



**Report to Congress on
Tibet Negotiations
Section 613(b) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, as amended (P.L. 107-228)
(22 USC 6901 note)**

Pursuant to section 613(b) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, as amended (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), this report covers: (1) steps taken by the President and Secretary of State in accordance with subsection (a)(1) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002; (2) the status of any discussions between China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives; (3) steps taken by the United States government to promote the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people; and (4) efforts to counter false narratives about Tibet promoted by China and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The Department of State submits this report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

No formal negotiations between Chinese officials and the Dalai Lama or his representatives have occurred since 2010. The United States continues to encourage direct negotiations for a sustainable settlement between Beijing and the Dalai Lama or his representatives, which is essential to the long-term stability of the region. The U.S. government continues to identify opportunities to defend and promote the rights of Tibetans and the continuation of their cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions. The U.S. government has maintained close contact with Tibetan religious, cultural, and political leaders to underscore U.S. support for Tibet, and has expressed its concerns regarding Chinese government actions in bilateral, multilateral, and public venues. The following report describes activities undertaken by senior U.S. officials from May 1, 2024, to April 30, 2025.

- On March 31, 2025, Secretary of State Rubio announced he was taking steps to impose additional visa restrictions on Chinese officials determined to be substantially involved in the formulation or execution of policies related to access for foreigners to Tibetan Areas, pursuant to the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (RATA) (P.L. 115-330).
- On March 4, 2025, the then-senior official in the office of the under secretary for civilian security, democracy, and human rights “reaffirm[ed] the United States’ decades-long, bipartisan commitment to support and help advance the dignity and human rights of Tibetans” during remarks at the Department of State’s annual Losar (Tibetan New Year) reception. He also expressed support for Tibetans’ ability to express their faith without coercion and to preserve their culture and identity.
- On February 28, 2025, Secretary of State Rubio issued a statement and social media post in recognition of Losar in which he emphasized U.S. commitment to “protecting the universal, fundamental, and inalienable human rights of Tibetans and promoting their distinct cultural, linguistic, and religious heritage.”
- On December 12, 2024, the then-under secretary for civilian security, democracy, and human rights and U.S. special coordinator for Tibetan issues (special coordinator) met with Central Tibetan Administration Sikyong Penpa Tsering to discuss advancing human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet; preserving Tibetans’ unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage; and honoring the Dalai Lama’s legacy 35 years after his Nobel Peace Prize.
- On November 26, 2024, the United States joined a G7 foreign ministers’ meeting statement which noted concern about the human rights situation in China, including in Tibet.
- On November 21, 2024, the then-special coordinator gave virtual remarks at Václav Havel Library in Prague to celebrate Tibetan heritage through art.
- On October 22, 2024, the United States joined 14 countries in a United Nations (UN) General Assembly Third Committee statement which expressed serious concern about credible reports detailing human rights abuses in Tibet.

- On September 4, 2024, the then-U.S. ambassador to India attended the Tibet Festival in Delhi and issued a social media post in celebration of the richness of Tibetan heritage.
- On August 21, 2024, the then-special coordinator and then-National Security Council senior director for democracy and human rights met with the Dalai Lama in New York. The special coordinator issued a social media post calling on Beijing to end its interference in the selection, education, and veneration of the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders.
- On July 6, 2024, the then-Secretary of State released a press statement on the Dalai Lama's 89th birthday, reaffirming U.S. commitment to support efforts to preserve Tibetans' distinct linguistic, cultural, and religious heritage, including the ability to freely choose and venerate religious leaders without interference.
- On July 4, 2024, the then-U.S. ambassador to the UN Human Rights Council delivered a video recording expressing disappointment that China rejected numerous recommendations made through the universal periodic review, including on Tibet. She reiterated U.S. condemnation of the human rights abuses in Tibet.
- On May 17, 2024, the anniversary of the Panchen Lama's disappearance, the then-Department spokesperson released a statement and issued a social media post urging Chinese authorities to immediately account for Gedhun Choekyi Nyima's whereabouts and well-being.

The Department of State publishes the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and International Religious Freedom Report, which counter false narratives about Tibet from the CCP by highlighting credible information regarding human rights conditions in Tibet. Information regarding access to the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan autonomous areas of China appears in the Department of State's annual report to Congress pursuant to section 4 of RATA (P.L. 115-330).

The U.S. government continues to call for diplomats, journalists, tourists, and others to have unrestricted access to Tibetan areas.