



TIBET INSIGHT SEPTEMBER 22-30, 2025

TAR NEWS

Mobilization Meeting Held for Tibet–Guangdong HVDC Project

Tibet Daily: September 17, 2025

On September 16, the mobilization meeting for the ± 800 kV ultra-high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission project from southeastern Tibet to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area—officially known as the Tibet–Guangdong HVDC Project—was held via video conference, connecting venues across Tibet, Guangdong, Yunnan, and Guangxi.

The meeting was attended by Huang Kunming, Party Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, and Wang Junzheng, Party Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Party Committee. Karma Tsetan, Chairman of the TAR, and Wang Weizhong, Governor of Guangdong Province, delivered speeches. Other speakers included Xu Yongke, Executive Vice Chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Liu Yong, Vice Governor of Yunnan Province; Zhang Zhigang, Chairman of State Grid Corporation of China; and Meng Zhenping, Chairman of China Southern Power Grid. The meeting was presided over by Qian Chaoyang, General Manager of China Southern Power Grid.

On behalf of the TAR Party Committee, TAR People’s Government, and the 3.7 million people in the TAR, Karma Tsetan congratulated the launch of the project. He stated that the Tibet–Guangdong HVDC Project is a major initiative for implementing Xi Jinping’s “important instructions” on Tibet and the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era, further adding; it is also a key measure to advance Xi Jinping’s “Four Revolutions and One Cooperation” energy security strategy. Once completed, the project will promote large-scale clean energy development in southeastern Tibet and facilitate the “export of Tibetan electricity”. It will contribute to building a national clean energy base, enhance power resource optimization, support the Greater Bay Area’s carbon peak and neutrality goals, and foster high-

quality economic and social development along the transmission route. He described it as a landmark project that embodies the new development philosophy and promotes the Western Development strategy, carrying far-reaching significance. He pledged that the TAR would provide full support.

Guangdong Governor Wang Weizhong emphasized that the Tibet–Guangdong HVDC Project represents an important step in implementing Xi Jinping’s energy security strategy of “Four Revolutions and One Cooperation.” He said the project would accelerate the transformation of ecological and resource advantages in southeastern Tibet into developmental advantages, support long-term stability and high-quality growth in Tibet, and enhance the Greater Bay Area’s capacity to absorb renewable energy and ensure power supply. It would also provide strong green electricity support for the “Rebuilding a New Guangdong” initiative and the Greater Bay Area’s dual-location development strategy. He further added: “with strong support from national ministries, close coordination between State Grid and China Southern Power Grid, and cooperation from Tibet, Yunnan, and Guangxi, preparatory work had progressed smoothly, and construction had officially begun.” He called on the State Grid and China Southern Power Grid to uphold the highest standards of quality and management and urged all participating provinces to continue providing strong support and coordination to make the project a model of energy cooperation between eastern and western China.

Xu Yongke and Liu Yong stated that Guangxi and Yunnan would fully support the project and work closely with all provinces and participating units to ensure smooth coordination, prioritize progress and quality, and jointly build the Tibet–Guangdong HVDC Project into a world-class power project.

Zhang Zhigang and Meng Zhenping reaffirmed that the State Grid Corporation of China and China Southern Power Grid would fulfil their roles as leading central energy enterprises. They pledged to strengthen coordination with all stakeholders under the guidance of national ministries and provincial governments, and complete the project to the highest standards, with superior quality and efficiency.

Vice Chairman of the TAR People’s Government, Wei Xiuchang, also attended the meeting.

Evaluating Loyalty and Efficiency: The Political Logic of TAR's Annual Assessment Reform

Gongjue Discipline Inspection Committee

Since the 10th Party Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), the TAR authorities have focused on the “Four Major Tasks” of maintaining stability, promoting development, protecting ecology, and ensuring border security while comprehensively advancing the “Four Model Creations.” Guided by the principle that organizational work serves the political mission, the TAR has adhered to appointing capable cadres and recognizing merit through achievements. Through vigorous reform of its annual comprehensive assessment system, the TAR has built robust mechanisms, improved evaluation standards, and ensured full coverage across all targets and sectors to ensure loyalty and efficiency. A leading group for assessment work of the cadres, headed by the TAR Party Secretary, was established with an office in the Organization Department of the TAR Party Committee and a dedicated division for assessments. Each year, the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee reviews detailed reports on assessment work. Further, five unified sets of comprehensive assessment measures were rolled out, covering prefectures, regional government departments, universities, state-owned enterprises managed by the region, and monastery management committees.

The TAR also has assessments focussed on Party-building, the “Four Major Tasks,” and the “Four Model Creations,” with indicators tailored to the specific roles, resources, and development levels of different prefectures and units. Differentiated scoring weights were introduced, alongside new methods such as political loyalty assessments, leadership scoring, public satisfaction surveys, and random household visits. Inspection and audit results were incorporated to ensure objectivity and accuracy.

Since the launch of comprehensive annual assessments in 2022, 29.1% of leadership teams under TAR management have been rated “excellent,” while 9.2% were rated “average.” Among individual cadres, 26.1% received “excellent” ratings, and 1.1% were rated “basically competent” or “uncertain.” Accountability mechanisms have been strictly enforced, rewarding high performance and addressing underachievement. Each year, outstanding prefectures and units are publicly recognized, with deserving cadres given priority in promotions. Prefectures rated “excellent” receive financial awards of up to 50 million yuan. Conversely, leaders of “average” units are required to undergo collective interviews, submit rectification reports to

the TAR Party Committee, and are generally ineligible for promotion until problems are resolved.

The annual comprehensive assessment has also become closely linked to the identification and cultivation of outstanding cadres. During the evaluation process, candidates are recommended through meetings, interviews, field visits, and random household surveys, enabling close observation and in-depth understanding. Those who perform well are documented in detail, and the “outstanding cadres pool” is regularly updated to provide reliable references for the TAR Party Committee’s selection and appointment decisions.

Over the past four years, more than 1,200 “outstanding cadres” have been identified through the assessment system. Over 85% of cadres promoted by the TAR Party Committee were discovered through assessments or had received “excellent” ratings.

The 12th Tibet Aid Work Conference of China’s Ministry of Water Resources was held in Lhasa

Tibet Daily: September 19, 2025

The 12th Tibet Aid Work Meeting of China’s Ministry of Water Resources was convened in Lhasa on September 18. TAR Party Secretary Wang Junzheng and Li Guoying, Party Secretary and Minister of China’s Ministry of Water Resources, attended and delivered speeches. Karma Tsetan, Deputy Secretary of TAR Party Committee and Chairman of TAR People’s Government was also present.

Wang Junzheng reiterated Xi Jinping’s directives on governing Tibet in the new era, highlighting four key priorities—stability, development, ecology, and border security—and establishing the long-term goals of sustained stability and high-quality development. He emphasised that China’s Ministry of Water Resources has consistently supported Tibet’s water management efforts from a national and Party perspective by providing policies, projects, and personnel. He stated that water management is an essential component of implementing the Party’s new-era Tibet strategy, forming the foundation for sustainable economic and social development, ecological security, and the construction of a national clean energy base. Tibet, he said, will work closely with the Ministry to implement Xi Jinping’s important instructions and the Party’s governance strategy for Tibet. He said collaborations between the Ministry and

the TAR will focus on building a water security system that supports China’s major national strategies, guiding projects under the “15th Five-Year Plan,” improving coordination mechanisms, and accelerating infrastructure development, irrigation modernization, and management of small and medium-sized rivers. Additionally, efforts will be made to strengthen water conservation, resource management, and planning capabilities, as well as to enhance talent development through both, the introduction of external expertise and training of local officials.

In his speech, Minister Li Guoying urged officials to align their thoughts and actions with Xi Jinping’s “important instructions” and fully implement the Party’s new-era strategy for governing Tibet. He called for strengthening awareness of the Chinese national community, maintaining focus on stability, development, ecology, and border security, and ensuring that Tibet aid efforts are precise, systematic, and long-term in nature.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Minister Wang Bao’en. Attending the meeting were TAR leaders Gong Huicai and Tsering Phuntsok, and Liao Zhiwei, Director of the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, and Zu Leiming, Director of the Yellow River Water Resources Commission.

Tender Announcement: Feasibility Study for the G557 Qingnidong–Gongjue Section Reconstruction Project and Three Other Projects

Department of Transport of Tibet Autonomous Region: September 11, 2025

The TAR Department of Transport has approved the feasibility study for the G557 Qingnidong–Gongjue Section Reconstruction Project and three additional highway projects. The tender was open to qualified bidders under the conditions of public tendering. The project owner and tenderer for all projects is the TAR Key Highway Construction Project Management Centre, with funding fully covered by the TAR’s rolling budget for preliminary work.

Project Overview and Scope

This tender covers three highway projects, all designed to Class II standards:

1. **G557 Qingnidong–Gongjue Section Reconstruction Project** in Chamdo, Tibet, approximately 74 km in length

2. **G349 Lhatse–Saga Section Improvement Project** in Shigatse, Tibet, approximately 300 km in length.
3. **G696 Bahe Town–Cuogao (Tsogo) Highway Upgrading Project** in Nyingtri, Tibet, approximately 52 km in length.

(Final mileage will be subject to official approval.)

The scope of the tender includes preparation of the feasibility study report, encompassing all necessary surveys, field inspections, measurements, data collection, analysis, and associated special studies. The announcement mentioned that required studies include, but are not limited to, land-use pre-approval, planning and site selection, geological hazard risk assessment, seismic safety evaluation, mineral resource assessment, social stability risk assessment, and navigation feasibility. The work encompasses all tasks required to obtain official approval of the feasibility study report.

The contract is divided into three packages corresponding to the individual projects:

- **Package 1:** G557 Qingnidong–Gongjue (74 km)
- **Package 2:** G349 Lhatse–Saga (300 km)
- **Package 3:** G696 Bahe–Cuogao (52 km)

The service period requires submission of the feasibility study report, including drafts and required assessments, within 180 days after contract signing and continuing until final approval is obtained.

Further details on the notice were as follows:

Bidder Qualifications

Eligible bidders must meet the requirements regarding qualifications, past performance, credibility, finances, and staffing, as detailed in Annexes 1–6. All bidders must be registered on the Tibet Public Resource Trading Platform by 23:59 on September 18, 2025, and must appear in the Ministry of Transport’s National Highway Construction Market Supervision System as qualified highway design enterprises with consistent registration information. Joint bids are not accepted.

Bidders must submit one technical/business envelope for each package and separate financial envelopes for each package. The award of a package will be determined randomly during the opening of financial envelopes. Bidders with conflicts of interest or those blacklisted in relevant national or regional credit systems will be disqualified. Bidders must also have no record of administrative penalties in Tibet related to poor engineering service quality over the past three years. Each bidder may bid for all three packages but may win only one; if ranked first in multiple packages, the award goes to the package with the highest price cap.

Compensation

No economic compensation will be provided for technical proposals submitted by unsuccessful bidders.

Submission of Bids

Bids must be submitted by October 9, 2025, at 11:40 a.m. via encrypted electronic bid files uploaded to the trading system using a CA certificate.

Tender Agent: Tianjin Guangzheng Construction Project Consulting Co., Ltd.

- Contacts: Cui Ying, Zhao Yanan
- Tel: 13298918901
- Address: Unit 1, 5th Floor, Building 6, Jinma International, Doilungdêqên District, Lhasa

Software Provider: Glodon Co., Ltd.

- Support Tel: 0891-6911122
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LHOKA (CH:SHANNAN) NEWS

Lhoka Unit Opens Inquiry for Monitoring and Security System Project

Tender Notice, Lhoka Tibet: September 18, 2025

A government unit in Lhoka (Ch: Shannan) has launched a public inquiry for a new Monitoring and Security System Project, valued at RMB 900,000. The project will involve expanding and

upgrading the existing monitoring system, along with maintenance and operational work. The planned completion period is 40 days.

According to the announcement, applicants must hold valid business licenses for sales and installation of monitoring equipment, as well as independent legal status. They are also required to have completed at least one similar monitoring project worth over RMB 600,000 between 2022 and 2024. Confidentiality qualifications and at least Grade-3 certification in Security Technology Protection Engineering are also mandatory.

Companies found on government blacklists, including the PLA Procurement Network, Credit China, or the China Government Procurement Network will not be eligible, according to the announcement. The announcement further read, “proof of compliance must be provided through query screenshots obtained after the announcement date. Joint bids are not allowed.”

Registration for the project runs from September 18 to September 23, with applicants required to register in person in Lhoka and conduct on-site inspections. They must provide original and stamped copies of relevant documents, including proof of business licenses, project performance, and registration on the PLA Procurement Network system.

NGARI (CH:ALI)

Demchok Village: A Model of Loyalty and Development on Tibet’s Western Frontier

China Tibet Net: September 30, 2025

After the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region came to an end, some reporters went to four western Dzongs/Counties in Nagchu (Ch:Nagqu) northern Tibet and later to Ngari Prefecture (Ch:Ali) where they explored industrial parks, local communities, villages, and border defense outposts.

About 90 kilometers from Sênggê khabab (Ch: Shiquanhe, Eng:Indus) Town, the seat of Ngari Prefecture, along Xinjiang-Tibet (National) Highway G219, lies Demchok Village, one of the key border villages. Located downstream of the Sengge Zangbo River (Indus river) at an altitude of over 4,300 meters, the village stands at the intersection of the Himalayas, the

Gangdise Mountains, and the Karakoram Range. Known as the “First Village in Border Defense,” Demchok today carries the dual mission of guarding China’s frontiers and building a model of rural revitalization through industry and infrastructure.

According to the reporters, the history of Demchok village is one of continuous relocation and perseverance. In 1959, only three households remained in the area due to “historical reasons” (Historical reasons referring to China’s invasion in 1959 and Tibetans fleeing to India or Nepal). In 1984, five households relocated from Jiamu Village in Sengge Khabab, though three later returned. Another nine families were mobilized by the Chinese government to settle there in 1990. Over time, the population steadily increased -- from 32 households and 136 residents in 2007, to 45 households and 163 residents in 2013, and 48 households and 171 residents in 2017. By July 2025, Demchok village had grown to 197 households with 758 residents. Living in such a remote and harsh environment required not only courage to change traditional ways of life but also a firm commitment to defend the nation’s borders. The reporters added that the Chinese government investment played a crucial role in the transformation of Demchok. The CCP Central government, the Tibet Autonomous Region, and aid from Shaanxi Province contributed significantly to local development. Projects such as the Demchok Border Well-Off Demonstration Village in Tashigang Town and resettlement housing for border residents improved the villagers’ quality of life, ensuring they could both defend and thrive on their homeland.

Among the villagers, 41-year-old Nijiram (appears to be Nepalese citizen) stands out as a “quiet trailblazer.” Though known for her achievements, she remains humble and soft-spoken. Her home, one of the modern border houses built with support from Shaanxi, also serves as a small convenience store filled with goods for the community. Together with her husband, Luo Qiming, a Chinese citizen, she runs a chicken farm, both serve as volunteer border guards, and through government subsidies for border and pasture residents, they earn a steady income of several hundred thousand yuan each year, according to the reporters.

At the age of 13, Nijiram reportedly lost half a leg in a traffic accident, forcing her mother to borrow heavily for medical treatment. Using crutches, she continued her education and later received support from the county women’s federation, which helped her secure an interest-subsidized loan of 40,000 yuan to start a small shop and teahouse. Over time, she expanded her business into poultry farming and built a stable family life with Luo Qiming, originally

from Qinghai. Their elder daughter now studies at the Tibet Middle School in Nantong, Jiangsu Province, while their younger daughter attends school in Gar County.

In Demchok, guarding the border is everyone's responsibility. Each household participates in patrols, organized in shifts to monitor assigned areas. Former village Party secretary Karma Tsering, who joined the Communist Party in 1991, patrolled nearly 70,000 kilometers between 1984 and 2009. Under his leadership, Demchok was awarded with the "Advanced Grassroots Party Organization of the Prefecture," "Top 100 Rural Party Organizations in the Region," "Border Demonstration Village," "National Model Village for Democracy and Rule of Law," "National Civilized Village," and "National Model for Ethnic Unity and Progress."

The reporters concluded "for the people of Demchok the border is not merely a line on a map -- it is their home. Border defense is an act of love and duty, woven into daily life. To guard the border is to protect one's family, and only when the nation is secure can homes remain peaceful."

China's First High-Altitude Unmanned Equipment Testing Base Above 4,300 Meters Opens in Ngari, Tibet

Heavenly Ngari Official Account: September 29, 2025

On September 28, 2025, China's first high-altitude unmanned equipment testing base, located above 4,300 meters, was officially opened in Ngari, Tibet. This base provides a critical platform for high-altitude unmanned equipment testing and plays an important role in promoting the development of the low-altitude economy.

Simultaneously, the high-altitude unmanned aircraft model "**Ngari Cloud One**" made its debut in Ngari. It has a maximum level flight speed of 150 km/h, a maximum take-off weight of 100 kg, wind resistance up to level 6, and an endurance of 4.5 hours. It is the first large-load, fixed-wing, runway-launched unmanned aircraft capable of taking off in high-altitude plateau conditions.

He Minmin, the designer of *Ngari Cloud One*, told reporters that the aircraft took 14 months to develop. It features enhanced engine power and anti-icing measures to overcome the challenges of high-altitude cold and thin air.

At the opening ceremony, several platforms were also officially launched:

- *Northwestern Polytechnical University Plateau Low-Altitude Equipment (Tibet·Ngari) Testing Base*
- *New-Type Equipment Energy Technology Industry-Academia-Research Collaborative Innovation Plateau Testing Base*
- *Civil Aviation Flight Association Tibet Region UAV Industry Joint Training Base*

Additionally, drone technology service associations from Shaanxi, Shenzhen, and Chengdu established cooperative initiatives with Ngari for high-altitude, low-altitude industry development.

At a low-altitude industry development conference in Ngari, reporters learned that the region has an average elevation of over 4,500 meters, featuring diverse and complex terrain, thin air, low oxygen content, and low atmospheric pressure. The area offers abundant low-altitude application scenarios, including tourism, emergency rescue, road inspection, disaster monitoring, and environmental protection -- earning it the nickname *“the ultimate test ground for aircraft.”*

Ngari aims to leverage the low-altitude economy as a key driver of high-quality development and new productivity. The region is actively exploring a “Low-Altitude+” model, including expanding low-altitude sightseeing tourism and developing new applications such as *“UAV + Emergency Rescue”* and *“UAV + Ecological Supervision.”* The goal is to establish Ngari as a new highland for low-altitude economic development in Tibet.

NYINGTRI (CH:LINZHI)

Milin Holds Autumn 2025 Farewell Ceremony for Retired Soldiers

Cyberspace Milin: September 9, 2025

To honour retired service members and ensure “strong support services”, on September 5, Milin City Vice Mayor and third-level investigator Sonam led a delegation to the Milin City Armed Police Internal Security Detachment to hold a farewell ceremony for soldiers retiring from active duty and returning home. He spoke cordially with the retiring soldiers, asking about their military experiences and daily life, and expressed high praise for their contributions to national defence. He noted that throughout their service, the soldiers had endured hardships and faithfully fulfilled their duties, embodying the mission and responsibility of the military

with their youth and dedication, bringing pride to their hometown. Staff members presented the soldiers with traditional white (scarves) khatas and carefully prepared souvenirs as tokens of deep respect and heartfelt wishes from their fellow townspeople.

The farewell ceremony, was organized by the Milin Civil Affairs Bureau and the Veterans Affairs Bureau.

Looking ahead, the Milin Civil Affairs Bureau and the Veterans Affairs Bureau plan to provide follow-up services for veterans after their return home, including building employment and entrepreneurship platforms, organizing vocational training, and addressing practical challenges, to help retired soldiers embark on new paths of success and contribute fresh vitality to Milin's economic and social development.

Ninth Round of Inspections by the Second Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee

Tibet Linzhi Net: September 19, 2025

On September 16, the ninth round of inspections by the Second Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee was officially completed. The inspection teams conducted routine inspections of eight Party organizations, including the Organization Department of the Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee, the Nyingtri Social Work Department, Nyingtri Administration of Government Affairs, the Nyingtri Energy Bureau, Nyingtri Immigration Resettlement Management Service Bureau, and the Nyingtri Economic Development Zone Administrative Committee. Additionally, they carried out follow-up inspections ("revisits") of four Party organizations, including the Nyingtri Bureau of Ecology and Environment and the Nyingtri Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau.

The meeting emphasized that inspections are inherently political and serve as a crucial mechanism for political oversight. In line with the requirements of the Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee and the Inspection Work Leading Group, the inspection teams will reinforce the political nature of their work, fully implement the Party's guidelines on inspections, and make the "Two Upholds", upholding Xi Jinping's core position in the Party and the authority of the CPC Central Committee, their central task.

The inspections centred on the “Four Focuses”: aligning with Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Party Constitution, internal rules and regulations, the Party’s principles and policies, major decisions of the CCP Central Committee, and directives from the TAR and the Nyingtri Municipal Party Committee. The Inspecting teams examined leadership responsibilities, monitored the exercise of power, paid close attention to leading cadres -- especially the “first-in-command” -- and addressed major issues raised by the public. They will also track rectification progress and ensure effective use of inspection results, with the goal of identifying political deviations, and resolving urgent problems,

Departments under inspection pledged to thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping’s key directives on inspection work, heighten their political awareness, willingly accept political oversight, cooperate fully with the inspection teams, and ensure thorough rectification.

Each round of inspections will last about 60 days per unit. During this period, special duty hotlines, QR codes for reporting, and postal mailboxes will be made available. Telephone lines will be open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., and the inspection teams will accept public petitions until November 10, 2025.

DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER TIBETAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF TAR

China Tibetology Research Centre Publishes Article Stressing the CCP’s Strategy of Governing Tibet

UFWD Issue No. 8, 2025,: September 23, 2025

In an article published by the China Tibetology Research Centre on September 23, 2025, it stated that since the 18th Party of the CCP Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has shown deep concern for people of all ethnic groups in Tibet and attached great importance to Tibet-related work. Xi Jinping has delivered important speeches many times and issued important instructions and directives, personally planned and arranged the Sixth and Seventh Central Symposiums on Tibet Work, and conducted on-site inspections and guidance in Tibet to point the way and clarify the approach. He led the formulation of a series of special preferential policies and the planning of a number of major projects, helping Tibet solve many long-standing problems that had remained unresolved and accomplish many major

undertakings that were previously aspired to but not achieved, thereby promoting all-round progress and historic achievements in various undertakings. In August 2020, at the Seventh Central Symposium on Tibet Work, Xi Jinping delivered an important speech that, from the height of coordinating the overarching strategy of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the profound changes unseen in a century in the world, deeply analyzed the new situation and new requirements facing Tibet work in the new era, comprehensively deployed the tasks for promoting long-term stability and high-quality development in Tibet, and put forward and systematically elaborated the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era, providing a fundamental guideline for doing Tibet work well in the new era.

The article discussed that “the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era is rich in connotation.” It stated that this strategy is a summary, refinement, and innovative development of the successful experience of the Communist Party of China in leading the people to govern, stabilize, and develop Tibet; it is the distillation and crystallization of Xi Jinping's important expositions on Tibet work; it serves as the general program guiding Tibet work in the new era and possesses rich connotations and rigorous logic.

The article outlined ten aspects: (i) It is imperative to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and the system of regional ethnic autonomy; (ii) this is fundamental to matters concerning the banner, direction, path, and destiny, and is the fundamental guarantee for doing Tibet work well; (iii) It is imperative to adhere to the strategic thinking that governing the country requires governing the borders, and stabilizing Tibet is a prerequisite for securing the borders; (iv) elevating the importance of Tibet work in the overall work of the Party and the country to an unprecedented height and representing a scientific grasp of the status and positioning of Tibet work in the new era; (v) It is imperative to take safeguarding national unity and strengthening ethnic unity as the focus and emphasis of Tibet work; (vi) this is the primary responsibility of Tibet work at this stage, the premise for Tibet's economic development and social progress, and where the interests and well-being of people of all ethnic groups in Tibet lie; (vii) It is imperative to adhere to the important principles of governing Tibet in accordance with the law, enriching the people and developing Tibet, building Tibet over the long term, winning hearts and minds, and consolidating the foundations; (viii) this is a profound summary of the laws governing Tibet work in the new era and clarifies the basic ideas and methods for doing Tibet work well; (ix) It is imperative to coordinate the domestic and international overall situations and plan Tibet

work within the framework of the “two overall situations”; (x) this is an inevitable requirement for effectively responding to the complex situation of anti-separatist struggles related to Tibet and safeguarding the core interests of the Chinese nation and the fundamental interests of people of all ethnic groups in Tibet. It is imperative to take improving people’s livelihood and winning hearts and minds as the starting point and goal of economic and social development; this is a concentrated embodiment of the Party’s nature and purpose, focusing on gathering both material and spiritual strength toward building a beautiful and happy Tibet and realizing the dream of great rejuvenation together. It is imperative to promote exchanges and integration among all ethnic groups; this is the only path to forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, advancing the building of the Chinese national community, consolidating the socialist ethnic relations of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and harmony, and achieving long-term stability in Tibet. It is imperative to adhere to the direction of the sinicization of religion in China and manage religious affairs according to the law; this is a key move to actively guide Tibetan Buddhism to adapt to socialist society, improve the level of rule of law in religious work, and maintain social harmony and stability in Tibet. It is imperative to prioritize ecological protection; this is the proper meaning of building a modernization in which humanity and nature coexist harmoniously, crucial for strengthening the national ecological security barrier, and of great significance to the survival and development of the Chinese nation and to building a community of life for the Earth. It is imperative to strengthen Party building, especially political building; this is a strong political guarantee for enhancing the creativity, cohesion, and combat effectiveness of Party organizations at all levels, continuously consolidating the Party’s governing foundation in Tibet, and promoting the construction of a socialist modern new Tibet.

The article emphasized that among these “ten imperatives,” the “first imperative” clarifies the fundamental political principles of Tibet work, and the “three upholds” represent the most essential requirements for Tibet’s development and prosperity and for people of all ethnic groups to pursue a better life, unified within the practice of Chinese-style modernization in Tibet under the Party’s leadership and running through all aspects of Tibet work. From the “second imperative” to the “fourth imperative” reflect a scientific understanding and focused grasp of the laws of Tibet work and clarify the basic policy principles of Tibet work in the new era; from the “fifth imperative” to the “tenth imperative,” the key tasks of Tibet work in the new era are elaborated respectively from the perspectives of national security, economic and social development, ethnic affairs, religious affairs, ecological civilization construction, and

Party building. These “ten imperatives” form a logically rigorous, systematic, and complete organic whole that scientifically answers a series of fundamental, overall, and strategic questions and constitute the foundation, direction, and source of strength for Tibet’s development and progress in the new era.

The article stated that the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era is an enrichment and expansion of this correct path, fully reflecting its uniqueness and advantages. It emphasized: upholding equality among all ethnic groups to ensure that people of all ethnic groups truly obtain equal political rights and jointly act as masters of the country; focusing on the fundamental and overall interests of the Chinese nation to maximize the cohesion of people of all ethnic groups in Tibet and promote all ethnic groups to strive in unity and achieve common prosperity and development; upholding the combination of unity and autonomy and combining ethnic and regional factors to safeguard national unity, strengthen ethnic unity, and ensure consolidated border areas.

The article stressed that it runs through “one main line”-- forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. Forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and advancing the building of the Chinese national community are inherent requirements for safeguarding the fundamental interests of all ethnic groups, for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, for consolidating and developing socialist ethnic relations of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and harmony, and for opening up new horizons in the Party’s ethnic work.

The article stated that the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era and its practice have always implemented the requirements of this main line: striving to build a “solid ideological Great Wall” that safeguards national unity and ethnic solidarity, effectively resisting the infiltration and sabotage of all kinds of extremist and separatist ideologies, and realizing, safeguarding, and developing the fundamental interests of all ethnic groups; guiding people of all ethnic groups to strengthen the “Four Commons” community concept, promoting the establishment among all ethnic groups of correct views of the state, history, ethnicity, culture, and religion, and firm identification with the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics; promoting exchanges and integration among all ethnic groups and creating conditions for people of all ethnic groups to live, study, build, share, work, and enjoy together, thereby fostering unity in ideals, beliefs, emotions, and culture, mutual support, and deep fraternal ties;

guiding Tibetan Buddhism to take root in the fertile soil of Chinese civilization and carry forward Chinese culture, to adapt to socialist society, and deepening and expanding education on national consciousness, civic consciousness, and rule of law consciousness, to promote religious harmony, social harmony, and ethnic amity.

The article stated that Tibet's GDP scale took 50 years to surpass RMB 100 billion (RMB 102.639 billion in 2015) and six years to surpass RMB 200 billion (RMB 208.017 billion in 2021). Horizontally, since the start of the 14th Five-Year Plan, Tibet's GDP has grown at an average annual rate of 5.9%, ranking among the top in the country; the per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents has grown at average annual rates of 7.7% and 10.3%, respectively, both ranking first nationwide, with the urban-rural income gap continuously narrowing and the structure continuously optimizing.

Development outcomes have become warmer and more people-centered; since the start of the 14th Five-Year Plan, 28 categories of projects in the social undertakings field have been arranged, with a planned total investment of RMB 24.65 billion, of which RMB 23.678 billion has been implemented to date; annual lists of practical livelihood projects have been launched to address the urgent and difficult issues of greatest concern to the people; the production and living conditions of the people have been continuously improved; education and healthcare have been upgraded in quality; the vitality of employment and entrepreneurship has continued to be unleashed; and the social security system has become more sound.

The article emphasized that the construction of ecological civilization has been advanced in depth and substance. From 2021 to 2024, the Lhasa Greening Project for the Northern and Southern Mountains completed a cumulative 700,000 mu of afforestation, completed ecological restoration of 22.6033 million mu of degraded grasslands, controlled 7.476 million mu of rodent, insect, and poisonous weed damage, completed treatment of 2.48 million mu of 'sandified' land that could be governed, and cumulatively treated 1,387.21 square kilometers of soil erosion. Environmental quality has remained among the best, with 99.7% of days featuring good air quality; the water quality of the main stems of the Yarlung Tsangpo and the Nu River, as well as rivers such as the Lhasa River that flow through important towns, all reached Class II standards; and the compliance rate for water quality at centralized urban drinking water sources in the seats of the seven prefecture-level cities (prefecture administrative offices) reached 100%.

The article also noted that work to consolidate borders, invigorate border areas, and enrich the people has achieved notable results. Tibet has adhered to the simultaneous approach of stationing troops and settling the people and placed equal emphasis on consolidating borders and invigorating border areas, striving to create a national demonstration zone for the action to consolidate borders, invigorate border areas, and enrich the people. It has strengthened the integrated efforts of the Party, government, military, police, and the people to fortify and defend the borders, stepped up the construction of smart border defense, implemented the Red Corridor Project for Party Building along the borders, continuously deepened paired co-building between grassroots Party organizations of the military and localities under the “Five Shared, Five Consolidated” framework, and resolutely safeguarded national border security. It has coordinated the advancement of border defense construction and the economic and social development of border areas, accelerated the construction of infrastructure in border areas, improved basic public service systems, promoted the standardized classification and raised the standards of subsidies for border residents, developed characteristic industries in border areas in line with local conditions, continuously improved the production and living conditions of border residents, and enabled people of all ethnic groups to have fuller wallets and more prosperous lives, with a stronger awareness of patriotism and border defense, striving to be guardians of the sacred national territory and builders of a happy homeland.

China begins producing lithium from two major Tibet mines

Tibetan Review: September 29, 2025

(TibetanReview.net, September 29, 2025) – China said (September 28) that it had commenced producing lithium from two major salt lake mines. The integrated project with an annual capacity of 40,000 tonnes of primary lithium salts and the separate project with an annual output of 20,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate successfully commenced production in Golmud (Tibetan: Nagormo) City, Haixi (Tsonub) Mongol and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai province.

Both the production facilities are owned by China Salt Lake Industry Group Co., Ltd. This is a joint venture between China Minmetals Corp, a Chinese state-owned enterprise headquartered in Beijing, and Qinghai province, and was officially inaugurated in Qinghai in February this year.

On the same day, Tibet Mineral Development Co., Ltd. announced that after strenuous efforts, the 10,000 mt battery-grade lithium carbonate project for the green and comprehensive development and utilization of the Zabuye Salt Lake in Tibet successfully completed a 120-hour functional assessment from Sep 20 to 24, 2025, marking the project's official commencement of production. The Zabuye Salt Lake, located in a remote, high-altitude area of TAR's Shigatse City, is said to hold among the world's largest lithium brine deposits.

Tibet Mineral Development Company Limited, known as Tibet Mining, is a partly state-owned enterprise engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, and sales of non-ferrous mineral resources in TAR. The company focuses on chromium, copper, and increasingly lithium resources. It operates under the control of China Baowu Iron & Steel Group, one of the largest state-owned steel companies in China.

EXILE TIBETAN NEWS

Teaching Requested by Taiwanese Buddhists

Dalailama.com October 4, 2025

On October 4 at the Tsuglagkhang in Dharamsala, His Holiness the Dalai Lama led a ceremony for cultivating bodhichitta and taking the bodhisattva vows before about 5,800 devotees, including 1,300 from Taiwan. His Holiness reflected that although he was not particularly enthusiastic about Buddhism in his youth, with age he came to value the mind-transforming benefits of practice. He contrasted Buddhism with theistic faiths, noting that for Buddhists in Tibet and China the core refuge is in the Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha. He highlighted a growing interest in Tibetan Buddhism in China, expressing hope for a revival consistent with China's historical Buddhist heritage and affirming his lifelong commitment to encourage it. Emphasizing interfaith respect, he stated that sincere religious practice is about disciplining the mind and taming emotions, and that all religions can subdue negative mental states. Recalling meetings with Mao Zedong—who once said “religion is poison”—he remarked that he felt sorry that Mao did not recognize the benefits of spiritual practice. Moving to the transmissions, His Holiness encouraged, alongside refuge recitation, the inspiration of mantra practice. He granted oral transmissions of mantras of Buddha Shakyamuni, Arya Tara, Avalokiteshvara,

and Manjushri. He also transmitted the Medicine Buddha mantra, suggested Hayagriva's mantra to overcome obstacles, recited Guru Padmasambhava's mantra, and concluded by transmitting the Gelugpa Mig-tse-ma praise to Jé Tsongkhapa, noting most attendees identified as Gelugpas.
