



TIBET INSIGHT MARCH 16-31, 2026

TAR NEWS

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng Chairs Expanded Standing Committee Meeting to Implement NPC ‘Two Sessions’ Spirit

March 16, 2026

Wang Junzheng, TAR Party Secretary, presided over an expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Committee to convey and implement the spirit of Xi Jinping’s important speeches and the outcomes of the National People’s Congress (NPC) “Two Sessions.”

The meeting described the 2026 “Two Sessions” as a major political event marking the opening year of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030). It highlighted the adoption of key national documents, including the Government Work Report and the 15th Five-Year Plan Outline, as well as major legislation such as the Ecological Environment Code, the Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, and the National Development Planning Law.

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng stressed that all levels of governance in TAR must align closely with CCP Central Committee directives, uphold the “Two Establishes” and “Two Safeguards,” and translate central policy directives into concrete regional measures to promote long-term stability and high-quality development.

The meeting reiterated core governance priorities, including maintaining social stability, strengthening ethnic unity education, forging a strong sense of the Chinese nation community, and guiding Tibetan Buddhism to adapt to socialist society. It also emphasised expanding ideological frameworks such as “three consciousness” education.

On economic development, officials were urged to cultivate “new quality productive forces” and expand key sectors including clean energy, green mining, cultural tourism, and plateau characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry. The meeting also called for increasing investment, accelerating major infrastructure projects, integrating TAR into the national unified market, and positioning the region as a gateway for engagement with South Asia.

Improving livelihoods was identified as a central priority, with continued implementation of the “Ten Livelihood Projects,” enhanced public service delivery, and efforts to ensure that development outcomes are more equitably shared.

Ecological governance was also emphasised, including strict implementation of environmental protection laws, expansion of ecological restoration programmes, and promotion of green and low-carbon development, reinforcing TAR’s role as a national ecological security barrier.

The meeting further stressed strengthening border areas through infrastructure development, “smart border defence,” and local economic initiatives aimed at increasing incomes and stabilising frontier populations.

Finally, TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng called for strengthening CCP leadership, improving cadre discipline, and launching a broad campaign to study and disseminate the spirit of the NPC “Two Sessions,” particularly at the grassroots level.

TAR Holds Third Plenary Session on Online Rumour-Refutation Coordination Mechanism

March 16, 2026

The TAR Cyberspace Administration convened the third plenary session of the region-wide online rumour-refutation coordination mechanism, reviewing past work, assessing the current situation, and deploying key priorities for 2026.

The meeting was held in compliance with the third plenary session of the national online rumour-refutation coordination mechanism and focused on strengthening coordinated governance of online information. It emphasised adherence to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, particularly his important thought on building China into a “strong cyber power,” and called for improving the overall system of cyberspace governance and fostering a healthy online environment.

According to the meeting, since 2025, TAR has steadily advanced building its online rumour-refutation coordination mechanism, enhanced multi-departmental coordination, improved response efficiency, and extended its reach to the grassroots level across the region. Authorities highlighted efforts to address online rumours related to disasters, public welfare, and livelihood issues, while developing localised communication initiatives aimed at maintaining cyberspace order and overall social stability.

The meeting stressed that rumour-refutation work serves the broader goal of safeguarding long-term stability and high-quality development in TAR. It observed that coordinated action among departments has contributed to maintaining what was described as a “harmonious and stable” online and social environment.

For 2026, the meeting outlined key priorities, including further strengthening the coordination mechanism, improving verification and response processes for online rumours, expanding reporting channels, and establishing a more integrated system for prevention, monitoring, and refutation. It also called for mobilising public participation, encouraging netizens to take an active role in identifying and countering such content as part of a broader “mass line” approach to cyberspace governance.

Officials from the TAR Public Security Department, Department of Culture and Tourism, Earthquake Bureau, and cyberspace authorities in Shigatse and Shannan presented reports during the session. The meeting was attended by representatives from the TAR Party Committee's Publicity Department, regional media organisations, and relevant departments, with additional participants joining via video link from local-level offices.

State Grid Chairman Zhang Zhigang Meets TAR Chairman Karma Tseten on Energy Cooperation

March 18, 2026

Zhang Zhigang, Chairman and Party Secretary of the State Grid Corporation of China, held talks in Beijing with Karma Tseten, Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Committee and Chairman of the TAR People's Government.

During the meeting, Karma Tseten appreciated the long-term support provided by State Grid to TAR's development. He noted that TAR is currently implementing the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions, as well as Xi Jinping's instructions on Tibet-related work and the CCP's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. He emphasised continued focus on the "four major tasks" and the "four creations," alongside efforts to expand the clean energy sector, improve the quality of economic development, and ensure a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030).

Karma Tseten called for further support from State Grid in areas such as power grid construction, electricity market development, and technological capacity, with the aim of advancing long-term stability and high-quality development in TAR.

Zhang Zhigang welcomed the TAR delegation and reaffirmed the company's commitment to implementing central policies on Tibet. He stated that State Grid would continue to support TAR's development by ensuring reliable electricity supply, promoting clean and low-carbon energy transformation, and accelerating the development of new energy industries. He highlighted the efforts to enhance energy access and efficiency, supporting TAR's transition from basic electrification to improved quality and reliability of electricity use.

The meeting underscored the strategic role of energy infrastructure in supporting TAR's economic development, clean energy expansion, and integration into national development priorities under the 15th Five-Year Plan.

Also attending the talks were Ren Wei, member of the Standing Committee of the TAR Committee and Executive Vice Chairman of TAR, and Wang Zhiwei, Deputy General Manager of State Grid. Officials from relevant departments on both sides were also present.

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng Conducts Research Visit and Explains NPC and CPPCC Spirit

March 19, 2026

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng conducted a research visit and delivered an in-depth explanation of the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political

Consultative Conference (CPPCC), when he emphasised the need to firmly establish and practise a “correct view of performance” and to advance the implementation of the “four major tasks.”

Following conclusion of the NPC and CPPCC sessions, the TAR launched a comprehensive campaign focused on studying, publicising, and implementing their spirit. TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng travelled to grassroots and frontline locations to assess the effectiveness of this campaign, particularly whether implementation has been thorough, practical, and results-oriented.

During his visit to the Barkhor Ancient City Protection and Old City Renovation Project in Lhasa, TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng inspected restoration work, infrastructure upgrades, and heritage preservation efforts. He stressed the importance of adhering to a people-centred development approach, balancing urban development with the protection of historical and cultural heritage, and integrating the concept of the “Chinese nation community” into urban planning, construction, and management. He emphasised preserving historical authenticity and cultural continuity while improving infrastructure and public services to enhance the well-being of residents.

At the TAR Cultural Relics Bureau, TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng reviewed progress on the fourth national cultural relics census, the preservation of ancient manuscripts such as palm-leaf texts, and the use of digital platforms for cultural relics protection. He called for strengthening the policy of “protection first, strengthened management, value exploration, effective utilisation, and making cultural relics come alive,” while emphasising the role of cultural heritage in reinforcing narratives of national unity and historical integration.

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng also visited the TAR Finance Department, where he reviewed fiscal performance, expenditure priorities, and financial reforms. He highlighted the strategic role of fiscal governance in supporting long-term stability and high-quality development and , called for strict financial discipline, efficient resource allocation, and prioritisation of key development areas, livelihood needs, and grassroots concerns. He stressed the importance of building a loyal, clean, and responsible cadre team within the financial system.

During the visit, TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng explained the significance of the 2026 NPC and CPPCC sessions, describing them as major political events at the start of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) and the 105th anniversary of the Communist China Party (CCP). He emphasised that Xi Jinping’s speeches during the sessions provide fundamental guidance for advancing Chinese-style modernisation and national rejuvenation.

He called on Party members and officials across the TAR to uphold the “two establishments,” strengthen the “four consciousnesses,” reinforce the “four self-confidences,” and achieve the “two safeguards,” while integrating the study of NPC and CPPCC outcomes with Xi Jinping’s broader directives on Tibet and his August 2025 inspection of the region.

Wang Junzheng stressed the importance of effective policy transmission, urging officials to communicate central directives to grassroots communities using accessible language and methods that resonate with the public, ensuring that policies are understood, internalised, and implemented by people of all ethnic groups.

He emphasised the need to integrate theory with practice, maintain long-term social stability, strengthen ethnic unity education, manage religious affairs according to law, and consolidate governance foundations in the TAR. He called for advancing high-quality development through the cultivation of new productive forces, expansion of key industries, and acceleration of major

projects, alongside strengthening ecological protection and promoting green and low-carbon development.

In addition, TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng highlighted the importance of border area development, and emphasised the need for enhanced coordination among Party, government, military, police, and civilian sectors to strengthen border defence and promote economic development in frontier regions.

The visit also emphasised advancing the ongoing campaign on establishing and practising a “correct view of performance,” urging cadres to prioritise public service, adopt practical and results-oriented approaches, and focus on both immediate problem-solving and long-term development. It called for strengthening supervision, promoting best practices, and ensuring that the campaign produces tangible and measurable outcomes.

Senior officials including TAR Party Standing Committee Member and Organisation Department Minister Lai Jiao, TAR Party Committee Secretary-General Gong Huicai, Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary Xiao Youcai, and TAR Vice Chairman Xu Zhitao participated in the activities.

Tibet Border Governance Strategy Highlights Security, Control, and Development Priorities

March 18, 2026

Chinese border authorities in Tibet outlined a governance strategy that links border management closely with broader objectives of stability, security, and development in the (TAR). The approach reflects priorities set during the 2026 National Immigration Management Work Conference, where “efficient governance” was emphasised as a key principle.

The strategy highlights the growing importance of Tibet’s border regions, particularly in the context of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030). With major infrastructure and energy projects underway, border areas are increasingly being positioned not only as security zones but also as economic and strategic corridors connecting China with South Asia under initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative. This shift indicates a dual focus on both development and tighter administrative control.

Authorities stress that border stability is directly tied to both regional and national security. As a result, there is a strong emphasis on strengthening the capacity to manage risks, respond to uncertainties, and maintain control over sensitive frontier regions. The integration of development and security is presented as central, with development framed as a means to reinforce long-term stability.

The report draws attention to specific governance areas, including cross-border trade, Indian pilgrimage movements, and the management of Tibetans travelling in and out of the region. These issues are treated as both administrative and security concerns, reflecting the broader approach of linking mobility with governance oversight.

In addition, border infrastructure and connectivity projects such as the Gyirong Border Economic Cooperation Zone and the Shigatse International Land Port are identified as key priorities. Major national projects, including the Yarlung Tsangpo Hydropower Project, the Sichuan–Tibet Railway, and the Xinjiang–Tibet Railway, are also highlighted, with border management systems expected to support and secure these developments.

Ethnic unity and social cohesion are emphasised as important components of governance in border areas. The strategy promotes the concept of a unified “Chinese nation community,” alongside strengthened regulation of religious activities and efforts to counter what authorities describe as external or separatist influences. These elements indicate the continued integration of ideological objectives within administrative policy.

Technological modernisation is another major focus. The report calls for expanded use of artificial intelligence, big data, and digital systems in border control and governance, suggesting a further push toward more data-driven and surveillance-oriented management practices.

Institutionally, the strategy stresses coordination between multiple actors, including Party, government, military, police, and civilian systems, reflecting a comprehensive approach to border governance. It also highlights the importance of strengthening grassroots capacity, improving infrastructure, and building a disciplined and capable border management workforce.

Overall, the strategy illustrates how border governance in Tibet is being shaped through a combination of security priorities, economic development goals, technological integration, and ideological frameworks, all aimed at reinforcing long-term state control and regional stability.

Yan Jinhai Presides Over Enlarged Meeting of the Party Group of the Standing Committee of the TAR People’s Congress

March 20, 2026

Yan Jinhai, Deputy Secretary of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, Secretary of the Party Group, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the (TAR) People’s Congress, presided over an enlarged meeting of the Party Group of the Standing Committee of the TAR People’s Congress.

The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the important speeches delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping during the 2026 National People’s Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and made arrangements for implementing these directives within the work of the People’s Congress system in the TAR.

Yan Jinhai emphasised that the 2026 NPC and CPPCC sessions were convened at a crucial juncture marking the transition from the conclusion of the 14th Five-Year Plan to the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030), and were of significant importance in consolidating achievements, setting future direction, and building consensus. He noted that Xi Jinping’s important speeches were profound and far-reaching, providing fundamental guidance for advancing political, economic, and legal work.

Yan Jinhai stressed the need to thoroughly understand the political, historical, and legal significance of the Fourth Session of the 14th National People’s Congress, and to comprehensively implement the spirit of the sessions, particularly the directives of the central leadership. He underscored the need to align all work with the decisions and deployments of the Central Committee and the requirements of the TAR Party Committee, in order to contribute to building a socialist modern new Tibet.

The meeting highlighted four key priorities. First, on stability, emphasis was placed on implementing the directive to build a higher-level “Peaceful China,” prioritising social stability while integrating the safeguarding of national unity and the strengthening of ethnic solidarity into all aspects of legislative and supervisory work. Second, on development, the meeting called for advancing the major tasks of the 15th Five-Year Plan, promoting the framework of “three empowerments and one benefit,” and identifying effective institutional roles for the People’s Congress in supporting high-quality economic development tailored to Tibet’s conditions. Third, on ecology, it stressed the implementation of the strategy of building a “Beautiful China,” advocating strict ecological protection under the rule of law, and safeguarding Tibet’s natural environment, including its mountains, rivers, and biodiversity. Fourth, on border strengthening, the meeting reiterated the strategic importance of border governance, emphasising the principle that governing the country requires governing the borders, and governing the borders requires stabilising Tibet, while promoting coordinated development and improved livelihoods in border areas within a legal framework.

The meeting also emphasised the implementation of key legislative outcomes adopted during the NPC session, including the Ecological and Environmental Code, the Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, and the National Development Planning Law, to ensure a strong start and solid foundation for the 15th Five-Year Plan in the TAR. It further called for strengthening institutional governance through systematic study and education, identifying shortcomings, enforcing rectification, improving regulatory systems, and effectively addressing practical issues and public concerns.

The meeting also addressed other matters. Among those who attended were the Vice Chairpersons of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People’s Congress and members of its Party Leadership Group, Jiang Bai, Zhang Hongbo, Tang Mingying, Liu Baicheng, Li Wenge, and Sun Xianzhong.

Prefectural Party Committee Holds Special Study Session on Establishing and Practising a Correct View of Political Performance

March 19, 2026

The Theoretical Study Centre Group of the Prefectural Party Committee held a special study session on establishing and practising a correct view of political performance. Sonam Tenzin, Secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee, presided over the thematic seminar and delivered a speech.

The session adopted a range of formats, including individual self-study, cautionary education, collective learning, and group discussions. Participants studied in depth General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important expositions on establishing and practising a correct view of political performance. They also viewed the documentary *Kong Fansen Forever* and the cautionary education film *Repentance Under the Snow Mountain*, and conducted discussions based on their learning and practical work experience. The session was aimed at guiding Party members and cadres to strengthen their commitment to serving the Party and the people wholeheartedly, correct deviations in their approach to political performance, and promote the substantive implementation of study and education.

The meeting noted that establishing and practising a correct view of political performance is a long-term task requiring sustained effort. All levels and departments across the region were urged to implement the requirements of the Central Leading Group for Party Building and the Autonomous Region Party Committee. There was emphasis on adhering to the principles of serving the Party and the people, making scientific decisions, and working in a diligent and pragmatic manner, while strengthening political character and improving work style. It called for efforts to foster dedication, responsibility, and a people-centred approach, so as to contribute to the development of the “Western Pearl” of the Qinghai–Tibet Plateau.

The session underlined the importance of deepening learning to further consolidate ideological foundations, incorporating Xi Jinping’s important expositions into routine education for Party members and cadres. Leading officials were urged to take the lead in improving learning methods, enhance their capacity, and ensure that a correct view of political performance is internalised and translated into practice.

It stressed self-examination and introspection. Officials were instructed to identify issue such as formalism, unrealistic ambitions, short term, and neglect of public interests and to address their root causes through investigation, consultation, and discussion,

In addition, the meeting stressed the importance of effective rectification and, combining immediate corrective measures with long-term institutional improvements. It called for resolute efforts to address systemic shortcomings, eliminate formalism, and ensure meaningful and sustained outcomes.

The meeting also emphasised the need to take proactive responsibility in serving the overall development agenda. Focusing on the “four major tasks” and the “four creations,” officials were directed to prioritise key areas such as infrastructure development, improvement of people’s livelihoods, and ecological and environmental protection. It placed emphasis on undertaking practical initiatives that lay solid foundations, deliver long-term benefits, and support sustainable development.

Finally, the meeting called for strengthening supervision mechanisms, encouraging public participation and oversight, and improving evaluation systems. By combining incentives with accountability, it aimed to ensure the normalisation and long-term effectiveness of learning and education outcomes.

TAR Launches Publicity Campaign Against Illegal Satellite TV Receiving Facilities

March 24, 2026

The Radio and Television Bureau of TAR launched a publicity campaign in Lhasa to combat illegal satellite television broadcasting ground receiving facilities, taking advantage of the “3.15” International Consumer Rights Day.

The campaign was held at Zongjiao Lukang Park and aimed to further strengthen the management of satellite television reception facilities. During the event, staff members used posters, brochures, and on site explanations to promote relevant laws and regulations, including the *Regulations on the Management of Satellite Television Broadcasting Ground Receiving Facilities* and the *Regulations on Radio and Television Management*.

Officials highlighted the safety risks and legal consequences associated with the illegal sale, installation, and use of satellite reception equipment, and urged the public to consciously resist such activities. More than 500 copies of promotional materials and 155 promotional items were distributed, creating a positive public opinion environment for the ongoing special rectification campaign.

The campaign was organised by the Media Management Division of the TAR Radio and Television Bureau.

Jiang Yongluozhui Visits Sang'a Monastery in Dazi District, Meets Religious Representatives

March 25, 2026

Jiang Yongluozhui, Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, visited Sang'a Monastery in Dazi District to inspect religious affairs work and extend greetings to religious representatives, in line with the work arrangements of the CCP Municipal Committee.

During the visit, he met with members of the religious community and conveyed the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions, as well as the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CCP Central Committee. He called on monks and believers to actively contribute to maintaining social harmony and stability.

At the monastery and its management committee, Jiang Yongluozhui inspected temple halls, cultural relics, and living quarters of monks. He reviewed monastery management, cultural relic protection, fire safety, and religious activities, and held discussions with management officials. He emphasised the importance of managing religious affairs in accordance with the law and strengthening a harmonious religious environment.

Jiang Yongluozhui outlined four key priorities: strengthening political guidance among religious figures; reinforcing a rule-of-law approach in religious governance; enhancing disaster prevention measures, particularly fire safety and cultural relic protection; and improving overall standards in religious work through deeper implementation of CCP policies on religion.

Zou Yuming, Member of the Party Leadership Group and Secretary-General of the Lhasa Municipal CPPCC Committee; Losang Wangdan, Deputy Secretary of the CCP Dagze District Committee; and Luan Tian, Member of the Standing Committee of the CCP Dagze District Committee, Minister of the United Front Work Department, and Deputy Secretary of the CPPCC Party Leadership Group, also participated in the inspection.

Yan Jinhai Emphasises Correct View of Performance at Study Session of TAR People's Congress Standing Committee

March 25, 2026

Yan Jinhai, Deputy Secretary of the (TAR), Secretary of its Party Leadership Group, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, presided over a study session of the

theoretical study centre group of the Party Leadership Group of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, alongside a special study session on establishing and practising a correct view of performance.

The session focused on studying excerpts from Xi Jinping's discourses on establishing and practising a correct view of performance, as well as related materials. Members of the Party Leadership Group made statements during the session.

Yan Jinhai stated that at the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan period, the CCP Central Committee launched a Party-wide study and education campaign on establishing and practising a correct view of performance, reflecting its strategic foresight and commitment to advancing comprehensive and strict Party governance. He noted that the TAR Party Committee promptly initiated the campaign, established a dedicated working group, and formulated an implementation plan, demonstrating firm determination to improve work style and ensure effective policy implementation.

He stressed the need to align thinking and actions with the decisions and deployments of the CCP Central Committee and the work arrangements of the TAR Party Committee, and to strictly implement the general requirements of serving the Party and the people, making scientific decisions, and working diligently and pragmatically, ensuring that these requirements are fully internalised and effectively implemented.

Yan Jinhai further emphasised that a correct view of performance must be understood through the Party's historical experience and called for continuous reflection on original aspirations and missions and strengthening the Party spirit. He highlighted the importance of achieving results for the people through hard work, maintaining unity between long-term and short-term goals, visible and underlying achievements, and policy direction and practical implementation.

He underscored that in advancing reform, development, and stability in TAR, efforts must reflect precision and practicality in legislative work, rigour and effectiveness in oversight, stronger engagement in representative work, and strict discipline in institutional development. He called for a focus on the "four major tasks" and the "four creations," ensuring that all objectives are carried through with persistence and responsibility.

He stressed that the People's Congress system must be effectively utilised to serve and safeguard long-term stability and high-quality development in TAR.

Xiao Youcai, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, attended the meeting. Also present were Zhang Hongbo, Tang Mingying, Liu Baicheng, Li Wenge, Sun Xianzhong, and Liu Guangxu, Vice Chairpersons of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress and members of its Party Leadership Group.

Wang Junzheng Chairs Meeting of TAR Party Committee's Commission for Comprehensively Deepening Reform

March 26, 2026

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, chaired a meeting of the TAR Party Committee's Commission for Comprehensively Deepening Reform on March 26, where he emphasised the need to advance reforms in key areas and inject strong momentum into building a socialist modern new Tibet.

The meeting studied and implemented the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches and instructions on comprehensively deepening reform and Tibet work, while reviewing the Commission's 2025 work summary and outlining key reform priorities for 2026.

Wang Junzheng noted that since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping has personally led, deployed, and promoted comprehensive reform, putting forward a series of new ideas, viewpoints, and conclusions, and providing fundamental guidance for reform work in the new era. He stated that in 2025, the TAR Party Committee's reform efforts adhered to a problem-oriented approach, coordinated both immediate and long-term objectives, focused on institutional and structural obstacles affecting long-term stability and high-quality development, and achieved positive results. Reform priorities became clearer, measures more targeted, outcomes more effective, and the overall reform environment continued to improve, with people of all ethnic groups experiencing enhanced gains, happiness, and security.

Emphasising that 2026 marks the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan period, Wang Junzheng stressed the importance of further comprehensively deepening reform. He called on all levels and departments across the region to deeply understand the decisive significance of the "two establishments" and resolutely uphold the "two safeguards," thoroughly implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress and its subsequent plenary sessions, and earnestly study and apply Xi Jinping's important instructions on comprehensively deepening reform to guide practice and promote work. He highlighted the need to align reform efforts with the TAR's 15th Five-Year Plan outline, strengthen system integration and coordination, and address key challenges to provide strong institutional guarantees for long-term stability and high-quality development.

Wang Junzheng emphasised that reform must focus on key priorities to create a new situation of long-term stability and high-quality development in Tibet. In terms of stability, he called for improving long-term mechanisms for combating separatism and maintaining stability, enriching and refining the "three-three" working mechanism, improving mechanisms for promoting ethnic unity and progress, advancing the construction of a community of the Chinese nation, strengthening regular education on the "three consciousnesses," and enhancing democracy and rule of law to consolidate a stable political and social environment.

In terms of high-quality development, he stressed adherence to the general requirement of the "three empowerments and one benefit," improving mechanisms for integration into the unified national market, continuously optimising the business environment, deepening reforms in state-owned enterprises, finance, urban governance, and the market-based allocation of factors of production, and fostering new productive forces suited to local conditions to ensure both current vitality and long-term development potential.

Wang Junzheng also touched on ecological civilization and emphasised the need to firmly establish the "Two Mountains Theory," promoting coordinated efforts in carbon reduction, pollution control, greening, and economic growth, improve mechanisms for scientific land greening, advancing the North and South Mountain Greening Project, and promoting green and low-carbon development to build a national ecological security barrier.

On border areas, he stressed adhering to the principle of combining military presence with improving people's well-being, and coordinating border security with development. He called for strengthening coordination between border defence construction and economic and social development, improving differentiated policy systems, and building stable and prosperous border regions.

Wang Junzheng also emphasised the people-centred development philosophy, and treating small matters affecting the people as major issues. He called for advancing reforms in agriculture and rural areas, and introducing practical reform measures in education, healthcare, employment, and social security to better meet the people's aspirations for a better life.

He stressed addressing key bottlenecks in economic and social development, improving working methods, strengthening research into new situations, proactively solving emerging problems, and continuously exploring new mechanisms. He called for advancing the "Six Major Actions" for comprehensively deepening reform to achieve new progress in economic and social development.

Wang Junzheng emphasised the need to deepen reform in Party building, strengthen Party discipline, improve systems for discipline inspection and supervision, and combine reform work with the rectification of central inspections and education on establishing and practising a correct view of performance. He stressed improving mechanisms to prevent and correct deviations in performance evaluation and ensuring solid reform outcomes.

Finally, Wang underscored the importance of upholding and strengthening the Party's overall leadership over reform work, ensuring that Party committees at all levels fulfil their primary responsibilities and that leading officials assume their first responsibility. He called for strengthening coordination, opposing formalism and bureaucracy, enhancing supervision and implementation, encouraging innovation, and forming a coordinated and efficient working system across all levels. He urged officials to promote reform tasks with determination and precision, contributing to the building of a socialist modern new Tibet.

China News Agency Holds Symposium in Lhasa Marking 67th Anniversary of Democratic Reform

March 27, 2026

A symposium was held in Lhasa on March 26 to commemorate the 67th anniversary of the "liberation of one million serfs in Tibet."

Jiang Yongluozhui, Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Chairman of the Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), presided and delivered a speech. Kalsang Tseten, Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, Minister of the United Front Work Department, and Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of the Municipal CPPCC, also delivered a speech.

The meeting conveyed and studied General Secretary Xi Jinping's important remarks on forging a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation, as well as the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions. Eight representatives from various ethnic groups and sectors of society shared their experiences in work and daily life, and spoke about the changes in Lhasa since democratic reform.

Jiang Yongluozhui emphasised the importance of remembering history, cherishing present achievements, and continuing efforts for future development. He called for transforming a sense of gratitude into a driving force for building a modern new Lhasa, promoting pragmatic and diligent work, and actively contributing suggestions to maintain social harmony and stability. He stressed the need to address development challenges, cultivate new advantages, and strengthen unity.

He further highlighted the importance of telling the stories of Tibet and Lhasa in the new era through diverse forms of education, guiding people of all ethnic groups to strengthen the “five recognitions,” and striving to create a new situation of long-term stability and high-quality development.

Kalsang Tseten urged participants to remember history, fulfil their responsibilities, and focus on improving people’s livelihoods. He emphasised the importance of unity, hard work, and dedication, and called for leveraging the strengths of the United Front and the CPPCC to gather broad support for modernisation, contribute to building a community of the Chinese nation, and promote the development of a modern and prosperous Tibet.

Karma Tseten Inspects Sera Monastery, Calls for Improving Quality and Efficiency of Religious Work in Tibet

March 26, 2026

Karma Tseten, Deputy Secretary of TAR and Chairman of the TAR People’s Government, visited Sera Monastery, to convey the spirit of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and to conduct research and supervisory work on religious affairs.

Karma Tseten emphasised the need to thoroughly implement Xi Jinping’s important expositions on religious work and fully implement the Party’s basic policy on religion. He called for solid progress in improving the quality and efficiency of religious work, actively guiding Tibetan Buddhism to adapt to socialist society, and ensuring stability in the monastery, religious harmony, ethnic unity, and overall social harmony, so as to contribute to writing a new chapter of Chinese-style modernisation of Tibet.

During the visit, Karma Tseten learned in detail about the monastery’s work in promoting patriotism and religious devotion, strengthening ethnic unity, implementing the “Three Consciousnesses” education, protecting and utilising cultural relics, and ensuring fire safety. He extended his regards to monks, monastery management committee cadres, police officers, armed police personnel, and firefighters.

He pointed out that religious work holds a strategic and overarching position in all aspects of work in Tibet, and that the TAR Party Committee and government have consistently attached great importance to religious affairs and cared for religious figures. He stressed the need to unify thoughts and actions with Xi Jinping’s important speeches and the spirit of the NPC and CPPCC sessions, to deeply understand the major achievements in economic and social development since the 14th Five-Year Plan period, and to continuously enhance identification with the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the CCP, and socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Karma Tseten emphasised the need to strengthen confidence in advancing the 15th Five-Year Plan, firmly uphold the “Two Establishments,” resolutely achieve the “Two Safeguards,” and consciously serve Tibet’s long-term stability and high-quality development.

He also stressed the importance of firmly establishing a holistic view of national security, maintaining vigilance, strengthening law-based management of religious affairs, improving long-term temple management mechanisms, and ensuring safe production and sustained social stability.

In addition, he called for regular and innovative implementation of the “Three Consciousnesses” education national consciousness, civic consciousness, and rule of law consciousness—using accessible and practical methods to guide monks and nuns to internalise and externalise these principles, thereby consolidating the common ideological and political foundation for unity and struggle.

Karma Tseten highlighted the need to improve the level of cultural relic protection and management by adhering to the principle of protection first and using the strictest systems, the most rigorous rule of law, and the most effective measures. At the same time, he stressed strengthening effective utilisation by deeply exploring and publicising historical narratives that reflect Tibet’s long-standing ties with the motherland and exchanges among ethnic groups, in order to forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

China’s New Year ‘Gift ’to Mount Kailash Pilgrims: More Checkpoints, Less Pilgrimage

March 27, 2026

As Losar (Tibetan New Year) approaches each year, thousands of Tibetans traditionally undertake the sacred pilgrimage to Mount Kailash, one of the holiest sites in Asia, revered across Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Bon. In recent years, however, there have been increasing restrictions on religious activities of the Tibetans.

Tibetan sources claim that, new layers of control have been introduced for those wishing to perform the *kora* (circumambulation) around Mount Kailash, in Ngari Prefecture. Pilgrims are now required to register with local security offices prior to beginning the journey. The process involves obtaining special travel permits, undergoing background checks, and submitting various “relevant documents,” that may include identity verification or political screening.

Even after securing the necessary approvals, pilgrims face multiple checkpoints along the route, where they are subject to repeated questioning. Pilgrimage routes are monitored, monasteries are closely supervised, and religious gatherings often require official approval. Reports indicate that some Tibetans without proper documentation have been turned back or temporarily detained, underscoring the increasingly securitised nature of religious activity in the region.

Mount Kailash holds profound religious significance and in Tibetan Buddhist, is associated with Demchok (Chakrasamvara). For centuries, Tibetans have undertaken the pilgrimage to accumulate merit, purify karma, and follow in the footsteps of revered figures such as Milarepa. Completing one circuit of the mountain is believed to cleanse the sins of a lifetime, while multiple circuits carry deeper spiritual meaning.

These measures appear to affect Tibetans more than foreign tourists, but despite these constraints, many Tibetans continue to undertake the pilgrimage, demonstrating the enduring strength of religious devotion.

TAR Chairman Highlights Social and Economic Progress in Speech Marking 67th Anniversary of ‘Liberation of One Million Serfs’

March 28, 2026

Karma Tseten, Chairman of the (TAR), delivered a commemorative address on March 28 to mark the 67th anniversary of the “liberation of one million serfs in Tibet.” He outlined the historical changes and recent developments in the region and contrasted conditions in what he described as “old Tibet” with the present-day. He stated that before democratic reforms, the average life expectancy in Tibet was approximately 35.5 years, and that a significant proportion of children did not survive into adulthood. In contrast, he noted that average life expectancy in the region is risen to 72.5 years.

He described the democratic reform as a turning point that transformed Tibet’s social structure and ended the former serfdom system. He characterised the period since then as one marked by improvements in the human rights situation, economic growth, and living standards.

He also highlighted the developments in infrastructure and public services and pointed to the expansion of transportation networks, healthcare, education, and industrial capacity. He stated that Tibet’s economy has continued to grow, with major indicators ranking among the fastest in the country, and that residents’ incomes and access to public services have steadily improved.

Karma Tseten also emphasised the progress in ecological protection, border development, and the promotion of ethnic unity. He said that the sense of a shared national identity has been strengthened and that overall social stability has been maintained.

Karma Tseten called for continued implementation of policy frameworks associated with the Party’s governance strategy for Tibet, including a focus on stability, development, ecological protection, and border security, in the years ahead. He also stressed the importance of advancing the objectives of the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

Karma Tseten concluded his speech with calls for unity, long-term stability, and high-quality development, alongside continued efforts to improve livelihoods and promote sustained economic and social progress across the region.

Three TAR Townships Named in Second Batch of “Ping An Border” Model Units

March 24, 2026

A meeting to exchange experiences on the creation of “Ping An Border” model counties, cities and townships was held in Beijing on March 24, during which the second batch of model units was announced. Three townships from the (TAR) were among those selected including: Lajiao Township (Lhozhag County, Shannan), Nanyi Lhoba Ethnic Township (Mainling, Nyingchi), and Zhaxigang Town (Gar County, Ngari).

The “Ping An Border” initiative, jointly promoted by the National Immigration Administration, the National Ethnic Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the Office

of the National Border and Sea Defence Commission, focuses on strengthening border governance through integrated efforts in security, development, and ethnic unity.

The meeting highlighted that border regions have seen improvements in social stability, infrastructure, and living conditions in recent years. They have also enhanced coordination between Party, government, military, police and civilian forces. Authorities also emphasised continued efforts to combat border-related illegal activities, strengthen control mechanisms, and promote economic development and ecological protection in frontier areas.

The inclusion of the three TAR townships reflects ongoing efforts to advance border stability and development in Tibet, in line with broader national strategies under the 15th Five-Year Plan.

Wang Junzheng Chairs Meeting of TAR Party Committee Financial and Economic Affairs Commission

March 30, 2026

TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, chaired a meeting of the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission of the Party Committee. He emphasised the in-depth study and implementation of Xi Jinping's economic thought, the promotion of plateau characteristic industries in line with local conditions, and the acceleration of new quality productive forces to ensure a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030).

The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the Central Economic Work Conference, particularly General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech, and reviewed reports on the TAR's economic work in 2025, key priorities for 2026, and the division of major tasks under the 15th Five-Year Plan.

Wang Junzheng noted that since the 18th National Congress of the CCP, the central leadership has attached great importance to Tibet. He reiterated that Xi Jinping has defined four major tasks for Tibet's stability, development, ecological protection, and strengthening the border and outlined the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. He referenced Xi Jinping's August 2025 visit to Tibet during the 60th anniversary of the TAR's establishment, stating that it provided clear direction for the region's future development.

Wang Junzheng stated that in 2025, the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission of the TAR Party Committee fully implemented the new development philosophy, focused on stabilising employment, enterprises, markets, and expectations, and achieved steady economic expansion alongside improvements in quality and efficiency, successfully completing the main targets of the 14th Five-Year Plan.

He emphasised that the 15th Five-Year Plan period represents a critical stage for advancing socialist modernisation and a key opportunity for promoting high-quality development in Tibet. He called on all levels of government to uphold Xi Jinping's economic thought, strengthen political alignment through the "Two Establishments," "Four Consciousnesses," "Four Confidences," and "Two Upholds," and translate central policy directives into concrete outcomes.

The meeting stressed the importance of expanding effective investment and accelerating major project construction, with a focus on long-term, foundational projects. Efforts will be made to boost consumption, enhance the supply of quality goods and services, and cultivate plateau characteristic

industries, particularly in agriculture and animal husbandry, while strengthening county-level economies and building industrial chains and brands.

Wang Junzheng also highlighted the need to develop new quality productive forces suited to local conditions by upgrading traditional industries and fostering emerging sectors. Key priorities include advancing clean energy, resource processing, modern services, and the integration of culture and tourism, alongside strengthening the “nine major industries.”

Emphasis was placed on deepening reforms and expanding opening-up, aligning Tibet’s development with national strategies such as the Western Development Strategy and the Belt and Road Initiative, while improving the business environment and reforming state-owned enterprises, fiscal systems, and factor markets.

The meeting also underlined the importance of improving livelihoods, increasing incomes, promoting common prosperity, and strengthening work related to population, talent, and social cohesion. Ecological protection remained a priority, with commitments to green development, enforcement of environmental laws, and the promotion of ecological industries.

Wang Junzheng stressed that high-quality development must be underpinned by high-level security, calling for improved social governance, strengthened ethnic unity, law-based religious management, and enhanced safety and risk control measures.

In conclusion he emphasised the need to strengthen Party leadership over economic work, improve governance capacity, avoid “vanity projects” and “performance projects,” and ensure that development delivers tangible benefits to the people. He urged officials to enhance their professional competence in managing economic affairs and to continuously improve their ability to promote high-quality development under new circumstances.

Deputy directors and members of the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission of the TAR Party Committee attended the meeting.

TAR People’s Congress Approves Personnel Appointments and Removals

March 30, 2026

The Standing Committee of the 12th People’s Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), at its 22nd meeting held on March 30, 2026, approved a series of personnel appointments and removals involving administrative, judicial, and procuratorial positions across the region.

The meeting announced Hao Bin was removed from his post as Deputy Director of the Representatives’ Work Committee of the Standing Committee of the TAR People’s Congress. Pema Dolma was also removed from her position as Deputy Director of the Ngari (Ali) Regional Working Committee of the Standing Committee of the TAR People’s Congress.

An Xiang was appointed member of the Supervisory Commission of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The meeting also approved several judicial appointments. Zhang Ruiyue, Dongmei, Yeshe Dorje, Laba Zhuoma, Shen Wenli, Zhao Xingjia, Li Zhiwei, and Zhong Haiyan were appointed as judges of the Higher People’s Court of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Notably, Zhong Haiyan was concurrently removed from his previous positions as a member of the Judicial Committee and judge

of the Intermediate People's Court of Ngari (Ali) Prefecture, reflecting a transfer to the regional higher court.

In addition, Lhamo Tsering, Nyima Tashi, and Nizhen were appointed as members of the Judicial Committee of the Intermediate People's Court of Ngari (Ali) Prefecture.

In the procuratorial system, Lü Changlin was removed from his positions as member of the Procuratorial Committee and Procurator of the People's Procuratorate of the TAR. Gao Jiawei was removed from his roles as Deputy Chief Prosecutor, member of the Procuratorial Committee, and Procurator of the Ali Branch of the TAR People's Procuratorate. Fei Chao was also removed from his post as Deputy Chief Prosecutor of the Ali Branch.

Furthermore, the Standing Committee accepted the resignation of Lu Tao from his positions as a member of the Standing Committee of the 12th TAR People's Congress and Chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Health Committee of the TAR People's Congress. His membership in the Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee was also terminated accordingly.

These decisions reflect ongoing personnel adjustments within the governance, judicial, and procuratorial systems of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Ta'er Monastery and Gongba Temple Representatives Oppose External Interference in Living Buddha Reincarnation

March 31, 2026

China Tibet Network reported on March 31 that representatives from Ta'er Monastery (Kumbum Monastery) and Gongba Temple expressed firm opposition to any individual or organisation using the reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist living Buddhas to interfere in the religious order, stressing that the process must be conducted in accordance with established laws, religious rituals, and historical conventions.

The report noted that the remarks follow a symposium on the reincarnation system of Tibetan Buddhism held in Shigatse on December 8, 2025, where representatives, experts, and scholars asserted that the reincarnation of living Buddhas is an internal affair of China and opposed what they described as interference by overseas forces.

Saichi Chejiluo Zhijiacao, identified as a living Buddha of Ta'er Monastery, stated that the reincarnation system is an important component of the continuity of Tibetan Buddhism. He emphasised that national laws and regulations provide safeguards for its orderly implementation while respecting religious rituals and historical practices. He further stressed that religious figures should resolutely oppose any attempt to use reincarnation to undermine ethnic unity, national unity, social stability, or the normal order of Tibetan Buddhism, and added that all procedures must be carried out within the framework of law, religious ritual, and historical convention.

Ga Raocang, a living Buddha of Gongba Temple in Zhuoni County, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, stated that the legitimate reincarnation of a living Buddha must adhere to the principles of "domestic search, drawing of lots from the golden urn, and approval by the central government." Any deviation from these principles, he said, constitutes a misinterpretation of Tibetan Buddhist teachings and a betrayal of the believers' faith.

The report also cited the enthronement of the 11th Panchen Lama in the 1990s as an example of adherence to established procedures, including the use of the golden urn system and central government approval. It added that the golden urn system, formally established in 1792 during the Qing Dynasty, continues to be a mechanism for ensuring standardisation in the reincarnation process.

The report described the reincarnation system of living Buddhas as both a religious practice and an issue linked to state authority, ethnic unity, and social stability.

Yan Jinhai Presides Over 22nd Meeting of Standing Committee of 12th TAR People's Congress

March 31, 2026

The 22nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the 12th Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) People's Congress was held on the afternoon of March 30. Yan Jinhai, Deputy Secretary of the CCP TAR Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, presided and delivered a speech.

All 38 members of the Standing Committee attended, meeting the quorum requirement. Vice Chairpersons Jiancan, Zhang Hongbo, Liu Baicheng, and Sun Xianzhong, along with Secretary-General Liu Guangxu, were present.

After adopting the agenda, the meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress (NPC) and the 21st Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee. It also heard an explanation of the *Measures of the TAR for Implementing the Law of the People's Republic of China on Deputies to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at All Levels (Revised Draft)*, as well as a report on the 2025 filing and review work presented by the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress.

The meeting reviewed and adopted several regulations and decisions, including the *Lhasa City Urban Management Regulations*, decisions on the timing of elections for people's congresses at municipal, county, and township levels, and determinations regarding the number of deputies and standing committee members at various administrative levels. It also approved a decision on the early election of the Nagqu City People's Congress and accepted the resignations of relevant officials.

In addition, the meeting approved a series of personnel appointments and removals, with Yan Jinhai issuing appointment letters to newly appointed state officials.

According to the agenda, group discussions were held on the afternoon of March 30.

In his remarks, Yan Jinhai stressed the importance of thoroughly studying, promoting, and implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the 14th NPC. He called for unity and determination to deliver tangible results for the people. He emphasised the need to organise elections for people's congresses at all levels in a lawful and orderly manner, ensuring that representatives are politically reliable, capable, and of strong moral character.

Yan Jinhai further highlighted the importance of implementing the annual work priorities of the Standing Committee, clarifying responsibilities, strengthening coordination, and forming joint

efforts to advance all tasks. He stated that these efforts would enable the people's congress system to better contribute to long-term stability and high-quality development in TAR and ensure a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

During the meeting, Vice Chairperson Jiancan presided over the 64th Chairpersons' Meeting of the Standing Committee to deliberate matters submitted for voting.

Zhang Li, Vice Chairman of the TAR People's Government, along with officials from the TAR Supervisory Commission, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting. Also present were the deputy secretaries-general, members of special committees, heads of working bodies and departments, representatives from city- and prefecture-level people's congresses, grassroots deputies, and heads of county-level standing committees. Seven citizen representatives were also invited to observe the proceedings.

LHASA (CH: LHASA) NEWS

Lhasa Commences 1,036 Projects in 2026 with Total Investment of 173.15 Billion Yuan

March 16, 2026

The authorities of Lhasa Municipality on March 16 signalled a significant development drive at the outset of the 15th Five Year Plan period (2026- 2030) when they commenced and resumed construction on 1,036 projects planned for 2026, with total investment reaching 173.15 billion yuan,

A centralised groundbreaking and resumption ceremony for the projects was held in the Lhasa Economic and Technological Development Zone. Simultaneous activities were conducted across various districts and counties through video-linked sub-venues.

Official sources indicated that the 2026 project framework includes 60 key projects, with an annual planned investment of 21.86 billion yuan. The projects span multiple sectors, including infrastructure construction, industrial development, and the expansion of the digital economy.

The venue of the main ceremony was at the construction site of China Telecom's second hub and green computing centre project in Lhasa, highlighting ongoing efforts to strengthen data infrastructure and technological capacity.

Xiao Youcai, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, and then Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary, announced the start of the projects. Lhasa Mayor Wang Qiang attended the event and delivered remarks.

Authorities linked the initiative to the broader implementation of the 15th Five-Year Plan, emphasising the need to accelerate project progress, enhance administrative efficiency, and reinforce supervision to ensure construction quality and safety standards.

The launch of these projects reflects Lhasa's continued focus on advancing infrastructure and economic development in line with policy priorities for the new planning cycle.

Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary Xiao Youcai Issues Directives on Social Governance and Party-Building

March 18, 2026

Lhasa Municipality Party Secretary Xiao Youcai recently issued directives outlining priorities for social governance and Party-led organisational work in Lhasa. These reflected broader administrative and political objectives linked to stability and development in the (TAR).

According to the directives, the city's social work system has over the past year focused on strengthening Party structures, particularly in emerging sectors such as new economic organisations, social organisations, and new employment groups. The directive highlighted efforts to expand Party influence at the grassroots level, improve governance mechanisms, and enhance engagement with local communities as part of maintaining stability and supporting economic development.

Looking ahead to 2026 which marks the 105th anniversary of the Communist Party of China (CCP) and the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) the directive calls for deeper implementation of central policy frameworks. This includes aligning local governance with broader political directives and campaigns, particularly the emphasis on establishing and practising a “correct view of performance,” which prioritises measurable outcomes, administrative discipline, and policy implementation.

The directives place strong emphasis on expanding Party presence and influence across society. This includes strengthening organisational coverage in emerging sectors, improving ideological guidance, and enhancing services and oversight for groups such as mobile Party members and newly employed workers. The approach reflects an effort to integrate governance, organisation, and social management more closely under Party leadership.

The directive also calls for further development of grassroots systems, including improving coordination mechanisms, strengthening community-level administration, and addressing urban management challenges such as construction regulation, public service delivery, and emergency response. These measures are framed as essential to maintaining social stability and reinforcing governance capacity.

The directive also highlights the importance of managing social risks, including through the institutionalisation of the petition system, volunteer services, and mechanisms for collecting public feedback. Preventing and resolving social tensions is identified as a central task, with an emphasis on legal frameworks and administrative standardisation.

A city-wide meeting of social work officials held on March 18 reinforced these priorities. The meeting reviewed progress over the past year and outlined key tasks for 2026, emphasising the need to strengthen political alignment, improve work discipline, and enhance coordination across departments. It also called for expanding Party-building efforts, improving governance effectiveness, and reinforcing the role of social work in supporting broader development objectives.

Overall, the directives indicate a continued focus on strengthening Party-led governance structures in Lhasa, particularly at the grassroots level, combining administrative management, social services, and organisational control as part of efforts to maintain stability and advance development within the TAR.

Xiao Youcai, Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary, Chairs Standing Committee Meeting to Implement NPC and CPPCC Spirit

March 18, 2026

On March 17, 2026, Xiao Youcai, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress, and Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary, presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee to study and implement Xi Jinping's recent important speeches, the outcomes of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions, and the recent directives of TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng.

The meeting emphasised that the 2026 NPC and CPPCC sessions, held at the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030), are of significant political importance. It noted that Xi Jinping participated in deliberations with multiple delegations during the sessions and that his speeches integrate Party priorities, state direction, and public messaging, providing strategic guidance for future work. The meeting called for translating these directives into concrete actions and practical outcomes at the municipal level.

A key focus of the meeting was the establishment of a comprehensive implementation and mobilisation framework. It called for strengthening learning through a “five-pronged learning mechanism,” including Party committee-led study, expert lectures, Party school education, branch-level study, and mass-level dissemination. This approach aims to create a broad-based “learning upsurge” to ensure both understanding of policy content and effective application.

The meeting also emphasised strengthening outreach and communication through the “Four Visits to the Grassroots” initiative, which encourages officials to translate formal policy language into accessible, everyday communication. This includes leadership-led explanations, grassroots Party organisation engagement, and door-to-door dissemination, reflecting a structured approach to policy transmission and mass mobilisation.

In terms of policy implementation, the meeting stressed the need to systematically align municipal work with central directives by identifying key priorities, integrating major projects and reforms, and transforming policy frameworks into concrete development opportunities. It called for ensuring that the spirit of Xi Jinping's speeches and the NPC and CPPCC sessions “takes root, blossoms, and bears fruit” in Lhasa.

The meeting further emphasised the importance of integrating and implementing the recent directives of TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, while coordinating key priorities including social stability, economic development, and urban construction. It called for ensuring stability, effective governance, and a solid foundation for a successful start to the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

Party Leadership Group of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the CPPCC Holds Fifth Meeting of 2026

March 19, 2026

The Party Leadership Group of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) held its fifth meeting of 2026.

Silang Nyima, Member of the Standing Committee of the Lhasa Municipal Committee, Minister of the United Front Work Department, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group, and Vice Chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, presided over the meeting.

The meeting conveyed and studied General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches delivered during the National People's Congress (NPC) and CPPCC sessions, as well as the spirit of the NPC and CPPCC sessions and the deployment requirements of the Lhasa Municipal Committee. It also examined the CPPCC's implementation measures.

Meng Xiaolin, Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the TAR CPPCC, attended the meeting. Zhuoga, Yu Yungui, and Wang Gang, members of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC of the TAR, were also present. Zhukang Tudeng Kezhu, Vice Chairman of the TAR CPPCC, attended as an observer.

The meeting noted that this year's NPC and CPPCC sessions are of great significance, as they were held in the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan and constitute a major event in the political life of the country. It stressed that CPPCC organisations at all levels, participating units, members, and staff across the region must thoroughly study and implement the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches and the outcomes of the NPC and CPPCC sessions. They were urged to take concrete actions to firmly support the "Two Establishments" and resolutely uphold the "Two Safeguards."

The meeting emphasised the need to focus on key objectives and tasks, strengthen responsibility, and centre work on the "four major tasks" and the "four creations." It called for taking service to and support for the implementation of the 15th Five-Year Plan as the main line of CPPCC duties, and for contributing high-quality policy recommendations to ensure a strong start to the Plan.

It underlined the importance of strengthening publicity and education, building broad consensus, and fully leveraging the role of the united front in uniting people and pooling strength. Efforts, it said, should be made to foster a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and to write a new chapter in the development of a beautiful Tibet.

The meeting also stressed the need to improve work style, ensure effective implementation, and apply a correct view of political performance in order to unite people and strive to open a new chapter in CPPCC work.

Dawa Tsering Presides Over Enlarged Meeting of Lhasa Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee

March 24, 2026

Dawa Tsering, Member of the Standing Committee of TAR and Secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Committee, presided over an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee to finalise key tasks for the near future.

The meeting noted that General Secretary Xi Jinping's visit to Lhasa, including inspections of Drepung Monastery, Barkhor Street, and Potala Palace Square, as well as his important instructions on ethnic and religious affairs and the protection of the ancient city, have provided fundamental

guidance and clear direction for future work. It highlighted that the TAR Party Committee attaches great importance to Lhasa's development, with TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng conducting multiple field inspections and offering targeted guidance for building a modern socialist Lhasa.

The meeting called on the entire city to thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping's important instructions on Tibet-related work and the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. It stressed the need to fully implement the requirements of the TAR Party Committee, focus on the "four major tasks" of stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening, and strive to achieve long-term stability and high-quality development.

As the first quarter draws to a close, the meeting urged all departments to intensify efforts to ensure a stable start to the year. It emphasised the importance of maintaining political and social stability, firmly establishing a holistic national security outlook, and strengthening grassroots-level stability mechanisms.

The meeting also stressed the promotion of high-quality economic development in accordance with local conditions, the full implementation of the new development philosophy, and adherence to the requirement of "three empowerments and one benefit." It called for continuous progress in ecological and environmental protection through integrated governance of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, as well as effective rectification of issues identified in central and regional environmental inspections.

In addition, the meeting highlighted the need to strengthen border areas and rear-area support systems, ensuring coordinated and resilient development. It also underscored the importance of strengthening Party building, including improving work style, ensuring fair and merit-based cadre selection, maintaining a zero-tolerance stance on corruption, and advancing comprehensive and strict Party governance.

Furthermore, the meeting required the Standing Committee to enhance political awareness, deeply understand the significance of the "Two Establishments," strengthen the "Four Consciousnesses," uphold the "Four Confidences," and achieve the "Two Safeguards," maintaining a high degree of alignment with the Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core.

It also called for practical and responsible governance, unity in decision-making and implementation, strict adherence to integrity and discipline, and full accountability in all areas of responsibility. Efforts must be made to build strong leadership teams and foster a clean and upright political environment.

Dawa Tsering Inspect Stability Maintenance Work in Lhasa's Main Urban Area

March 24, 2026

On March 24, Dawa Tsering, Member of the Standing Committee of the (TAR) Committee and Secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Committee, conducted an inspected stability maintenance work and implementation of the education campaign on establishing and practising a correct view of performance in Lhasa's main urban area. During the visit to the Potala Palace Square Police Station and the Potala Palace Fire and Rescue Brigade, Dawa Tsering interacted with police officers and firefighters, reviewing duty arrangements, public services, and the progress of the education campaign. He emphasised the importance of safeguarding world cultural heritage, strengthening patrols and risk prevention, and improving public security for residents and tourists.

At the Chengguan District Comprehensive Governance Centre, he reviewed dispute mediation work and stressed that serving the people must remain the core objective of grassroots governance. He called for strengthened law-based and source governance, noting that the effectiveness of the education campaign should be reflected in practical outcomes.

At the Lhasa Municipal Stability Maintenance Command Centre, Dawa Tsering examined command operations, coordination mechanisms, and emergency response systems. He called for improving rapid response capabilities and enhancing overall efficiency in handling risks and emergencies.

During a subsequent briefing, he acknowledged the achievements made in stability maintenance work and, on behalf of the municipal Party Committee, expressed appreciation to frontline personnel.

Dawa Tsering stressed that all levels and departments must enhance political awareness, uphold the “Two Establishments” and “Two Safeguards,” and regard maintaining stability as a primary political task. He called for continued vigilance, deepening the anti-separatism struggle, strengthening the management of religious affairs in accordance with the law, improving petition handling, and ensuring safety in key sectors such as non-coal mining and road transport.

He emphasised the “Fengqiao Experience,” improving conflict resolution mechanisms, and addressing risks at an early stage. He also urged strict implementation of responsibilities through stronger supervision, evaluation, and accountability to ensure the effectiveness of all stability maintenance measures.

TAR Communist Youth League Holds Fourth Plenary Session in Lhasa

March 31, 2026

The Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th Committee of the Communist Youth League of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) was held in Lhasa on March 31. More than 80 participants, including committee members, alternate members, and representatives from municipal (prefecture-level), university, and industry-level Youth League organisations, attended.

Zhou Yifeng, Secretary of the Communist Youth League TAR Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the Standing Committee and addressed the meeting.

The session reviewed Youth League work in 2025, noting efforts to strengthen political education, organisational capacity, and youth engagement under the guidance of national policy frameworks and the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet. Activities were carried out in line with priorities such as the “Four Major Tasks” — stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening and the “Four Creations” framework.

The meeting stated that Youth League organisations had worked to strengthen political and ideological education among young people and to enhance their role in supporting regional development.

The session identified 2026 as the opening year of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) and outlined priorities for the year. These include strengthening ideological education, supporting youth

development, encouraging participation in economic and social initiatives, and aligning Youth League work with national and regional policy directions.

The meeting also emphasised the importance of strengthening discipline and governance within Youth League organisations. It called for improving cadre training and supervision, enforcing organisational standards, and continuing the implementation of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulation to improve work style.

In addition, the session stressed the need to promote the concept of a "correct view of performance" in line with broader governance priorities.

The plenary session reviewed and approved personnel adjustments within the committee and adopted the Key Points of Work for the Communist Youth League of TAR in 2026.

NYINGTRI (CH:LINZHI) NEWS

Nyingtri Party Secretary Bata Inspects Key Task Forces and Leadership Reshuffle Work

March 29, 2026

Bata, Party Secretary of the Nyingtri Municipal Committee, recently visited key municipal task forces to promote the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) "Two Sessions" and to review progress in major organisational work.

He emphasised the need to thoroughly study and implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches and instructions, firmly establish and practise a correct view of political performance, and advance leadership reshuffle work at the municipal, county, and township levels. He noted that strengthening leadership teams is essential to ensuring a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) and advancing Chinese-style modernisation in Nyingtri.

Visiting the municipal task force responsible for study and education on establishing a correct view of political performance, Bata held discussions with staff and listened to work reports. He stated that the campaign is a major decision of the Party Central Committee and a key task in Party building this year. He called for a thorough understanding of Xi Jinping's important discourse on political performance, close alignment with the "Four Major Tasks," and full implementation of principles such as serving the public interest, benefiting the people, scientific decision-making, and practical governance.

He further stressed the need to integrate learning, inspection, and rectification, establish long-term institutional mechanisms, strengthen coordination and guidance, and ensure high-quality implementation. He emphasised that Party organisations and cadres must achieve results that benefit the people through practical work.

At the Office of the Leading Group for Municipal, County, and Township Leadership Reshuffles, Bata highlighted that the Party's overall leadership must be maintained throughout all stages of the reshuffle process. He called for full implementation of central and TAR Party Committee

requirements, adherence to merit-based cadre selection and performance-based evaluation, and strengthened organisational coordination. He underscored the need for strict discipline, enhanced supervision, and rigorous accountability to ensure that the reshuffle process proceeds in an orderly and disciplined manner with a clean political environment.

Li Xuanyin, Member of the Standing Committee of the Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee and Minister of the Organisation Department, and Duan Ganghui, Member of the Standing Committee of the Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee and Secretary-General of the Municipal Party Committee, accompanied Bata on the inspection.

Linzi Launches 2026 “Gongbu Lecture Hall” with Focus on Rural Revitalisation and Agricultural Modernisation

March 31, 2026

Linzi City on March 30 convened the first session of its 2026 “Gongbu Lecture Hall,” focusing on advancing agricultural and rural modernisation and promoting comprehensive rural revitalisation.

The lecture was delivered by Wang Xiaoli, Deputy Director and Professor at the Ecological Civilization Construction Teaching and Research Office of the Central Party School (National Academy of Governance). Her presentation, titled *“Accelerating the Modernisation of Agriculture and Rural Areas and Solidly Promoting Comprehensive Rural Revitalisation,”* outlined key policy directions and implementation pathways.

The session was attended by Deng Xiaohong, Secretary and Chairman of the Party Group of the CPPCC, along with Xu Ping and Zhong Ciren, members of the Standing Committee of the Linzi Municipal Party Committee. The lecture was presided over by Yu Zhen, member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor of Linzi.

In her remarks, Wang Xiaoli centred her analysis on the strategic priority of the “three rural” issues agriculture, rural areas, and farmers—framing them within the broader context of Chinese-style modernisation. Drawing on theoretical frameworks, policy directives, and practical experience, she examined existing challenges in Linzi’s rural development and proposed targeted, operational recommendations to accelerate agricultural transformation and rural revitalisation.

The meeting underscored the need to strengthen political and ideological alignment with central policy directives, particularly those concerning the modernisation of agriculture and rural areas. Officials emphasised that rural revitalisation should be treated as a core developmental priority, requiring sustained efforts to consolidate foundational capacities and address structural bottlenecks.

Participants highlighted reform and innovation as primary drivers of rural transformation, stressing the importance of coordinated implementation that balances unified policy direction with local conditions. The discussion also called for a pragmatic governance approach, improved administrative capacity, and a stronger focus on delivering tangible outcomes in rural development.

The session further stressed the importance of strengthening the capacity to address key constraints in the “three rural” sector, advancing modern agricultural systems, and reinforcing rural areas as a foundational pillar of Linzi’s broader modernisation agenda.

LHOKA (CH:SHANNAN)

Phurbu Tashi Investigates Key Border Work in Pumatang Township

March 25, 2026

On March 24, Phurbu Tashi, Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee and County Head of Langkazi County, visited Pumatang Township to conduct research on key border-related work. During the visit, he explained the outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan and relevant policies on high-quality economic development, while extending his regards to frontline cadres and local residents.

Phurbu Tashi emphasised the need to thoroughly study and implement the spirit of Xi Jinping's important speeches, as well as the outcomes of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). He called for solid progress in the education campaign on establishing and practising a correct view of performance, and stressed coordinated efforts to ensure stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening.

During his visit to Xiasuo Village and Shakong Village, he examined the implementation of work-for-relief projects, improvements to livestock sheds and pens, ecological protection measures, and the use of oxygen and heating equipment. He highlighted that safeguarding and improving people's livelihoods must remain central to development, urging high-standard implementation of the "Health House" project to ensure that local residents can tangibly benefit from government care. He stressed the importance of promoting scientific knowledge on oxygen use, encouraging healthy living habits, and improving public health in high-altitude areas.

At a border checkpoint, Phurbu Tashi extended greetings to border guards and, enquired about their patrol duties and living conditions. He described them as "living boundary markers" of Langkazi and, commended their dedication to safeguarding the border. He called on relevant departments to provide stronger support, address their practical difficulties, and ensure that they can serve with peace of mind and live comfortably.

Highlighting the strategic importance of Pumatang Township due to its high altitude and harsh conditions, Phurbu Tashi stressed the need to expand employment opportunities by linking work-for-relief programmes with local development projects, thereby increasing income channels for residents. He called for strengthened livelihood security, with particular attention to the elderly and children, improved education and healthcare services, and the delivery of tangible benefits to local communities.

He emphasised adherence to ecological priority and green development, calling for comprehensive protection and systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, farmland, lakes, grasslands, and deserts to build a strong ecological security barrier. In addition, he underscored the importance of strengthening grassroots governance, enhancing the role of local Party organisations, and guiding the masses to contribute to building a united, prosperous, civilised, harmonious, and beautiful modern socialist Langkazi.

Officials from the County Development and Reform Commission, the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau, and the Pumatang Township Government accompanied Phurbu Tashi on the visit.

Gongga County Holds Commemorative Ceremony for 67th Anniversary of Democratic Reform in Tibet

March 28, 2026

Gongga County commemorated the 67th anniversary of democratic reform in Tibet by, organising activities to observe the anniversary of the “liberation of one million serfs.” The programme included a formal flag-raising ceremony and singing of the national anthem. The event took place at Changsha Square, where representatives from different ethnic groups and social sectors gathered at 10:00 a.m. Liu Shengyu, Member of the Standing Committee of the Shannan Municipal Party Committee and Secretary of the Gongga County Party Committee, attended and delivered remarks. The ceremony was chaired by Pingcuo, Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee and County Head.

More than 260 individuals participated in the event, including local officials, staff from county-level and centrally affiliated institutions, firefighters, students, farmers and herdsmen, retired cadres, healthcare workers, as well as monks and nuns. Participants, many dressed in traditional attire, reflected on the historical developments and expressed aspirations for continued progress and social harmony.

An honour guard marched to the flag platform as the national anthem, “March of the Volunteers,” was played and the national flag was raised. Student representatives delivered speeches centred on the theme of remembering history, expressing gratitude, and working towards the development of their hometown. They spoke about the significance of democratic reform in Tibet and highlighted the social and economic changes in Gongga County in recent years, particularly following the administrative upgrade of Shannan Prefecture to City status.

In his address, Liu Shengyu reviewed the developments of the past 67 years, noting progress in economic growth, improvements in living conditions, and the strengthening of social stability and ethnic unity. He emphasised the importance of adhering to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and implementing policies related to governance in Tibet. He called for efforts to promote a shared sense of national identity, advance the “four major tasks” and “four creations,” and work towards the county’s development strategy outlined as the “one hub, four zones.” He encouraged cadres and residents to continue striving for long-term stability and high-quality development.

Similar commemorative activities were held across townships, villages, schools, and monastery management bodies throughout the county. Participants also watched a televised address by Karma Tseten, Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, delivered on the occasion.

SHIGATSE (CH:XIGAZE) NEWS

Shigatse Municipal Party Secretary Dawa Tsering Chairs Expanded Standing Committee Meeting to Implement NPC and CPPCC Spirit

March 17, 2026

On March 17, 2026, Dawa Tsering, a member of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Committee and Shigatse Municipal Party Secretary, presided over an expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shigatse Municipal Party Committee to study and

implement the spirit of Xi Jinping's important speeches and the outcomes of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The meeting emphasised that all levels and departments in the city must raise political awareness, deeply understand the spirit of Xi Jinping's speeches and the NPC and CPPCC sessions, and promote a work style that integrates theory with practice. It called for implementing the requirements of the CCP TAR Committee and advancing the "four major tasks" of stability, development, ecological protection, and border strengthening, while upholding the "Two Establishes" and resolutely achieving the "Two Safeguards."

The meeting stressed strengthening leadership, clarifying responsibilities, and refining implementation measures. It called for integrating the outcomes of the NPC and CPPCC sessions with Xi Jinping's instructions on Tibet work and the CCP's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era, as well as with the implementation of his 2025 inspection speech, with the aim of building a "new socialist modern Shigatse."

On stability and governance, the meeting emphasised maintaining vigilance, deepening the anti-separatism struggle, advancing rule of law in the city, and implementing the "three threes" (san ge san) work requirements. It called for preventing and resolving risks, strengthening public security measures, managing religious affairs according to law, expanding "three consciousnesses" education, and forging a strong sense of the Chinese nation community to consolidate the foundation of long-term stability.

On economic development, the meeting highlighted the need to pursue high-quality development, fully implement the new development concept, and advance the goal of building "two central cities." It called for accelerating major projects, developing key sectors such as characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry, clean energy, and cultural tourism, improving the opening-up framework, integrating into the national unified market, and increasing income channels while strengthening employment, education, and healthcare services.

Ecological priorities included strict implementation of environmental protection laws, strengthening ecological protection and restoration in key river basins such as the Yarlung Tsangpo and Nyangchu rivers, advancing environmental inspection and rectification work, and promoting green and low-carbon development to reinforce the region's role as a national ecological security barrier.

The meeting also stressed accelerating border area modernisation, strengthening coordination between the Party, government, military, police, and civilians, implementing border development initiatives, and promoting infrastructure and industrial growth in border areas to ensure border security and stability.

Finally, the meeting called for strengthening CCP leadership, improving work discipline, and advancing comprehensive and strict Party governance. It emphasised the need for launching a broad campaign to study and publicise the spirit of the NPC and CPPCC at the grassroots level, implement the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulation, and build a cadre team that is loyal, clean, and responsible, in order to promote long-term stability and high-quality development in Shigatse.

Dawa Tsering Appointed Lhasa Party Secretary Following Regional Cadre Reshuffle

March 24, 2026

The appointment of Dawa Tsering, a member of the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee and former Party Secretary of Shigatse, as Party Secretary of Lhasa, was unveiled on March 23, 2026, when Dawa Tsering appeared for the first time in his new role during official activities in Lhasa. His appointment marked a leadership reshuffle in the TAR.

Dawa Tsering replaced Xiao Youcai, who has reached the retirement age threshold and currently serves as Deputy Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress.

Prior to his appointment, Dawa Tsering served as Party Secretary of Shigatse and was a member of the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee. His promotion as Party Secretary of Lhasa, the political and administrative centre of TAR, reflects a typical progression within the regional cadre system.

Multi-Ethnic Families Compose a “Heart-to-Heart Song” as Puna Village in Tibet Blossoms with “Unity Flowers”

March 26, 2026

China Tibet Network publicised that Puna Village in Chewa Township, Renbu County, Shigatse City, Tibet, has become a vivid example of ethnic unity, where Tibetan, Han, Hui, Yi, Salar and other ethnic groups live and prosper together. The village has 60 households and 234 residents, including nine inter-ethnic families, reflecting the idea of the Chinese nation as one shared family.

Stories of inter-ethnic families in the village were highlighted to exemplify this spirit of solidarity. In 2003, Xu Wenjun, a Han man from Chengdu in Sichuan Province, met Yangzhen, a Tibetan woman, while working in Yadong County. After marrying, they settled in Puna Village, where Xu used his experience in fruit and vegetable cultivation to contract three vegetable greenhouses and explore greenhouse farming techniques suited to plateau conditions. He successfully grew crops such as red beans, peppers and tomatoes. Over time, he taught Yangzhen and other villagers these cultivation techniques without reservation, helping local greenhouse growers expand from one household to sixteen.

At the beginning of their marriage, Xu Wenjun did not speak Tibetan, and Yangzhen often acted as his translator. They also had different eating habits, with Xu preferring rice and not being accustomed to sweet tea. Over time, these differences blended and their family life came to reflect a fusion of Tibetan and Sichuan traditions.

Examples of other such inter-ethnic and inter religious marriages were publicised. The Party branch of Puna Village has incorporated ethnic unity into village regulations and community agreements. Each year, the village holds symposiums and friendship activities centered on ethnic unity, while the former village committee building has been transformed into a county-level ethnic unity and progress education base. The village has built a “Three Interactions” square for ethnic unity and established a “Red Pomegranate” cycling service station along National Highway 318, offering free accommodation, medicine, hot water and laundry facilities to travellers. Since its establishment, the station has served more than 1,600 visitors.

Festivals in Puna Village are celebrated collectively by residents of all ethnic groups. During Spring Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, National Day and Army Day, villagers gather for shared meals,

cultural exchanges and song-and-dance performances. To mark this year's anniversary of the liberation of one million serfs in Tibet, villagers have been organising and rehearsing Za Nianqin and traditional Tibetan songs and dances at the ethnic unity education base.

The China Tibet Network highlighted that Chewa Township, where Puna Village is located, has long been an area of multi-ethnic interaction due to its geographical setting and historical background. It said like pomegranate seeds clustered together, residents of all ethnic groups are working side by side to build happier families and a more prosperous shared future.

NGARI (CH: ALI) NEWS

Ali Prefecture Holds Deployment Meeting on “Four Creations” and “Nine Major Industries”

March 27, 2026

Ali Prefecture held a meeting on March 26 to advance the implementation of the “Four Creations” initiative and development of the “Nine Major Industries,” and to arrange key tasks for 2026.

The meeting was presided over by Shi Yuhui, Deputy Secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee and Commissioner of the Administration. Deputy Commissioners and relevant officials attended the meeting and put forward specific work requirements.

The meeting emphasised that Xi Jinping has repeatedly issued important instructions on Tibet-related work, establishing the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era and identifying the “Four Major Tasks” of maintaining stability, promoting development, protecting the ecological environment, and strengthening border areas. These priorities have been further defined through the “Four Creations” framework.

Officials were urged to uphold the “Two Establishments” and “Two Safeguards,” align with central and regional decision-making, and promote the effective implementation of the “Four Major Tasks” and “Four Creations.” The meeting stressed the importance of maintaining social stability, improving living conditions through development, prioritising ecological protection, and strengthening border governance and national security capacity.

The meeting noted that industrial development is key to economic strength and high-quality development. The “Nine Major Industries” were identified as an important pathway for implementing the “Four Creations,” with both frameworks supporting each other.

Authorities called for accelerating the three-year action plan for the development of the “Nine Major Industries,” building a modern industrial system suited to local conditions, strengthening leading industries, upgrading traditional sectors, developing livelihood-oriented industries, and expanding emerging industries.

The meeting emphasised that these measures are intended to enhance the quality of development and increase incomes for people of all ethnic groups.

The meeting also called for strengthening governance capacity and ensuring effective implementation. Officials were instructed to improve political alignment, consolidate responsibilities, strengthen economic management, conduct in-depth grassroots research, resolve practical issues, promote innovation, and improve efficiency.

The meeting stressed the need to overcome inertia and adopt a results-oriented approach to development, and to advance efforts to build Ali into the “Western Pearl” of the Tibetan Plateau.

Ngari Prefectural Party Committee Holds Political and Legal Work Conference

March 26, 2026

The CCP Ngari Prefectural Committee held a conference on political and legal work on March 26, 2026. Sonam Tenzin, Secretary of the CCP Ngari Prefectural Committee, attended and delivered a speech.

He emphasised the need to thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, as well as General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important instructions on political and legal work and Tibet-related work. He called for full implementation of the spirit of central and TAR Party Committee meetings on political and legal work and, urged officials to work diligently, overcome challenges, and continuously advance political and legal stability maintenance in Ngari and, contribute to building the region into a “western pearl of the plateau.”

The meeting was chaired by Li Bin, Deputy Secretary of the CCP Ngari Prefectural Committee and Secretary of the Prefectural Political and Legal Affairs Commission. Tsering Tashi, Zheng Yong, Chen Yongjun, and He Jie attended.

The conference noted that over the past year, the political and legal system across Ngari had faithfully performed its duties, focusing on risk prevention, security, stability, and development. It highlighted the successful completion of security tasks related to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the TAR, underscoring efforts to safeguard political security, maintain social stability, and ensure public safety, while contributing to long-term stability and high-quality development in the region.

The meeting stressed the importance of upholding the CCP’s absolute leadership as the highest political principle, strengthening political awareness, and improving institutional systems and theoretical learning mechanisms. It called for enhanced loyalty education, strengthened political capabilities, and firm adherence to the “two establishments” and “two safeguards,” ensuring that political and legal work remains aligned with central directives.

Participants also emphasised maintaining stability as the foundation, establishing a holistic national security outlook, strengthening the political security defence line, improving public security systems, and enhancing grassroots governance through Party-building. The meeting called for deepening the “three basics” (basic organisations, systems, and work) and advancing key initiatives to ensure that stability maintenance is implemented at the grassroots level and on a regular basis.

In addition, the conference highlighted the role of the rule of law in governance, stressing its importance in supporting development, safeguarding fairness and justice, and strengthening legal awareness across society. It said efforts will be made to build a higher level of safety and stability in Ngari.

The meeting also called for strengthening discipline and capacity within political and legal teams, emphasising strict Party governance, professional development, and improved welfare. It stressed the need to build a loyal, disciplined, and highly capable political and legal force.

CHAMDO (CH:CHANGDU) NEWS

Zhuang Jinsong Attends Party Branch Study Meeting, Calls for Building Model Institutions Trusted by the Party and Satisfactory to the People

March 30, 2026

Zhuang Jinsong, Secretary of the Chamdo Municipal Party Committee, recently attended a study meeting of the First Party Branch of the Municipal Party Committee Office, where he joined Party members in studying General Secretary Xi Jinping's important discourse on establishing and practising the correct view of political performance, as well as key instructions on General Office work in the new era.

Party members and representatives shared their learning experiences at the meeting. Zhuang Jinsong listened attentively, engaged in in-depth discussions, and led participants in revisiting the Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

He emphasised that Party spirit plays a decisive role in establishing and practising the correct view of political performance. He noted that, as a key political organ, the Municipal Party Committee Office must remain at the forefront of implementing the "Two Safeguards", uphold the principle that the Party Office serves the Party, and advance the building of standardised, exemplary, demonstrative, and first-class institutions.

He stressed the need to support implementation of the "Nine Major Tasks" through high-quality performance within the "three offices and three services" framework, and to build a strong frontline outpost and reliable support base for the Municipal Party Committee.

Zhuang Jinsong also urged Party office personnel across the city to strengthen Party spirit and responsibility, deepen theoretical study, and maintain integrity in both conduct and work. He called for an exceptionally responsible attitude, ensuring that assigned tasks are handled reliably and that official documentation is accurate and error-free.

He emphasised strict adherence to discipline, clean governance, and the cultivation of integrity as a political standard. Officials were urged to oppose formalism and bureaucracy, remain honest and proactive, and improve their capabilities through practical work, contributing to Chamdo's development as a demonstration city for long-term stability and high-quality growth.

Zhuang Jinsong Meets Zhang Minxuan of China Railway Third Bureau to Deepen Infrastructure Cooperation in Changdu

March 25, 2026

Zhuang Jinsong, Secretary of the Changdu Municipal Party Committee, met Zhang Minxuan, Party Secretary and Chairman of China Railway Third Bureau Group Co., Ltd., to discuss strengthening cooperation in infrastructure development and related sectors.

Zhuang Jinsong welcomed Zhang Minxuan and his delegation on behalf of the Changdu Municipal Party Committee and expressed appreciation for the long-term support provided by China Railway Third Bureau Group Co., Ltd. to Changdu.

He said that Changdu is currently focusing on eastward development and advancing its goal of building a demonstration city for long-term stability and high-quality development. He highlighted the ongoing implementation of key development frameworks, including the “nine major tasks” and the “3+1+1” development structure.

Zhuang Jinsong emphasised that China Railway Third Bureau Group Co., Ltd. is a leading enterprise in China’s infrastructure construction sector and has established a strong foundation of cooperation with Changdu, particularly in Karuo District of Changdu. He expressed the hope that the company would further leverage its strengths and actively participate in transportation infrastructure development, urban renewal, and other priority projects.

He stressed the importance of adhering to strict safety standards, strengthening project quality supervision, and ensuring that all projects meet high standards of construction and safety.

Zhuang Minxuan added that Changdu will continue to optimise the business environment, improve government services, and fully support the development and growth of enterprises operating in the region.

He thanked the Changdu Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government for their continued support and briefed them on the company’s development.

He stated that China Railway Third Bureau Group Co., Ltd. will continue to serve national strategic priorities, seize development opportunities in Changdu, expand its investment presence, and deepen practical cooperation in infrastructure construction, scientific and technological innovation, and projects aimed at improving livelihoods and supporting rural development.

Zhang Minxuan added that the company will contribute to Changdu’s long-term stability and high-quality development.

DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER TIBETAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF TAR

Tibetan Father Detained Over Refusal to Send Child to State Boarding School in Qinghai

March 18, 2026

Reports published by the Tibetan exile media and shared on social media publicised that a Tibetan father in Hongyuan Village, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County in Qinghai Province (Tibetan area of Amdo), has been detained after repeatedly refusing to send his child to a state-run boarding school.

Beginning in September 2025, local authorities made multiple visits to the family's home to enforce the child's enrolment in the boarding school system. On several occasions, officials took the child to school despite the family's objections.

The situation escalated in early 2026 when the father again kept his child at home and attempted to conceal the child's whereabouts from authorities. In response, officials intervened in March and placed the child back into the boarding school system.

On March 12, the father was taken into custody and detained for 15 days. Authorities cited violations of compulsory education regulations requiring school attendance in state-run institutions.

The case has drawn attention amid ongoing international scrutiny of China's boarding school system in Tibetan areas, where rights groups have raised concerns over its impact on Tibetan language, culture, and family life.

Sichuan CPPCC Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee Holds Fourth Plenary Session

March 31, 2026

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee of the 13th Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was held in Chengdu on March 27, 2026. Du Heping, Vice Chairman of the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) sessions, reviewed the committee's main work in 2025, and outlined key tasks for 2026. Participants exchanged views during the session. Experts were invited to provide training on the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress*, as well as guidance on the use of the "Sichuan Digital CPPCC" platform to enhance members' capacity to perform their duties.

Du Heping affirmed the achievements of the committee over the past year and emphasised the importance of strengthening political awareness and thoroughly implementing the spirit of Xi Jinping's important speeches during the NPC and CPPCC sessions. He called for continued efforts to use the Party's innovative theories to unify thinking and guide practice, further develop the "Shared Homeland Mobile Lecture Hall" initiative, and promote the effective internalisation of these theories.

He stressed the need to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation, advance ethnic unity and integration, and guide religious figures and believers to continuously enhance the "five recognitions." He also highlighted the importance of advancing the Sinicisation of religion and strengthening the development of the "three teams" engaged in religious work.

The meeting further emphasised aligning work with the objectives of the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030), deepening research and consultation, improving the quality and effectiveness of policy recommendations, and serving the overall national development strategy. Committee members were urged to strengthen responsibility, cultivate a pragmatic work style, and promote high-quality performance in their duties.

During the session, participants visited the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Museum of Literature and History, viewed exhibitions including the “Shared Homeland Mobile Lecture Hall” and a peony-themed cultural display, and attended a calligraphy exhibition by Ma Shitu. They also conducted field research at Sichuan Wofei Changkong Technology Development Co., Ltd. and the Tianfu Changdao Digital Cultural and Creative Park.

Qinghai–Tibet Railway Electrification Project (Tibet Section) Launched with Investment Exceeding 7.5 Billion Yuan

March 31, 2026

Construction of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway electrification and external power supporting project (Tibet section) officially commenced on March 31, following a mobilisation conference marking the full launch of this major infrastructure initiative.

The project coincides with the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway and represents a key component of its broader electrification upgrade. The overall electrification supporting project, covering both Qinghai and Tibet sections, involves a total investment of 14.902 billion yuan, of which approximately 7.518 billion yuan is allocated to the Tibet section.

According to project plans, the Tibet section will include construction of two 500 kV substations, two 220 kV substations and switching stations, along with transmission lines extending approximately 1,552.5 kilometres.

Pan Jingdong, Deputy General Manager of the State Grid Corporation of China, stated that upon completion, the project will provide stable and reliable power support for the operation of the Qinghai–Tibet Railway, meet growing electricity demand along the route, and promote the development of industries in surrounding areas. It will also support the outward transmission of electricity from Tibet.

The project presents significant engineering challenges due to its high-altitude conditions, with an average elevation of around 4,500 metres above sea level. Construction will take place across extensive permafrost regions and within a limited annual working period, contributing to high technical complexity. Officials noted that the project is expected to drive technological advancements in high-altitude infrastructure construction.

Once completed, the project will enable the Qinghai–Tibet Railway to transition from diesel-powered to electric locomotives. The adoption of electric traction, characterised by low noise and reduced emissions, is expected to lessen environmental impact on the ecologically sensitive Qinghai–Tibet Plateau.

In addition, the expansion of substations and transmission networks will enhance the capacity and reliability of power supply in northern Tibet, optimise the regional grid structure, and ensure stable electricity supply for railway traction systems and key facilities along the route.

Authorities have stated that the project will support the development and transmission of clean energy in northern Tibet and contribute to broader carbon peaking efforts.

EXILE TIBETAN NEWS

Tibetan American Tsering Dhongthog Appointed Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Trade Policy and Negotiations

March 17, 2026

Tsering Dhongthog, a Tibetan American professional, has been appointed as Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Trade Policy and Negotiations, according to reports shared by Voice of Tibet, marking a notable development in Tibetan American representation within senior U.S. policy-making roles.

In her new role at the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), Tsering Dhongthog is expected to contribute to the formulation of U.S. trade policy and support international economic negotiations. The position involves engagement with global partners on issues related to trade, market access, and economic cooperation.

As part of the USTR framework, she will assist in advancing U.S. trade strategies, participate in bilateral and multilateral discussions, and provide policy input to senior officials on key trade matters.

Tsering Dhongthog is understood to have experience in trade and policy-related fields, though further details regarding her professional background have not been widely disclosed in publicly available sources at the time of reporting.

Members of the Tibetan diaspora have welcomed the development, viewing it as a moment of recognition for Tibetan Americans contributing to public service in the United States. The appointment also reflects the broader diversification of representation within U.S. institutions.

The development comes at a time of evolving global trade dynamics, as the United States continues to engage with international partners to address complex economic challenges through negotiation and policy coordination.

The Next Battlefield in Tibet: Over Buddhism

March 18, 2026

A recent opinion piece by Claude Arpi argues that the contest over Tibet is increasingly shifting beyond conventional geopolitical concerns into the religious domain, particularly the control and interpretation of Tibetan Buddhism. The article presents this development as a significant transformation, positioning religion as a central arena of strategic competition.

Arpi highlights what he describes as a fundamental paradox: the Chinese Communist Party, grounded in Marxist–Leninist atheism, is actively engaging in the management and reshaping of religious institutions.

The article refers to meetings held in 2025 in Lhasa, chaired by TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng, where officials were instructed to implement Xi Jinping's directives on religious affairs. These directives stress strengthening governance over religion, promoting legal regulation, and

guiding Tibetan Buddhism to adapt to socialist society. In this framework, religion is positioned as a component of broader governance aimed at ensuring long-term stability in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR).

A key issue highlighted in the article is the question of religious succession, particularly concerning the Dalai Lama. Statements by Gyaincain Norbu assert that the reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist figures is an internal matter of China and should be managed within state-defined procedures.

The article also situates these developments within a wider context of India–China competition over the cultural and historical ownership of Buddhism. It references a December 2025 conference in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, focusing on the Sixth Dalai Lama, which was criticised by Chinese authorities. In parallel, India’s hosting of the Global Buddhist Summit in January 2026 is presented as an effort to reaffirm Buddhism’s historical roots in the Indian subcontinent and its global significance.

Drawing on historical precedents, the article underscores the longstanding connections between Tibetan Buddhism and the Indian Buddhist tradition, particularly the influence of Nalanda scholars such as Shantarakshita and Padmasambhava.

The article concludes that the evolving situation represents a new dimension of strategic competition, where the central issue is not only territorial control but also authority over religion, legitimacy of leadership, and the power to shape historical and cultural narratives. In this context, Tibet emerges as a critical site of ideological and religious contestation in the years ahead.

17th Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile Concludes Final Session, Adopts Flag Regulations and Budget

March 31, 2026

The final biannual session of the 17th Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile (TPiE) concluded on March 30 with the adoption of a budget exceeding INR 3.4 billion (approximately USD 40 million) for the financial year April 2026–March 2027, along with new regulations governing the use of the Tibetan national flag, emblem, and anthem.

The session, which began on March 16, addressed a range of legislative and political issues, including China’s recently adopted “Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress” and internal governance matters within the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA).

The newly adopted Regulations on the Use of the Tibetan National Flag, Emblem, and Anthem aim to standardise the use of national symbols across official and public settings. The rules will come into force on May 25, 2026.

Sikyong Penpa Tsering said the standardisation is intended to reinforce Tibet’s historical status prior to its integration into the People’s Republic of China. The CTA stated that the move also aligns with broader strategic efforts under the Middle Way Policy to encourage renewed dialogue with China while strengthening international support for the Tibetan cause.

The regulations prohibit commercial exploitation, improper display, or desecration of the Tibetan national flag, and outline protocols for official ceremonies, including flag hoisting and mourning observances. The flag must not be altered or used in any manner inconsistent with its prescribed design and colours.

During the session, lawmakers also approved the annual budget for the upcoming financial year.

However, the parliament did not adopt proposed amendments to establish a formal procedure for the impeachment of senior executive and judicial officials within the CTA. The proposal failed to pass due to differing views among members, with some arguing that there was no immediate necessity, while others raised concerns over the draft provisions.

The absence of clear procedures has previously led to governance complications, notably when the 16th TPiE removed the Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission (TSJC), creating institutional disruption.

The parliament also passed a seven-point resolution condemning China's "Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress," adopted on March 12. The resolution described the law as a coercive instrument aimed at undermining Tibetan identity, culture, and language.

Penpa Tsering characterised the legislation as a systematic effort to enforce assimilation policies. The resolution called on Beijing to repeal the law and urged the international community to apply pressure for its withdrawal.

It further encouraged Tibetans both within Tibet and in exile to preserve their linguistic and cultural identity, announcing that the fourth week of September will be observed annually to promote awareness and resistance to assimilation policies.

The session concluded ahead of elections for the 18th Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile, scheduled for April 26, 2026.

Dalai Lama Urges Dialogue Over Conflict Amid Global Crises in Middle East and Ukraine

March 31, 2026

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has called for an end to violence across global conflict zones, urging world leaders to prioritise dialogue, compassion, and mutual respect in addressing ongoing crises, including the war in Ukraine and tensions in parts of the Middle East.

The Tibetan spiritual leader expressed deep concern over escalating violence and the growing humanitarian toll in conflict-affected regions. He emphasised that "violence only begets more violence." The Dalai Lama underscored that meaningful and sustainable peace can only be achieved through dialogue and understanding. He called on all parties involved in conflicts to exercise restraint and engage in constructive negotiations rather than prolonged confrontation.

Reaffirming his long-standing commitment to non-violence, the Dalai Lama concluded by calling for renewed global efforts to build peace through trust, dialogue, and respect for human dignity.