



CCAS

Centre for China Analysis & Strategy

中国分析及策略中心

TIBET INSIGHT OCTOBER 24-31, 2025

TAR NEWS

TAR Party Secretary conducts inspections in Nyingtri and Lhoka

Tibet Daily: November 1, 2025

From October 29 to 30, 2025, Wang Junzheng, TAR Party Secretary conducted inspections in Nyingtri (Ch: Linzhi) and Lhoka (Ch:Shannan). He inspected party and government offices, rural villages, factories, construction projects, and conveyed the message of the 20th plenary session of the CCP CC, examined social governance, and party building work. He emphasised the need to conscientiously study, publicize, and implement the 20th Plenary's spirit, combine theory with practice, scientifically plan for the upcoming 15th Five-Year Plan, and continue advancing the “four major tasks” of stability, development, ecology, and border strengthening to build a new socialist modernized Tibet.

In Nyingtri, the Party Secretary inspected Bajitang Village in Dongga Township, Nang County, as well as at the proposed Nang County Cement Plant and Tibet Jiaxiede New Material Technology Co., Ltd.. He also learned in detail about high-standard apple cultivation, green mining technologies, and the production of ultra-hard materials. He explained to local workers that the plenary session called for accelerating high-level scientific and technological self-reliance, developing new quality productive forces, and integrating technological and industrial innovation. He described the transformation of barren land into profitable orchards through science-based apple cultivation as a vivid example of technology empowering agriculture.

Wang Junzheng urged local authorities to strengthen agricultural science and technology, expand demonstrations of new farming techniques, enhance scientific literacy, and improve agricultural standardization. He noted that the plenary session made comprehensive plans for promoting green transformation and building a beautiful China, emphasizing the need to upgrade traditional industries and cultivate emerging and future ones. Referring to the ultra-

hard materials industry as a strategic direction aligned with new productive forces, he encouraged improving efficiency, upgrading equipment, and enhancing safety and environmental protection measures to ensure coordinated progress in ecological, economic, and social benefits.

In Lhoka, Wang Junzheng inspected grassroots governance and ethnic unity initiatives, and visited the Administrative Service Center of Gyatsa County, the Ethnic Unity Education Exhibition Hall in Sangri County, and the Pazhug Winery. He examined local efforts to modernize governance, promote national unity, and develop local industries. He highlighted that the plenary session emphasized modernizing the national security system and improving governance capacity. He called for optimizing government functions through legal and digital means, simplifying administrative procedures, and improving governance efficiency.

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening the ‘sense of community of the Chinese nation’, he encouraged advancing ethnic unity through tangible actions and promoting interaction and integration among all ethnic groups. Wang Junzheng reminded the local population that “their well-being stemmed from the CCP and personal concern of Xi Jinping for Tibet’s development.” Before departing, he met local CCP party cadres and urged them to take the lead in implementing the plenary spirit, stay close to the people, and ensure that Party policies take root and yield tangible results at the grassroots level.

Wang Junzheng was accompanied by TAR leaders, Liu Jiang, Gong Huicai, Zhang Hongbo, and Wei Xiuchang during the visit.

Summary of TAR’s Border Consolidation and Defense Work Since the 14th Five-Year Plan

Tibet Business Daily: October 31, 2025

A report in the Tibet Business Daily (October 31) averred that since the beginning of the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the TAR has thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping’s “important directives” on Tibet and the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. By focusing on the “Four Major Tasks” and promoting the “Four Creations,” it has strategised the goals of securing border and “improving the livelihoods of border residents.” With the development of demonstration zones for strengthening border defense and enriching border residents, the TAR has created a new picture of strong defense, secure borders, and happy border communities.

The report said that Demchok village in Gar County, Ngari Prefecture, known as the “First Village in Safeguarding the Border” is a vivid example of this transformation which has seen large-scale infrastructure projects, and has become a model for border-area prosperity. Demchok village now features spacious, two-story villa-style homes, replacing the old stone houses. The homes are equipped with running water, electricity, internet, and modern appliances.

In Yumai Township, Lhuntse County, Lhoka , the completion of a 10kV power line connection to the national grid and the 500-million-yuan reconstruction of the Quyu asphalt road have ensured stable electricity and year-round accessibility, even during heavy snow. The report highlighted that the remarkable transformation of every border well-off village along Tibet’s more than 4,000-kilometer-long border, reflects the continuous policy support and investment of the TAR Party committee and TAR People’s Government in frontier infrastructure, marking a new chapter in the modernization of border areas.

The report added that since the 14th Five-Year Plan began, tangible data has captured this progress: all border counties now have paved roads; all border townships and administrative villages have road access; the main power grid has been extended to all border townships; broadband and 4G coverage have reached 100%; and postal services now reach every village. Public water supply coverage in 21 border county towns has reached 84.5%; rural residents have guaranteed access to safe drinking water; all township health centres in border areas have been standardized; and compulsory education retention exceeds 95%.

Zayü County in Nyingtri, has vigorously developed green and eco-friendly industries, establishing high-quality kiwi fruit cultivation bases that have gained widespread recognition. As of 2024, the county’s kiwi fruit plantations cover over 3,000 mu (about 200 hectares), generating more than 27 million yuan in output value that year and benefiting over 2,000 residents.

The report stated that industry is the foundation of stable border regions. In Metok County, also in Nyingtri, vast tea gardens have become the residents’ “green bank.” Beyond scaling and refining its tea industry, Metok has explored an integrated “tea industry+” model — combining tea production with tourism and cultural experiences such as tea-picking and traditional tea-making demonstrations, injecting new vitality into the local economy. Tourism has also brought prosperity. Fueled by its natural attractions, Metok residents now earn income

through homestays, local restaurants, and the sale of agricultural products. It said in 2024 alone, the county received 600,000 tourists — over 40 times its population.

In the first half of 2025, Tibet's border trade imports and exports totalled 1.79 billion yuan, up 13.2%, with border trade reaching 14.28 million yuan. As border infrastructure, public services, and investment environments continue to improve, local communities across the region are benefiting from foreign trade, forming a virtuous cycle of open economic development and improved livelihoods.

The report added that during the 14th Five-Year Plan, Tibet has nurtured distinctive industries based on local strengths — including plateau agriculture and animal husbandry, eco-cultural tourism, and clean energy. Across Tibet's border regions, flourishing industries such as Gamba black goats, Gar County vegetables, and Yatung salmon have become household names and “golden keys” to improving livelihoods and building wealth.

The construction of border well-off villages has provided secure homes, while thriving industries have filled residents' pockets. Together, they form a new pattern in which border residents have guaranteed livelihoods, stable income sources, strong motivation to safeguard the border, and solid support for continued development. The report said “color red shines brightest along China's borderlines. On the way to Jerob Village — the newest border administrative village in Lhoka's Lhodrak County — visitors can see the bold red characters “China” etched on the massive rocks of Chegong Mountain, five-star red flags waving from rooftops, and large banners reading “Be guardians of the sacred motherland and builders of a happy homeland.”

Jerob Village was included in the border well-off village project in 2016, and two years later was completed as a demonstration village. From its humble beginnings with just 10 households and 23 people, it has, in less than a decade, overcome the lack of water, electricity, communication, and housing. The report quoted Migmar Samdup, Party branch secretary of Jerob Village, saying “Now the roads are wider, our homes are secure, and our hearts are at peace. We are more confident than ever in our ability to defend the border”. “I will lead everyone to always protect this land of our motherland”.

In Rongxia Township, Dingri County, Shigatse City, at the foot of Mount Everest, locals voluntarily take part in patrols and border defense work. Teams for security, forest protection,

and other tasks have been formed, reinforcing the “five-in-one” mechanism of coordination among Party, government, military, police, and civilians. Kelsang Tsering, a 50-year-old villager of Chentang Village, said “Our good life is given by the Party and the country. Protecting every blade of grass and every tree along the border is the best way we can repay them.”

The report concluded that in recent years, Tibet has strengthened the “Five Shared, Five Consolidated” joint Party-building propaganda initiative between military and civilian grassroots organizations, built demonstration corridors for ethnic unity and progress, and held activities such as selecting “The Most Beautiful Patriots and Border Defenders.” These initiatives have further inspired residents of all ethnic groups to act as “guardians of the sacred motherland and builders of a happy homeland.”

Liu Jiang’s Inspection on Strengthening Grassroots Governance and Social Stability in Lhasa

Tibet Daily: October 25, 2025

In late October 2025, Liu Jiang, Executive Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Secretary of the TAR Political and Legal Affairs Commission, conducted an inspection in Chengguan District and Linzhou County, Lhasa. The inspection aimed at strengthening grassroots Party organizations, enhancing social governance mechanisms, and assessing progress of the “Three Consciousnesses” propaganda campaign in monasteries.

During the inspection, Liu Jiang emphasized the importance of thoroughly studying and implementing Xi Jinping’s key directives on Tibet and advancing the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. He stressed that maintaining stability must remain the central priority, calling for the consolidation of Party leadership in social governance, adherence to a people-centered approach, and promotion of unity and long-term stability across the region.

At the Karma Kunsang Police Station, the Barkhor Street community facilities, and the police and service centers in Linzhou County’s Kazhi Township, he examined the operations of community policing systems, mediation mechanisms, and public service delivery. He listened to feedback from local officials, residents, and police officers, and urged vigilance, cross-departmental coordination, and the integration of resources to strengthen the linkage between community policing and grid-based social governance. He called for proactive detection and

resolution of risks and conflicts at the grassroots level and emphasized the use of technological tools to enhance early warning, prevention, and rapid response capacities to reinforce the front line of social stability.

During visits to Jokhang Temple and other monasteries, Liu Jiang inspected the living and study rooms of monks, met Party Cadres of the Monastic Management Committees, urged monks and nuns to uphold the “Four Standards,” deepen the results of the “Three Consciousnesses” propaganda campaign, and actively participate in the “Four Major Affairs” and “Four Creations.” He reiterated the importance of guiding Tibetan Buddhism to adapt to socialist society. He also urged monastery management cadres to enhance their understanding of religious policies and laws, build stronger relationships with monks, and improve their capacity to manage religious affairs in accordance with the law.

Liu Jiang called for the continued strengthening of Party-led grassroots governance, ensuring that Party organizations act as “battle fortresses” and Party members serve as models of discipline and public service. He also encouraged the application of the “Fengqiao Experience” in modern governance and the promotion of the “Old Tibet Spirit” and the “Two Roads Spirit.”

NYINGTRI (CH:LINZHI) NEWS

New PLA Base in Nyingtri, Tibet Now Operational

Source: Jaydev Jammal X: October 14, 2025

A new, reinforced Chinese PLA storage base in Tibet is reported to be operational now. Satellite visuals suggest that this facility is located in Nyingtri, Tibet and most likely supports an air defence unit under the Tibet Military Region Army. In view of its location it could, however, also store some assets belonging to the PLA Air Force.

(Comment: Interestingly, the bunker design and overall layout of this site are reported to be quite similar to those seen at Pakistan’s Kirana storage facility that was targeted during Ops Sindoor earlier this year.

China Opens Tibet Development Forum in Nyingtri

Tibet Daily: October 30, 2025

China held the Tibet Development Forum in Nyingtri on October 29 with the theme “*Encounter Beautiful Tibet, Write a New Chapter on the Snow Plateau.*” Tibet Daily said high-level Chinese officials, foreign dignitaries, and international representatives attended the event to discuss Tibet’s development, modernization, and engagement with the world.

Wang Junzheng, TAR Party Secretary, and Mo Gaoyi, Deputy Minister of the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China (CCP) Central Committee and Director of the State Council Information Office, delivered keynote speeches at the opening ceremony. Also in attendance were Yan Jinhai, Deputy Party Secretary of the TAR and Director of the Standing Committee of the TAR People’s Congress; Liu Jiang, Executive Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of the TAR PPCC; and Karma Tsetan, Deputy Party Secretary of the TAR and Chairman of the TAR People’s Government. The latter presided over the ceremony.

The foreign dignitaries included Shahbaz Khan, UNESCO Representative to China and Director of the UNESCO Beijing Office; Rezhikenov, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of Kyrgyzstan in Issyk-Kul Province; Shehan Semasinghe, former State Minister of Finance of Sri Lanka; Mark Logan, former Member of Parliament of the United Kingdom; Zauro, Technical Advisor to the President of Nigeria; and Arechide, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Communication and Information of Venezuela.

In his speech, Wang Junzheng welcomed participants on behalf of the TAR Committee and the TAR People’s Government, and emphasized that since the 18th Party Congress, the CCP Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to Tibet, with President Xi Jinping personally visiting Tibet and formulating the Party’s strategy for governing Tibet in the new era. This strategy, he said, focuses on stability, development, ecology, and border strengthening as the four key tasks guiding Tibet’s progress toward long-term peace and high-quality development.

Wang Junzheng emphasized that the “China Tibet Development Forum” serves as a key bridge between Tibet and the world, enabling global audiences to better understand Tibet’s progress.

Speaking on behalf of the CCP Central Publicity Department and the State Council Information Office, Mo Gaoyi congratulated the successful opening of the forum. He said “under the strong leadership of the CCP Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core, Tibet has entered its best period of development, characterized by stability, vitality, and prosperity”. He said that “only by upholding the CCP’s leadership, adhering to socialism with Chinese characteristics, and implementing the Party’s Tibet strategy can Tibet achieve lasting progress.” He stressed that Tibet’s modernization stands at a new historical starting point and urged all participants to strengthen exchanges, study China’s governance model, and contribute to Tibet’s stability and development. He encouraged the international community to focus on Tibet’s human rights progress, protection of traditional culture, and promotion of inter civilizational dialogue, thus supporting the construction of a socialist modern Tibet.

Other speakers at the opening ceremony included Shahbaz Khan, UNESCO Representative to China; Jin Xin, Assistant Minister of the CCP CC International Department; Rezhikenov, Presidential Representative of Kyrgyzstan; Zheng Dui, Deputy Director of the Central Coordination Group for Tibet Work and Director General of the China Tibetology Research Center; Rory, Ambassador of Timor-Leste to China; Xu Xiao, Executive Secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee; and Chang Bo, President of the China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration.

Hosted by the Tibet Autonomous Region, the forum featured an opening ceremony, a main forum, and three sub-forums titled “*Promoting Plateau Characteristic Industries Based on Local Conditions*,” “*Protecting the Green Homeland of the Roof of the World*,” and “*Highland Youth: Striving and Responsibility in the New Era*.” The event also included the first Tibet International Communication Conference.

Participants included regional and military officials such as Wang Haizhou, Head of TAR Propaganda Department, Xu Zhitao, Vice Chairman of TAR People’s Government, Zhao Peng, Senior Colonel Zhao Peng, China's defense attaché to Kenya

Ren Wei, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of the TAR, Deputy Secretary and Executive Vice Chairman of the Party Group of the TAR People’s Government, Gong Huicai, member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the Party Committee of TAR and Secretary of the Work Committee of the organs directly under the TAR

and Zhao Xiaobing, a member of the Party Group and deputy director of the Statistics Bureau of Nyingtri.

Representatives from major national media outlets and academic institutions also attended, including Chen Zhi of People's Daily, Ren Weidong of Xinhua News Agency, Zheng Qingdong of Economic Daily, and Zheng Qinghua of Tongji University. Diplomats and representatives from more than 40 countries and regions, UN agencies, and international organizations participated, along with officials from 17 provincial-level departments, universities, and think tanks.

Party Secretary of Nyingtri and others under investigation for “serious violations of discipline and law”

Tibet Daily; Shangguan News; Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Tibet Autonomous Region, October 31, 2025

A series of high-profile investigations of officials have been underway in Nyingtri since 2025. On October 31, 2025, the Supervisory Committee of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the TAR announced that Ao Liuquan, Party Secretary of Nyingtri, was under investigation for “serious violations of discipline and law.” Ao Liuquan, a Han Chinese official born in 1974 in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, had risen through various administrative and Party positions in Chamdo, Nagchu, and Nyingtri. His career included senior posts such as deputy county governor of Pashoe County, Party secretary of Chamdo County, deputy commissioner of Chamdo Prefecture, and Mayor and Party Secretary of Nagchu, before his appointment as Nyingtri Party Secretary in September 2021. His “disciplinary review” is significant given that he leads one of Tibet's most strategic border municipalities.

Earlier, on September 28, 2025, the Nyingtri Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervisory Commission publicised four illustrative cases of violations of the *Central Eight-Point Regulation*. These cases were made public as part of an intensified drive to enforce political discipline and integrity among Party members.

A severe case involved Dawa Tashi former Party Secretary and Deputy Director of the Linzhi State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, who from 2005 to October 2024 was alleged to have received illicit gifts and money from multiple individuals. His corrupt

gains included 23,000 yuan in cash, 408 bottles of alcohol, 214 packs of cigarettes, a box of cordyceps (Caterpillar Fungus), and a luxury watch, alongside benefits such as paid housing renovations and travel expenses. In June 2025, he was expelled from the Chinese Communist Party, had his retirement benefits adjusted accordingly, and had his case transferred to the procuratorate for criminal investigation.

The second case involved Meng Kexin, Party Committee Member and Director of the Police Support Office of Nang County Public Security Bureau. Between 2019 and 2024, Meng accepted 149,550 yuan in cash through WeChat and bank transfers from eighteen individuals, in addition to borrowing 150,000 yuan for a house purchase. In July 2025, he received a one-year Party probation, was dismissed from his post, and reassigned as a first-level police officer.

Yang Xiaolong, a former staff member of the Bayi District Federation of Trade Unions, was found guilty of accepting a 10,000-yuan 'red' envelope and covering personal entertainment expenses totaling 5,940 yuan. He was issued a serious intra-Party warning and demoted in April 2025.

The final case in Nyingtri concerned Ma Chao, Deputy Manager of the Project Department at Nyingtri Jingyuan Water Group Co., Ltd., who accepted 24,400 yuan and cigarettes from service recipients between 2020 and 2023. In July 2025, he received a government demerit and was reassigned.

SHIGATSE (CH:XIGAZE)

New Chinese PLA Military Facility Coming Up in Shigatse, Near Nepal-Tibet Border

Jaydev Jamwal X: September 26, 2025

The PLA is learnt to be in the process of constructing a new military facility in Shigatse, Tibet -- less than 50 kilometres from the Nepal-Tibet border.

Recent satellite imagery shows ongoing construction activity at the site, including multiple large buildings and what appear to be underground or reinforced structures. While the exact role of the facility is not yet confirmed, its scale and design suggest potential use for logistics, equipment storage, or operational deployments.

NGARI (CH:ALI)

China Expands Major Air Defence Facility Near Pangong Lake in Tibet

Financial Express: October 24, 2025

New satellite imagery has confirmed that China is rapidly expanding a large air-defence complex on the eastern banks of Pangong Lake in Tibet, roughly 110 kilometres from the 2020 border clash site. The facility shows extensive construction, including covered missile launch positions, command and control buildings, vehicle sheds, barracks, and radar sites.

The images reveal a sophisticated setup, with hardened structures believed to house Transporter Erector Launchers (TELs) under retractable roofs designed for the HQ-9 long-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) system. This air-defence system can target high-altitude aircraft, drones, and incoming missiles at ranges up to 200 km.

Notably, a replica of this complex exists about 65 km from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Gar County, directly facing India's upgraded Nyoma airfield. The pattern suggests China is building a layered and redundant air-defence network across the western sector of Tibet to safeguard its military infrastructure and logistics routes.

CHAMDO (CH:CHANGDU/QAMDO) NEWS

Vice Chairman of TAR PPCC conducts Inspections at Jampaling Monastery

Tibet Daily: October 26, 2025

On October 24, 2025, a team led by Dorje Tsedup, Vice Chairman of TAR People's Political Consultative Conference (PPCC) and Chairman of the TAR Federation of Industry and Commerce, inspected and conducted political supervision of Jampaling Monastery in Chamdo. The team examined monastery management practices and held a symposium with party local officials posted in the monastery to review administrative and security measures.

The team called for thorough implementation of the spirit of the 20th Plenary session of the 20th CCP Central Committee and emphasised the need to strengthen the "Three Consciousnesses"

propaganda campaign which are: national consciousness, civic consciousness, and legal consciousness. Monks at the monastery were urged to develop “correct” understandings of China as a nation, history, ethnicity, culture, and religion, while simultaneously prioritizing the study of the national common language (Mandarin) and promoting narratives of ethnic integration within Tibet. Dorjee Tsedup also highlighted the importance of maintaining effective communication between monastery committees and resident party cadres to ensure a unified and efficient administrative system. He reiterated the need to combine “service and political guidance” by addressing the practical needs of monks and nuns while promoting patriotism and alignment with Party directives. The guidance framed the adaptation of Tibetan Buddhism to socialist society as an integral part of building a “modern socialist new Tibet.”

DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER TIBETAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF TAR

China Expands Missile Forces on the Tibetan Plateau Near Golmud, Strengthening Its Long-Range Strike Capabilities

The Diplomat: October 17, 2025

A report (October 17) indicated that China’s People’s Liberation Army Rocket Force (PLARF) is expanding its missile infrastructure near Golmud city in Qinghai Province, on the high Tibetan Plateau, to strengthen Its Long-Range Strike Capabilities. The new construction includes large storage depots, road-mobile launch pads, and a main base compound with garages likely designed for transporter-erector-launchers (TELs). It is believed this marks the formation of a new missile brigade under PLARF Base 64, headquartered in Lanzhou.

The Golmud complex appears to be intended for deploying advanced missile systems such as the DF-26, a dual-capable (nuclear and conventional) intermediate-range ballistic missile with a range of around 4,000 kilometres. This would enable the PLARF to target strategic sites in India, the northern Indian Ocean, and as far as U.S. bases in Guam. Future upgrades may include deployment of the longer-range DF-27 system.

Golmud’s high-altitude terrain provides operational advantages — including better missile mobility, concealment, and survivability. Local government reports confirm ongoing training exercises and ‘live-fire’ drills involving Rocket Force units in the area. Civil-military cooperation is evident, as regional authorities continue to support the stationed troops.

This expansion highlights China's efforts to modernize its missile forces and strengthen deterrence in western China. It also aligns with Beijing's broader shift from older DF-21 systems toward longer-range, road-mobile, and more survivable missile brigades, reinforcing its strategic posture against India, Taiwan, and the United States.

The Sixth China–Japan Tibetan Studies Symposium, Beijing, October 25, 2025

China Tibetology Research Center: October 29, 2025

The Sixth China–Japan Tibetan Studies Symposium was held in Beijing on October 25, 2025. It was jointly organized by the China Tibetology Research Center (CTRC) and the Centre for the Study of World Buddhist Cultures at Ryukoku University, Japan. Over twenty scholars from Ryukoku University, Bukkyo University, Musashino University, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Qinghai Minzu University participated. Discussions focused on two major themes: (i) *Chinese, Tibetan, and Sanskrit Buddhist Texts and Thought* and (ii) *The History and Culture of Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetan Medicine*.

In his opening address, China Tibetology Research Centre Director-General Zheng Dui highlighted over a decade of cooperation between CTRC and Ryukoku University since their 2011 academic exchange agreement. He noted achievements such as the joint Sanskrit edition of *Prajñāpāramitā in Five Hundred Verses* and the symposium's growth from six to over twenty participants since its inception in 2010.

Japanese scholars, including Professors Masaki Nōnin, Shigeta Jōhō, and Tetsu Yoshida, presented detailed philological analyses of Buddhist texts. Chinese participants contributed diverse and innovative studies ranging from Sanskrit manuscript research to philological studies and Tibetan medical theory.

EXILE TIBETAN NEWS

'Free Tibet' bogeyman raised against naming Humla youth as Minister in Nepal's interim government

Tibetan Review: October 13, 2025

(Tibetan Review): As Nepal's interim Prime Minister considers appointing a woman, apparently of Tibetan Buddhist heritage, from the country's border with Tibet as a minister, the Gen Z leaders from her province have demanded that her citizenship be investigated, as also her alleged involvement in the 'Free Tibet' campaign. Citizens of Tibetan ethnic and cultural heritage inhabit a significant area of Nepal's territory but have always remained under-represented in Nepal's political establishment due to their low population and dispersal of their land across different districts and provinces.

As Tashi Lhazom's name surfaced on the list of potential ministers representing Karnali Province, the Gen Z leaders from the Karnali movement -- Gen Z Karnali -- issued a statement urging the government to verify her background before making any appointment. Reports suggest that she was reportedly being considered for appointment as Minister for Women, Children and Senior Citizens in the upcoming cabinet expansion.

Lhazom is a young climate activist from Humla, one of 77 districts of Nepal, in the Karnali Province. After online news sites reported that she was being considered for a ministerial position in the Cabinet, online discussions quickly targeted her citizenship, based on bogus reports questioning her Nepali identity. They also accused her of involvement in the Free Tibet campaign and of having Tibetan connections.
