardze) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture—historically part of eastern Tibet's Kham province and now incorporated into Sichuan Province—the dam occupies a strategically significant section of one of Asia's key river systems. The Yalong River, a major tributary of the Yangtze River, forms part of China's crucial hydropower corridor.

Rising approximately 295 metres, the dam creates a reservoir capable of storing around 10.8 billion cubic metres of water. Construction began in 2014, with the final turbine connected to the grid in March 2022, following an investment of roughly 66.5 billion yuan (approximately 10.5 billion US dollars).

The human cost of the project has been considerable. Nearly 5,000 residents were reportedly relocated during construction, reflecting a broader pattern of displacement linked to China's dam-building initiatives across Tibet. The long-term social and cultural impacts of these relocations remain largely absent from official narratives.

Chinese authorities maintain that the project will significantly reduce coal consumption by more than 13 million tonnes annually and cut carbon dioxide emissions by around 21 million tonnes compared to coal-based power generation. The dam is also described as a stabilising force for the energy grid, capable of delivering continuous power unlike intermittent solar and wind sources.

Lianghekou forms part of a broader 4.2-gigawatt hybrid energy system, described by Chinese planners as the world's largest pumped hydro storage network. This system integrates large-scale dams with solar and wind facilities to transform the Yalong River basin into a major clean energy hub.

Approximately 50 kilometres away, the Kela photovoltaic project contributes an additional one gigawatt of solar capacity, generating around two billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. Chinese planners highlight a seasonal balance between hydropower and solar energy, with solar output peaking during dry periods and hydropower during the rainy season, effectively turning Lianghekou into a large-scale "water battery."

Despite these claims, environmental concerns remain significant. While some studies cited by Chinese sources suggest that water usage remains within acceptable limits, other researchers warn that cascading mega dams disrupt natural river flows, damage aquatic ecosystems, and fragment habitats, undermining long-term ecological stability.

Tibet's rivers are not only vital ecological systems but also sustain millions of people downstream and hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for Tibetans. Large-scale hydropower expansion raises serious concerns regarding irreversible environmental changes, seismic risks in a geologically sensitive region, and the cumulative impact of multiple dams along major river systems.

The electricity generated approximately 11 billion kilowatt hours annually is primarily intended to support major economic hubs such as Chengdu and Chongqing, as well as stabilise power supply in Sichuan Province, which has experienced seasonal shortages.

Critics argue that such projects primarily benefit China's industrial centres far from the plateau. Tibet increasingly serves as a strategic energy reservoir for China, with its rivers controlled, landscapes transformed, and communities displaced in the process.

Party Group of the Office of the Tibet Autonomous Region in Chengdu Holds First Expanded Meeting of the Leading Group for Party Building in 2026

March 9, 2026

On March 6, 2026, the Party Group of the Office of the Tibet Autonomous Region in Chengdu held its first expanded meeting of the Leading Group for Party Building in 2026 to study and arrange key work on Party building, Party discipline, ideological work, online ideological management, Party conduct and integrity, and discipline inspection for the year.

The meeting was chaired by Quan Zhengqiu, Deputy Secretary of the Party Group and Director of the Office of the Tibet Autonomous Region in Chengdu. Members of the Party leadership group of the office, provincial-level leaders stationed at the office, Party members and cadres of the office, and members of the leadership teams of its affiliated units attended the meeting. Representatives from the resident discipline inspection and supervision team were also present.

The meeting pointed out that 2026 marks the 105th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan. Participants emphasised that strengthening the comprehensive and strict governance of the Party is of great significance. The meeting stressed the need to uphold political Party building as the guiding principle, give full play to the leading role of Party building, clarify objectives, and strengthen responsibilities. It called for

promoting the deep integration of Party building with the work of the office, improving governance efficiency through anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening ideological guidance and cohesion.

It emphasised the importance of strengthening political guidance, including strictly implementing the “first agenda item” system, improving the quality of theoretical study sessions of the Party leadership group, and using the Party’s innovative theories to guide work and unite cadres. Participants stressed the need to strictly observe political discipline and rules, implement the system of requesting instructions and reporting on major matters, and effectively carry out the responsibility system for ideological work.

The meeting further stressed the need to strengthen responsibility for governing the Party at all levels. Members of the Party leadership group were urged to fulfill their responsibilities as the principal persons in charge and to implement their dual responsibilities for both Party building and administrative work. Participants emphasised ensuring that tasks related to governing the Party are firmly implemented.

The meeting also highlighted the importance of strengthening work style and discipline. Participants called for consolidating and expanding the achievements of implementing the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulation on improving conduct, addressing problems identified during inspection feedback, and strengthening supervision and discipline inspection. The meeting stressed the need to continue rectifying the “four forms of undesirable work styles”, address unhealthy practices affecting the public, reduce burdens on grassroots cadres, and strengthen efforts to promote clean governance and anti-corruption work.

Participants said these measures would help maintain a clean and upright political environment within the office and support the continued development of the work of the Office of the Tibet Autonomous Region in Chengdu.

Gorsam Stupa: A Symbol of India’s Historic Ties with Tibet and Sovereignty over Arunachal Pradesh

March 13, 2026

The Gorsam Stupa, located in Zemithang in Arunachal Pradesh near the Bhutan–Tibet trijunction, is a powerful symbol of India’s deep historical, cultural, and strategic ties with Tibet and Bhutan, while also reinforcing India’s sovereignty over the region.

The 100-foot-high Buddhist monument, believed to have been constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries by Lama Sangye Telthar, is one of the largest stupas in Arunachal Pradesh. It is modelled on the famous Boudhanath Stupa in Kathmandu, Nepal, and shares architectural similarities with the Chendebji Chorten in Bhutan. Situated approximately 90 kilometres from Tawang, the structure lies in a strategically significant region near the McMahon Line, established under the 1914 Simla Convention, which defines India’s northern boundary.

The site gains renewed attention during the annual Gorsam Kora festival, held between March 16 and 18, when Monpa Buddhists and devotees from Bhutan gather to circumambulate the monument, reflecting centuries-old religious and cultural exchanges across the Himalayan region.

Despite the absence of historical evidence, China continues to dispute the McMahon Line and claims parts of Arunachal Pradesh as “South Tibet.” In recent years, Beijing has attempted to

rename places in the region, including referring to the Gorsam area as “Qoidengarbo Ri,” which appears to be derived from the Tibetan term “Chorten Karpo,” meaning “White Stupa.” Such actions are widely seen as part of broader efforts to assert territorial claims.

The region around Zemithang is of strategic importance. It served as the tactical headquarters of the Indian Army’s 4th Infantry Division during the 1962 Sino-Indian War. The Namjiang Chu river, located near the stupa, witnessed some of the earliest clashes during the conflict.

The Gorsam Stupa is also closely associated with a significant historical event involving the 14th Dalai Lama. On March 31, 1959, after fleeing Tibet following China’s invasion of Tibet in 1950, the Dalai Lama crossed into India at Khenzimane and spent his first night near the stupa. Shortly before this, he had formally requested Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for political asylum, which was promptly granted. His arrival marked a crucial moment in India–Tibet relations.

Historical records from Indian officials at the time confirm that the Dalai Lama entered Indian territory without obstruction and was received by Indian authorities, reinforcing India’s administrative presence in the region.

The structure itself is an architectural landmark. Built of stone with a square base measuring approximately 175 feet on each side, it features a hemispherical dome resting on three plinths. The monument is adorned with 120 prayer wheels along each side, and a circumambulatory path allows pilgrims to walk around it while reciting prayers such as “Om Mani Padme Hum.” Four smaller stupas are positioned at the corners of the base, enhancing its symbolic and aesthetic significance.

According to local accounts, the monument was constructed over a period of 12 years to subdue negative forces believed to inhabit the area. Over centuries, it has remained a central site of pilgrimage, drawing devotees not only from Arunachal Pradesh but also from Bhutan and areas bordering Tibet.

The monument also reflects longstanding historical links between the Tawang region and Bhutan. Records indicate that interactions, migration, and agreements between the two regions date back to at least the 18th century, demonstrating the deep interconnectedness of Himalayan communities long before modern political boundaries were drawn.

In the 1990s, the structure underwent major restoration under the guidance of the 13th Tsona Gontse Rinpoche, with thousands of volunteers participating in the effort. The restoration was seen as both a cultural revival and a reaffirmation of the region’s identity within India.

Today, the Gorsam Stupa stands not only as a religious monument but also as a reminder of historical continuity, cross-border cultural ties, and India’s longstanding presence in Arunachal Pradesh. Its location, history, and continued relevance make it an enduring symbol in the context of regional geopolitics and cultural heritage.

EXILE TIBETAN NEWS

Tibetan Monk Sentenced to Six Years in Prison for Teaching Tibetan Language

March 5, 2026

Palden Yeshi, a monk and teacher at Karze Monastery in Tehor, Karze County, was arrested on May 17, 2021, while serving at the monastery reportedly sentenced to six years in prison by Chinese authorities for teaching the Tibetan language to local children during school holidays, according to a the Dharamshala-based independent radio station Voice of Tibet. Citing sources it said Chinese police arrived at the monastery without prior notice, detained him and forcibly took him away.

Officials did not provide his family with clear information regarding the reasons for his arrest or the legal basis for the charges against him. His whereabouts also remained unknown for a prolonged period.

According to sources, the primary reason for his detention was his efforts to teach the Tibetan language to more than 300 local children from nearby communities during school holidays. The Chinese authorities deemed these voluntary language lessons unlawful. Officials have not publicly disclosed the specific charges filed against him.

According to information that emerged on January 8, it was confirmed that Palden Yeshi is currently being held at Chushul Prison in the Tibet Autonomous Region and has been sentenced to a total of six years in prison.

Sources say his elderly father suffered severe emotional distress following his detention and passed away on September 29, 2022. The Chinese authorities also repeatedly harassed and pressure from Chinese authorities directed at the family and their relatives.

Tibetans Worldwide Mark the 67th Tibetan National Uprising Day

March 10, 2026

Tibetans across the world marked the 67th anniversary of the Tibetan National Uprising Day on March 10, 2026, commemorating the historic 1959 uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet and honouring the sacrifices of those who lost their lives.

According to reports from Tibetan and international media, thousands of Tibetans in exile, along with supporters, participated in marches, protests, and commemorative events held across India, Europe, North America, and parts of Asia. Demonstrators carried Tibetan flags, raised slogans calling for freedom and human rights, and expressed solidarity with Tibetans living inside Tibet.

The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) led official commemorations, paying tribute to Tibetan martyrs and recalling the events of March 10, 1959, when thousands of Tibetans in Lhasa gathered to protect His Holiness the Dalai Lama and resist Chinese military control. The uprising was met with force, leading to a brutal crackdown and widespread loss of life.

Speakers at various events emphasised the continued suffering of Tibetans inside Tibet, highlighting restrictions on religious freedom, cultural expression, and movement. Human rights organisations noted that Tibetans inside Tibet are unable to openly observe the anniversary due to strict surveillance, security presence, and fear of reprisals.

Commemorations were also held in several countries, including the United States, Canada, and Taiwan, where Tibetan communities and supporters organised rallies, public gatherings, and awareness campaigns to highlight the ongoing situation in Tibet and call for international support.

The Tibetan National Uprising of March 10, 1959, marked a turning point in Tibet's history, eventually leading to the Dalai Lama's escape into exile in India along with tens of thousands of Tibetans. Since then, the Tibetan diaspora has continued to advocate for their rights and preserve their cultural and national identity.

More than six decades later, March 10 remains one of the most significant and emotional dates for Tibetans worldwide, symbolising resistance, unity, and the enduring struggle for freedom, justice, and the preservation of Tibetan identity.

Bipartisan US House Lawmakers Call for Renewed Push on Tibet-China Dialogue

Date: March 11, 2026

An initiative was led by Democratic Congressman Jim McGovern and Republican Congresswoman Young Kim, along with several other lawmakers from both parties. In a letter addressed to the US Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, the group emphasised the need for a “renewed and reinvigorated push” to address the long-standing Tibet issue and to advance a peaceful resolution.

The lawmakers stressed that close coordination between Congress and the administration is essential to promote US interests and uphold human rights in Tibet. They reaffirmed continued US support for the Tibetan people and called for stronger implementation of existing US legislation related to Tibet.

In their appeal, the bipartisan group urged the US government to actively promote dialogue between the Chinese government and Tibetan representatives, particularly on the issue of Tibet's political future. They also highlighted the importance of safeguarding religious freedom, including concerns surrounding the future succession of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, an issue that remains highly sensitive in US-China relations.

Furthermore, the lawmakers called for increased efforts to counter Chinese government narratives on Tibet, expand international access to the region, and strengthen support for Tibetan communities, including those living in exile.⁷The development comes amid growing international attention on Tibet, particularly around the anniversary of the 1959 Tibetan uprising, with lawmakers and global advocates urging Washington to adopt a firmer stance on China's policies in the region.

The letter reflects continued bipartisan consensus in the United States on addressing human rights concerns related to China, signalling that Tibet remains an important component of the broader US-China strategic relationship.

China Passes New Law Prioritising Mandarin, Raising Concerns Over Tibetan, Uyghur, and Mongolian Education

March 12, 2026

China's National People's Congress on March 12, 2026, passed a new law promoting the use of Mandarin Chinese as the primary language in education to strengthen what Chinese authorities describe as “ethnic unity” and national integration. The law mandates that Mandarin be used as the

main medium of instruction in schools across the country, including in regions traditionally inhabited by ethnic minorities such as Tibet, East Turkestan (Xinjiang), and Inner Mongolia.

Under the new provisions, Mandarin will dominate the teaching of core subjects, including science, mathematics, history, and political education. Minority languages such as Tibetan, Uyghur, and Mongolian are expected to be relegated to a secondary role, often taught only as language subjects rather than being used as the medium of instruction. Critics argue that this shift effectively removes mother-tongue education from the classroom.

While Chinese authorities state that minority languages will continue to be “respected and protected,” analysts and human rights organisations warn that the practical impact of the law will be a significant reduction in their use in formal education. They argue that limiting the use of these languages in core academic instruction will weaken linguistic transmission to younger generations.

The law also includes provisions aimed at encouraging cultural integration, increased interaction among ethnic groups, and alignment with state ideology through education. It is widely seen as part of a broader push by the Chinese government to promote a unified national identity and strengthen political control, including policies linked to the “Sinicisation” of religion and culture.

Observers note that this measure builds on earlier policies implemented in Tibetan areas, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia, where bilingual education systems have increasingly shifted towards Mandarin dominance. In recent years, similar measures have led to protests, particularly in Inner Mongolia, where communities opposed the reduction of Mongolian-medium instruction in schools.

Critics have described the move as a step towards cultural assimilation, warning that it may accelerate the erosion of minority languages and identities. They argue that language is a key component of cultural survival, and restricting its use in education could have long-term consequences for these communities.

The law is scheduled to come into effect on July 1, 2026, and will apply nationwide.