



## **TIBET INSIGHT SEPTEMBER 1-15, 2025**

### **TAR NEWS**

#### **China's Human Resources and Social Security System Counterpart Aid to Tibet Work Conference held in Lhasa**

Tibet Daily: September 13, 2025

On September 11, China's Human Resources and Social Security System Counterpart Aid to Tibet Work Conference was held in Lhasa. Wang Junzheng, TAR Party Secretary and Wang Xiaoping, Minister of China's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) attended and delivered speeches. TAR leaders Karma Tsetan, Gong Huicai and Tempa attended with Wu Xiuzhang, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, presiding.

In his speech, Wang Junzheng, highlighted that since the 18th Party Congress Xi Jinping has prioritized Tibet's work, visiting for inspections, issuing instructions, and establishing the Party's strategy for governing Tibet in the new era; clarifying the four major tasks of stability, development, ecology, and border strengthening; and setting goals for long-term stability and high-quality development. He added that TAR has implemented these instructions by consolidating unity and stability; prioritizing ecology; persisting in combining stationing troops with settling people; and balancing border consolidation with border prosperity, making the foundation for border defense consolidation and border security more solid.

Wang Junzheng stated that the MOHRSS has aided Tibet through policies, funds, and talents, implementing 98 projects with 283 million yuan during the "14th Five-Year Plan."

#### **Long Time TAR Official appointed President of TAR Law Society**

Tibet Daily and Beijing Youth Daily: September 05, 2025

Liu Jiang, a long-time TAR official currently serving as the Executive Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Party Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, has

been elected as the President of the TAR Law Society. His appointment was at the Fourth Members' Congress of the TAR Law Society which convened in Lhasa on September 4, 2025.

(Comment: Liu Jiang, of Han nationality, was born in June 1967 in Qu County, Sichuan Province. He holds a postgraduate degree and has worked in Tibet since 2013 when he was appointed as the Party Secretary and Director of the TAR Public Security Department. In 2016, he was promoted as Vice Chairman of the TAR People's Government and Deputy Secretary of the TAR Political and Legal Affairs Commission while concurrently retaining his roles in the TAR Public Security Department. In 2018, when Liu Jiang was appointed a member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the TAR Party Committee. By 2021, he transitioned to become a member of the Standing Committee and Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission of the Autonomous Region Party Committee. In 2023, he assumed the roles of Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region Party Committee and Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission. Reports in January 2025 indicated he had been elevated to Executive Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee.)

### **Wang Junzheng Holds Talks with the CPPCC Non-Party Members Inspection Team Led by Wang Yong**

Tibet Daily WeChat Official Account: September 12, 2025

Wang Yong, CPPCC Vice Chairman, led a non-Party member inspection team to the TAR from September 7-11 to inspect "Continuously Promoting Ecological Protection and High-Quality Development of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau". The inspection team stated that Xi Jinping attached great importance to Tibet's work, providing strong leadership and guidance, especially through his participation in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Tibet Autonomous Region. In his speech, Wang Yong said the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is a crucial ecological security barrier for China, requiring adherence to Xi Jinping Thought, the Party's Tibet strategy, and a focus on the four tasks of stability, development, ecology, and border strengthening.

During their time in TAR, the inspection team conducted in-depth inspections in and around Lhasa and Nyingtri, reportedly to gain a detailed understanding of: ecological protection and restoration, production and living conditions of farmers and herders, and development of industries with plateau-characteristics.. The team also held meetings with grassroot cadres.

Inspection team members included: Li Xiaopeng, Yu Weiping, Dai Dongchang, Shou Ziqi, Liu Jianbo, Zhao Fan, Zhao Yanqing, Sui Guohua, Jing Puqiu, Gou Husheng, Wu Cheng, Yang Hui, Zhuo Ga. TAR leaders, Liu Jiang, Dorji Tsering, and Pema Wangdui participated in the inspections.

### **China deploys military veterans in kindergartens and schools in Tibet**

Tibet Watch: September 15, 2025

According to *Tibet Watch*, China has launched a new pilot programme deploying Chinese military veterans in state-run boarding schools to indoctrinate Tibetan children as young as four with military training and political education. The pilot programme, which began with 13 veterans stationed at seven schools in Nagchu, represents Beijing's most direct militarization yet of Tibetan education. Children in TAR at their most impressionable age are already subjected to intense surveillance, language restrictions and forced cultural transformation.

State-run TV depicted Tibetan children marching in fatigues, raising the red flag on a parade ground, and practising diving for cover under their desks with notebooks on their heads in a 'civil defence' drill. Kindergarten children are shown listening to 'red stories' that glorify the achievements of the People's Liberation Army and emphasise loyalty to Xi Jinping and the Communist Party.

The new programme features school-based military instructors (མཁོན་པོ་བཅའ་མཛད་སློབ་ཁྲིད་དམག་དཔོན།, 驻校教官) teaching in primary and secondary schools, as well as kindergartens in Sernye District (གཤེར་རྟེན་ས་རྒྱལ།) in Nagchu (Chinese: Naqu) in the Tibet Autonomous Region, an area that has been subjected to a deepening crackdowns particularly since periods of courageous Tibetan resistance in 2013 and earlier. The programme is an outcome of the recently amended National Defense Education Law, which was passed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee, China's top legislature, and came into effect in September 2024.

In December, when temperatures fall to minus 20 in Nagchu, soldiers were depicted by the state media waking up children before dawn to raise the Party flag at Sernye District No 2 (Hangjia) Middle School - a ceremony described as "the most solemn" in the school. Tibet Watch quoted a young boy who is part of the newly formed National Flag Guard as saying that

the military instructors “are very strict with us”. Pema Tashi, a Tibetan military instructor stationed at Kindergarten No. 5, was quoted saying that the soldiers’ emphasis on ‘red’ education was “taking root in young minds...like seeds sown quietly.”

The aim of the military veterans in schools programme is not only to intensify Sinicisation and indoctrinate a new generation, but also to prepare Tibetan youth for military service. Tibetans are increasingly regarded as an asset to the People’s Liberation Army for mountain warfare close to the border with India given their acclimatisation to the Plateau’s high altitude. Beijing has also stepped up its efforts to recruit Tibetans in the PLA, offering incentives to those willing to join. Eighteen to 21-year-old Tibetan students are offered reimbursement of their school fees in exchange for enrolling in a two-year course of military training. Students already receiving state aid for their schooling were required to enroll, according to a Chinese government notice.

This objective was underlined in a series of military camps for children this year, including a training session for 100 Tibetan teenagers from Lhasa middle and senior schools described in official media as “Building Dreams on the Snowy Frontier, Setting Sail for Young Military Spirits”. The teenagers were depicted in combat fatigues studying how to load guns and march with the red flag. Slogans adorned the walls of the camp, including "Love the Army and Master the Martial Arts" and "Tibetan compatriots welcome the 18th Army to Tibet". The new pilot programme underscores the Chinese government’s drive to integrate national defense education and patriotic education into the daily curriculum of state-run boarding schools in Tibet amid growing concerns over the erosion of Tibetan-medium education and a heightened emphasis on China’s control over its borders with neighbouring countries including India, Nepal, and Bhutan.

According to a Tibetan and Chinese language official news from March 2025, the pilot program is consequent to a 2022 directive jointly issued by China’s Ministry of Veterans Affairs, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security.

Tibet Watch has earlier too reported on military camps for teenagers in Nyingtri (Linzhi, Nyingchi) close to the heavily militarized border with India’s Arunachal Pradesh, and in Nagchu, where students received lectures on “national defence education knowledge and military doctrine, as well as school rules and regulations”.

## **China Issues Code of Conduct for Religious Leaders/Lamas/Personnels Online Activities**

China's National Religious Affairs Administration: September 16, 2025

China's National Religious Affairs Administration has released a new *Code of Conduct for Religious Clergy's Online Activities*, setting out rules to regulate how religious personnel use the internet.

The *Code* consists of 18 articles (listed below) that specify rules for online activities of religious personnel. It makes clear that religious clergy engaging online must love the motherland, support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, uphold the socialist system, comply with state laws and regulations as well as religious affairs management provisions.

Religious teachers, lamas and personnel are banned from spreading extremism, engaging in overseas religious infiltration and prohibited from using livestreams, short videos, or social media groups for proselytizing or holding online rituals and services. The new code of conduct states that violations can result in penalties, suspension or revocation of clergy status, and closure of online accounts. The rules also apply to clergy from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign clergy operating within China.

### ***Code of Conduct for Religious Clergy's Online Activities***

**Article 1.** To regulate the online conduct of religious clergy and maintain good order in the online religious sphere. This Code is formulated in accordance with the *Regulations on Religious Affairs*, the *Administrative Measures for Religious Clergy*, the *Administrative Measures for Internet Information Services*, and the *Administrative Measures for Internet Religious Information Services*.

**Article 2.** When engaging in online activities, religious clergy must love the motherland, support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, uphold the socialist system, comply with national laws and regulations and provisions on the administration of religious affairs, abide by public order and good customs, model the "Self-Discipline Convention on Civilized Internet Use," observe religious precepts, and accept government regulation and social supervision.

**Article 3.** When using the internet, clergy should practice socialist core values, uphold the principle of independence and self-management of religion in China, follow the direction of the Sinicization of religion, actively guide religion to adapt to socialist society, and safeguard religious harmony, social harmony, and ethnic unity.

**Article 4.** When clergy do not act in their capacity as clergy online, they must still comply with state laws and religious affairs provisions. When registering or using public online accounts for publishing information or instant messaging in their capacity as clergy, they must submit clergy credentials to the service provider for verification.

**Article 5.** When preaching or conducting religious education and training online, clergy may do so only, and exclusively, through websites, apps, forums, etc., legally established by religious organizations, religious academies, or temples and churches that have obtained an *Internet Religious Information Service License*.

**Article 6.** Clergy must cultivate good online habits, consciously resist harmful online culture, and must not engage in self-promotion or exploit religious topics and content to attract attention or traffic.

**Article 7.** Information produced, copied, stored, published, or disseminated online by clergy must not contain content that incites subversion of state power, opposes CCP leadership, undermines the socialist system, national unity, ethnic solidarity, or social stability, or interferes with the implementation of the state's judicial, educational, marital, or social management systems.

**Article 8.** Clergy must not collude online with overseas forces or support/participate in overseas religious infiltration activities.

**Article 9.** Clergy must not showcase, wear, or promote extremist religious clothing online, disseminate extremist religious ideology, incite religious fanaticism, or promote extremism, terrorism, or ethnic separatism.

**Article 10.** Clergy must not spread or instil religious ideology to minors online, induce minors into belief, or organize minors to participate in religious education, training, summer/winter camps, or religious activities.

**Article 11.** Clergy must not promote cults, heterodox teachings, or engage in fortune-telling, divination, or other superstitious activities online.

**Article 12.** Clergy must not publish unverified or false information online, incite conflict, create division, spread rumours, frame or slander others, or disrupt harmony between religions or within the same religion, nor may they discriminate against or insult religious or non-religious citizens.

**Article 13.** Except as provided in Article 5, clergy must not use live streams, short videos, online meetings, WeChat groups, or social media to proselytize; they must not organize or participate in online religious services such as Dharma assemblies, worship, mass, or religious rituals like incense offering, chanting, ordination, or baptism; they must not conduct online religiously themed trainings such as “meditation,” “retreats,” or “healing.”

**Article 14.** Clergy must not use the internet for profit under the guise of religion; they must not solicit donations in the name of constructing religious sites or hosting religious events; they must not organize or participate in commercial marketing, live-streamed sales, tipping, commercial performances, or entertainment activities.

**Article 15.** Clergy must not distribute or sell internal religious publications or illegal publications online.

**Article 16.** Clergy must use generative AI products and services in compliance with the law; they must not use AI to proselytize, or to create, publish, or disseminate illegal information, or engage in unlawful activities.

**Article 17.** Clergy who violate this Code shall be ordered by religious affairs departments to make corrections within a time limit; those refusing to comply will face penalties imposed jointly by religious affairs, cyberspace, telecommunications, public security, and national security authorities in accordance with laws and regulations. In serious cases, religious organizations, academies, or venues may be advised to suspend their religious duties or revoke their clergy status, and their leaders may be held accountable. If the violating clergy are registered users of online religious information platforms, such platforms will be required to issue warnings, restrict functions, or close accounts.

**Article 18.** When engaging in online activities through overseas websites or platforms, clergy must comply with this Code. Clergy from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign clergy engaging in online activities within mainland China are subject to this Code by reference.

*(Comment: The latest regulation is likely to have a great impact on Tibetan Buddhism in particular, because many Tibetans inside Tibet, despite intensive suppression, still listen to the Dalai Lama or their other “root gurus” in exile online. Articles such as 2, 7, 8 and 9 in the new ‘code of conduct’ appear to directly target the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan lamas, and their influence over Tibetans inside Tibet.)*

### **Symposium on Xi Jinping Thought Held at Sera Monastery**

Sera Monastery Management Committee: 15, 2025

The TAR Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee under the TAR PPCC convened a symposium at Sera Monastery on September 15 to study Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The event was chaired by Pu Qiong, Deputy Director of the Committee.

During the meeting, Tashi Gyaltzen, Vice President of the Buddhist Association of China and Executive Deputy Director of the Sera Monastery Management Committee, along with Deputy Directors Phurbu Tsering and Karma Choephel, shared their reflections on Xi Jinping’s recent speech in Tibet. They expressed their deep respect and support for Xi Jinping, emphasizing the importance of strengthening their resolve to listen to, be grateful to, and follow the Party. The participants underscored the need to advance the sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism while fostering Buddhist, social, and ethnic harmony.

The symposium highlighted the responsibility of TAR PPCC members at all levels to treat the study and implementation of Xi Jinping’s important speech as a key political task. It called on the religious community to deepen its understanding of Xi Jinping’s guidance on adapting Tibetan Buddhism to socialist society and to play an active role in promoting social development and progress.

The event was organized by the Sera Monastery Management Committee in Lhasa.

*(Comment: Sera monastery is one of the most important Gelug monasteries and a major hotbed of protest against the Chinese occupation.)*

## **Maldrogongkar County Launches First Intensive Training Session on Studying Xi Jinping's Speech During Tibet Visit**

Maldrogongkar County Party School: September 17, 2025

Maldrogonkar County of Lhasa, inaugurated its first intensive training session on studying and implementing Xi Jinping's speech during his inspection of Tibet. The event, part of the county's September "Pioneer Lecture Hall," took place on September 16 at the County Party School. The one-day training brought together deputy-section-level and above Party cadres from townships, county departments, and monastery management committees.

The training featured lectures by Zeng Yan, Professor and Doctoral supervisor at the School of Marxism at Tibet University, and Yang Fu, Professor and Director of Academic Affairs at Lhasa Normal College. Their talks, were titled "*Bearing in Mind the General Secretary's Earnest Instructions to Strive for a New Chapter in Tibet's Development*" and "*Promoting High-Quality Development Based on Tibet's Unique Characteristics.*"

Following the theoretical lectures, participants were divided into groups to share reflections. They discussed their insights in connection with their respective sectors, township realities, and job responsibilities. The objective was to unify thinking and build consensus for future work.

The County Party School plans to continue organizing intensive training sessions to ensure full participation of all Party cadres in the county at the level of deputy-section-level and above. The goal is to fully convey the spirit of Xi Jinping's important speech to Party members at all levels, strengthen ideological unity through the Party's innovative theories, and provide "solid" ideological support for the county's high-quality economic and social development.

**Article: From ancient times the border armies have been elite forces. How powerful is the Western Theatre Command; the guard at China's western gateway?**

Xiao Shiyan: September 17, 2025

A Chinese Netizen Xiao Shiyan posted an article on Baidu on September 17, 2025, titled 'The Western Theatre Command governs the largest land area among the five theatre commands, so

why does it have only two group armies? What makes the so-called “God of War of the West”, the Highland Lion, different from the other four theatre commands?’

The article praised the Iron Hammer Red Army Brigade as one of the People’s Liberation Army’s premier combined-arms brigades. The author noted the large jurisdiction of the Western Theatre Command, saying it encompassed six provinces Gansu, Ningxia, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai and one municipality, Chongqing, and is responsible for all active and reserve armed forces in those areas. He added that because the Western Theatre’s land area far exceeds that of the Central Theatre Command and because it must guard such a huge domain, developing its ground forces has always been a top priority. The Western Theatre Command’s primary land combat strength, he said, rests with two elite group armies: the 76th Group Army and the 77th Group Army. The 77th Group Army has under its command the Iron-Blood Red Army Brigade and the Diamond Red Brigade. The article divulged details of the equipment held by the two Group Armies.

Responding to concerns expressed by some netizens, the article asserted that though despite their elite quality the 76th and 77th Group Armies seem small in scale, the PLA has planned ahead and the two major military districts, Tibet and Xinjiang, both hide deep reserves of strong units. Together with the two group armies and the two military districts, the ground combat strength is more than sufficient. Moreover, the Central Theatre’s combined arms brigades can be rapidly transported by rail or high-speed train to provide emergency reinforcement.

Highlighting the Western Theatre’s rapid advances in the air domain, it noted as early as September 2022, People’s Liberation Army Air Force spokesperson Senior Colonel Shen Jinke confirmed that J-20 fighters had been deployed across east, west, south, north and central regions. The J-20 stealth fighter, it said, has a potent advantage whether facing Russian Su-30MKI variants or French Rafale fighters and the technical gap with the J-20 is significant. The J-20’s advanced infrared and electro-optical systems can quietly lock a Su-30MKI while its pilot still sees blank radar returns. When the J-20 launches a long-range PL-15 air-to-air missile, the opposition pilot may only receive the warning too late.

It disclosed too that while the Western Theatre might seem unable to field a naval force, yet it does maintain a surface flotilla, the so-called Western Sea Fleet, which patrols high-altitude lakes. Its main platforms are the 928-series small, fast patrol boats, armed with a 12.7 mm heavy machine gun mounted on the bow, which operate at 4,242 meters above sea level on

Pangong Lake. It claimed that India has tried to build similar high-altitude patrol craft but has struggled to produce diesel engines reliable enough for the harsh conditions of the plateau lakes.

It added that beyond the conventional triad of land, sea and air forces, the Rocket Force — which combines conventional and nuclear capabilities -- is the Western Theatre’s decisive “strategic hammer”. Thanks to the high terrain, low latitude and vast uninhabited areas such as the Taklamakan Desert in Xinjiang, the Western Theatre is ideal for missile testing and launches. Different launch locations give missiles different initial velocities because of Earth’s rotation; lower latitudes have higher tangential speeds. Launches from regions like the Taklamakan therefore gain greater initial speed, reducing fuel consumption and increasing range. Thus, from the Western Theatre, missiles such as the DF-15, DF-16, DF-31 and DF-41 can achieve greater strike distances.

On land: flowing armoured columns; in the sky: the J-20 family; on the water: high-plateau patrol boats; and with a single missile strike from the Dongfeng series, the Western Theatre Command acts as the guardian of peace and development in China’s western regions. As long as this guardian stands, the Republic’s western gate can rest easy.

## **LHOKA (CH:SHANNAN) NEWS**

### **Narkartse holds Taglung Border Trade Materials Exchange Conference**

Dalong Town Committee: September 15, 2025

The 33rd Dalong Border Trade Materials Exchange Conference in Narkartse (Ch: Langkazi) County took place from September 5 to September 11, 2025. Organized by the Taglung (Ch:Dalong) Town People’s Government of Narkartse County, with support from its six communities, the organizers invited exhibitors to participate, emphasizing the event's importance in fostering border trade. The exhibition covers a range of categories, including ethnic specialty products, agricultural and livestock items, ethnic handicrafts, daily necessities, catering services, cultural and entertainment activities, home appliances and furniture, as well as live animal trading.

Booth allocation was conducted through a draw process from September 2 to September 4, 2025, requiring interested merchants to bring valid identification to Taglung Town in Narkartse. Fees were set at 35 yuan per square meter for the 18-square-meter booths in the general merchandise area, and 15 yuan per square meter for the other specified areas, with allocations based on the number of exhibitors.

Exhibitors had to present business licenses and relevant permits during the fair, while food and catering operators without health certificates was made to apply promptly at the county market supervision bureau.

As the event was in a border area, non-local exhibitors were mandated to obtain border passes in advance from their place of residence.

## **SHIGATSE (CH:XIGAZE)**

### **Panam County sees off retiring soldiers Stationed Military Units in the Fall of 2025**

Panam County News: September 08, 2025

Panam County in Shigatse on September 7, held a send-off ceremony for the retiring soldiers of the 2025 autumn season at the county's armed police squadron, seeing off 6 soldiers from the stationed military units who were retiring.

### **Shigatse Municipal Party Committee holds 13<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session, special emphasis on border**

Shigatse News: September 6, 2025

The 13th Plenary Session of the Second Shigatse Municipal Committee convened on September 4, 2025, with 36 committee members and four alternate members in attendance, alongside observers including delegates to the 20<sup>th</sup> Party Congress, discipline inspection and supervisory officials, grassroots representatives, and relevant departmental leaders. The meeting was chaired by the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee, and Dawa Tsering, member of the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee and Party Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, delivered a keynote speech.

The session discussed the Standing Committee’s work report presented by Dawa Tsering and reviewed and approved the “Implementation Opinions of the CCP Shigatse Municipal Committee on Further Deepening Border Strengthening Work in the New Era and Accelerating Modernization in Border Areas,” with Dawa Tsering providing an explanation of the discussion draft and deploying measures to resolutely implement Xi Jinping’s guidance.

The communiqué stressed that since the 18th CCP Party Congress, Xi Jinping has consistently provided critical direction on Tibet work. Following the January 7 Tingri earthquake, it said Xi Jinping issued immediate instructions; on June 27, he replied to a letter from residents of Gala Village in Nyingtri; and on August 20, he led a CCP Central delegation to Tibet for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the TAR hearing regional work reports and visiting local cadres and residents. The session stated that Xi Jinping’s latest visit and “important speeches” are portrayed as a milestone with major political, strategic, and historical significance.

It also highlighted advances reflected in social stability, economic development, ethnic unity, religious harmony, ecological soundness, a consolidated border defense, and improved livelihoods.

#### Highlight on Border Work and Border Areas

- The plenary session specifically reviewed and approved a strategic policy document: the “Implementation Opinions of the CPC Shigatse Municipal Committee on Further Deepening Border Strengthening Work in the New Era and Accelerating Modernization in Border Areas,” signalling a priority to reinforce border governance and expedite modernization along the border
- The outcomes cited include a consolidated border defense, presented as a key achievement alongside social and economic gains
- Implementation arrangements emphasize firmly and resolutely carrying out measures aligned with Xi Jinping’s instructions, with border strengthening and border-area modernization positioned as central to Shigatse’s agenda.

## **DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER TIBETAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF TAR**

## **China holds 7th High-Level Forum on the Collation and Research of Tibetan Ancient Texts and Documents**

China Tibetology Research Centre: September 13, 2025

The China Tibetology Research Centre, the Library of the China Tibetology Research Centre, the Scientific Research Office of the China Tibetology Research Centre, and the Tibetan Compilation Bureau of Ngawa (Ch:Aba) Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, jointly organised the Forum on “*Tibetan Ancient Texts and the Building of a Historical Material System for the Chinese National Community*” on September 12 in Ngawa County.

Experts and scholars from more than 40 universities, research institutions, cultural and museum units, and ancient text repositories across China, attended to discuss “new paths for the collation and research of Tibetan ancient texts and to jointly promote the inheritance and development of outstanding Chinese traditional culture.”

Liu Wei, Deputy Director-General of the China Tibetology Research Centre, said at the opening session that: “Tibetan ancient texts and documents are an important component of China's ancient literature, recording the development process of the brilliant Chinese culture jointly created by all ethnic groups, and documenting the historical fact that Tibet has been an integral part of China since ancient times”.

He added “They serve as important evidence of the pluralistic unity and long history of Chinese civilization. Doing a good job in the protection, research, and utilization of Tibetan ancient texts is of great and far-reaching significance for deeply excavating, collating, and interpreting the historical context of the formation and development of the Chinese national community, safeguarding national sovereignty and cultural security, enhancing confidence in Chinese culture, promoting exchanges and integration among ethnic groups, and inheriting and developing the pluralistic and unified Chinese culture.”

Liu Wei outlined four ways to

### **1. Deepen theory on the main theme**

- Centre on forging a strong sense of the Chinese national community
- Systematically collate ancient texts on interethnic exchange and integration

- Promote ideas of ethnic unity; popularize beyond academia to shape a correct view of Chinese national history.

## **2. Drive digital innovation**

- Convert ancient texts from archives to open data
- Expand access from niche to mass audiences.

## **3. Advance interdisciplinary integration**

- Use multidisciplinary, cross-field collaboration.
- Align ancient text work with contemporary culture and social needs

## **4. Strengthen nationwide coordination**

During the group discussion sessions, more than 40 experts and scholars from institutions such as the China Tibetology Research Center, Central University for Nationalities, Tibet University, Qinghai University for Nationalities, Qinghai Normal University, Northwest University for Nationalities, Southwest University for Nationalities, Sichuan Nationalities College, Ngawa Normal University, and the Tibetan Compilation Bureau of Ngawa Prefecture discussed topics including "Research on Tibetan Ancient Text Texts, History, and Philology," "Tibetan Language, Social Culture, and Ancient Text Protection," and "Tibetan-Han Cultural Exchanges, Art, and Logic Document Research."

Since its inception in 2017, the "High-Level Forum" on the Collation and Research of Tibetan Ancient Texts and Documents has held six sessions.

*(Comment: The forum, and especially its theme, appears to be another measure by the Chinese party-state to distort and erase Tibetan history, culture, and religion in order to construct a Chinese narrative of Tibetan history.)*

## **The 19th Yinming Academic Seminar Held at Qinghai University for Nationalities**

WeChat Account, Qinghai: September 13, 2025

The 19th China's National Yinming Academic Seminar was held on September 6, at Qinghai University for Nationalities. Over 100 scholars and experts from universities, monasteries, Buddhist academies, and research institutes across China and Tibet attended. The event was hosted by the Chinese Logic Society's Professional Committee on Yinming, with co-

organization and support from institutions such as the China Tibetology Research Center and the Hangzhou Buddhist Academy.

The opening ceremony, led by university and party officials, emphasized the importance of Yinming (Buddhist logic and epistemology) as a cornerstone of Eastern philosophy and as a field that contributes to developing academic systems “with Chinese characteristics.” Leaders called for advancing research, strengthening cultural confidence, and promoting exchanges between Han and Tibetan traditions. A donation of the 84-volume *Auspicious Sakya Library* was made to the university.

Keynote addresses and reports highlighted the historical contributions of Sakya scholars, methodological debates, and the integration of Han and Tibetan approaches to Yinming.

## **EXILE TIBETAN NEWS**

### **Backdoor contacts with China continues, exile Tibetan parliament told**

Tibetan Review: September 15, 2025

*Tibetan Review, September 15, 2025:* Backdoor contact with the government of China continues to take place and we are not at a stage where the viability of seeking a middle way solution with China should be tabled for discussion, Sikyong Penpa Tsering, the executive head of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) has told the ongoing 10<sup>th</sup> session of the 17<sup>th</sup> Tibetan Parliament in Exile on September 15.

The backdoor contacts take place under the responsibility of the Sikyong who acts in consultation with and on advice from His Holiness the Dalai Lama. He has said utmost care is taken, with discussions taking place at several levels, when it comes to making the backdoor contacts, weighing all possible risks, with unauthorized contacts being not at all recognized.

If or when actual talks take place, any appointment of an envoy, or, as the case may be, special envoy will be made by the Dalai Lama, he said. The Sikyong has also explained that the committee responsible for making contacts with the Chinese government is different from the Permanent Strategy Committee in terms of their composition and work.

The work of the latter, he explained, is to prepare relevant documentary and other resources from the CTA (for talking with China) and it is not directly involved in the work of initiating or establishing contacts with Beijing. It also discusses the advice and guidelines received from His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Sikyong also added that its work involves working out strategies for dealing with China and the committee is in need of being strengthened in future.

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