



## CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

2017

Department of Information and International Relations

Dharamshala

## TIBETAN DIASPORA

Population:	Approximately 128,014 [Approximate world-wide distribution: India 94,203; Nepal 13,514; Bhutan 1,298; the rest of the world 18,999]
Constitution:	The Charter of the Tibetans-in-Exile (last surveyed 2012)
Judiciary:	Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission. The three Justice Commissioners are elected by the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile out of the nominated candidates submitted by a selection committee of three to five members: Chief Justice Commissioner, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile and the Sikyong (President).
Legislature:	Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile with 45 members elected directly by the exile population. The term of office is five years.
Executive:	The Kashag (Cabinet) is the apex executive body. The President is directly elected by the exile population for a term of five years. The President nominates other members of the Kashag to the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile to give its approval for their appointment.
Major NGOs:	Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC), Tibetan Women's Association (TWA), Gu-chu-sum Movement, National Democratic Party of Tibet (NDPT)
Foreign Missions:	Based in New Delhi, Kathmandu, Washington D.C., Geneva, Tokyo, London, Brussels, Canberra, Moscow, Pretoria, Taipei and São Paulo.
Livelihood:	Agriculture, agro-industries, handicraft exports, woollen garment-selling enterprise and service sector.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the reign of the seventh-century king, Songsten Gampo, Tibet was one of the mightiest empires in Central Asia. Tibet, then, had an army of about 2,8,60,000 men. Each regiment of the army had its own banner. The banner of Yö-Ru Tö regiment had a pair of snow lions facing each other; that of Yä-Ru Mä a snow lion with a bright upper border; that of Tsang-Ru-Lag a snow lion standing upright, leaping towards the sky; and that of Ü-Ru Tö a white flame against a red background.

This tradition continued until the Thirteenth Dalai Lama designed a new banner and issued a proclamation for its adoption by all the military establishments. This banner became the present Tibetan national flag.

## Symbolism

- The white triangle in the centre represents a snow mountain and symbolises Tibet, which is known as the snow land.
- The six red rays symbolise the six original tribes of Tibet.
- The red and dark-blue rays alternate with each other to symbolise the unflinching determination of Tibet's two protector-deities to guard the country's spiritual and secular traditions. One protector-deity, namely Nechung, is red in colour while the other, namely Palden Lhamo (Sri Devi), is black in colour.

- The sun symbolises the equal enjoyment of freedom, as well as spiritual and secular well-being, by the people of Tibet.
- The valiant stance of the two snow lions symbolises complete victory for Tibet's spiritual and secular policies.
- The three blazing gems held aloft by the lions symbolise the Tibetan people's reverence for the three sources of spiritual refuge; namely the Buddha, his teaching and the community of monks and nuns.
- The two-coloured circular motif held by the lions symbolises the voluntary adherence to the Ten Divine Virtues and Sixteen Human Moral Codes.
- The yellow border symbolises the perpetual flourishing of Buddhism in all directions.

(Adapted from The Tibetan National Flag published by the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA), Dharamshala, India)



## TIBETAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Let the radiant light shine of Buddha's  
wish-fulfilling gem teachings,  
the treasure mine of all hopes for happiness  
and benefit  
in both worldly life and liberation.  
O Protector who hold the jewel of the  
teachings and all beings,  
nourishing them greatly,  
may the sum of your virtuous deeds grow full.  
Firmly enduring in a diamond-hard state,  
guard all directions with compassion and love.  
Above our heads may divinely appointed rule  
abide  
endowed with a hundred benefits and let the  
power increase of four-fold auspiciousness.

May a new golden age of happiness and bliss  
spread  
throughout the three provinces of Tibet  
and the glory expand of religious-secular rule.  
By the spread of Buddha's teachings in the ten directions,  
may everyone throughout the world  
enjoy the glories of happiness and peace.  
In the battle against dark negative forces  
may the auspicious sunshine of the teachings  
and beings of  
Tibet and the brilliance of a myriad radiant  
prosperities  
be ever triumphant.

# CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

## Background

In 1949 the People's Liberation Army of China marched into Tibet's eastern provinces of Kham and Amdo, seizing control over eastern Tibet's headquarters, Chamdo, the following year. In 1951, the so-called 17-Point Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet was forced upon the Tibetan Government and populace. The PLA then advanced further west and in 1959 brutally crushed the Tibetan National Uprising in Lhasa. This forced His Holiness the Dalai Lama to escape into exile in India, followed by some 80,000 Tibetans who settled in India, Nepal and Bhutan as refugees. This influx continues even today. Currently, the exile Tibetan population is about 128,014, out of which more than 90,000 live in India.

On 29 April 1959 His Holiness the Dalai Lama established the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) in the north Indian hill-station, Mussoorie. In May 1960 the CTA moved to Dharamshala.

The Tibetan people, both inside and outside Tibet, look to the exile administration as their moral and legitimate representative. Because of this, and the administration's commitment to truth, non-violence, genuine democracy and freedom as its inviolable principles, an increasing number of parliaments and the general public around the world recognize the CTA as the legitimate and indisputable representative of the Tibetan people.



# CONSTITUTION

## The Charter of the Tibetans-in-Exile

The Charter of the Tibetans-in-Exile is the supreme law governing the functions of the exile Tibetan administration. It was drafted by the Constitution Redrafting Committee and referred to the Assembly of Tibetan Peoples' Deputies for approval. The assembly adopted the Charter on 14 June 1991.

Based on the spirit of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter guarantees equality for all Tibetans before the law and ensures fundamental rights and freedom without discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, race, language and social origins. It provides a clear separation of power among the three organs of the administration: the judiciary, legislature and executive.

Before the Charter came into being, the Central Tibetan Administration functioned primarily along the lines of the draft democratic constitution for future Tibet which was promulgated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 10 March 1963.

# THE JUDICIARY



## Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission

The Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission was founded on 11 March 1992 in accordance with Article 62 of the Charter of the Tibetans-in-Exile. It is the apex judicial organ of the Central Tibetan Administration. According to the Charter, the Supreme Justice Commission is responsible for adjudicating all civil disputes in Tibetan communities. The Commission, however, does not entertain any issue, if doing so is seen to be in contravention of the laws of the host countries. Similarly, the commission does not handle criminal suits, as this is the preserve of the respective land of abode.

The Supreme Justice Commission aims to render equal protection before the law to all Tibetans. In essence, the judiciary is an organ where people can raise their grievances against the administration.

The Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission is comprised of a Chief Justice Commissioner and two Other Justice Commissioners. The Chief Justice Commissioner chairs commissioners' sittings and adjudications. However, while adjudicating suit(s) the commissioners exercise equal power. The Chief Justice Commissioner has the dual role of being the administrative head of the Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission.

The Chief Justice Commissioner and the other two Justice Commissioners are elected by the Tibetan Parliament in Exile (TPiE) out of the nominated candidates' list submitted by the selection committee of three-five members appointed by the Chief Justice Commissioner, the Speaker, Deputy Speaker of TPiE and the President of CTA, as and when the vacancy arises. The Chief Justice Commissioner holds office for a term of five years or until he/she reaches the age of 65. The two other commissioners can hold office till the age of 65.

However, TPiE by a motion of two-third majority is authorized to impeach them before the expiry of their tenure.

Article 67 of the Charter has given the Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission the power to unanimously formulate Laws and Regulations for its own functioning. Therefore, till date the Supreme Justice Commission has formulated a Tibetan Civil Procedure Code, a Judiciary Code and Evidence Law.

According to the Judiciary Code and Civil Procedure Code there are three tiers of the Justice Commission – viz: The Supreme Justice Commission, The Circuit Justice Commission and the Local Justice Commission. There are, as of now, three full-fledged Local Justice Commissions: the Southern Local Tibetan Justice Commission in Bylakuppe, the Northern Local Tibetan Justice Commission in Dehradun and the Ladakh Local Tibetan Justice Commission in Leh. The Supreme Justice Commission and the Local Justice Commission are serviced by Justice Secretariats which provide secretarial and administrative services to the Commissions.

# THE LEGISLATURE



## Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile

Instituted in 1960, the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile is the highest legislative organ of the Tibetan refugee community. The creation of this democratically-elected body was one of the major changes that His Holiness the Dalai Lama brought about in his efforts to introduce a democratic system of administration based on combination of traditional values and modern norms.

The parliament consists of 45 elected members: 10 representatives with a minimum of two women candidates from each of the three traditional provinces of Tibet i.e., U-Tsang, Dhotoe and Dhomey; two representatives from each of the four schools of Tibetan Buddhism and the pre-Buddhist Bon religion; two from each of the Tibetan communities in North America and Europe; plus one from Australasia and Asia (excluding India, Nepal and Bhutan).

The Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile is headed by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker who are elected by the members of parliament. Elections are held every five years. Every Tibetan who is 18 years or above has the right to vote and those who are 25 or above have the right to contest elections to the parliament, irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex or place-of-birth.

Parliamentary sessions are held bi-annually with an interval of six months between sessions. However, a simple majority recommendation from either the Kashag, the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile or the Standing Committee of the parliament, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker may call for additional sessions of the parliament. When the parliament is not in session, there is a Standing Committee of eleven members:

two members are from each province and there is one member from each religious denomination.

As representatives of the people, the Members of Parliament undertake periodic tours of Tibetan communities to make an assessment of overall conditions. On returning from tours they advise the administration about grievances and matters needing attention.

The Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile also maintains communication with the public through the Local Tibetan Assemblies established in 37 major Tibetan communities in exile. The Charter provides for the establishment of a Local Tibetan Assembly in a community where the settlement is permanent and consists of 50 to 150 families or has a population of 200 to 600 Tibetan residents. The Local Tibetan Assemblies are scaled-down replicas of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile. They supervise the activities of their respective local administrative heads and also make laws for their own communities according to local needs. These laws must be enforced by the respective local communities.

The Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile is serviced by the Parliamentary Secretariat which provides it with secretarial and administrative services.

# THE EXECUTIVE



## Kashag (Cabinet)

The Kashag is the apex executive body of the Central Tibetan Administration. It implements the policies laid down by the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile and administers the Tibetan community in exile. The Kashag is headed by a Sikyong (President), formerly designated as the Kalon Tripa. The cabinet members head the departments under the Kashag; these are Religion and Culture, Home, Finance, Education, Security, Information and International Relations and Health.

The position and authority of the Kashag has undergone several developments. Initially, His Holiness the Dalai Lama appointed the members of the Kashag, known as Kalons, including the Kalon Tripa, the Chairman of the Kashag. Then, in 1991, changes were made that provided for the confirmation of the Kalons by the parliament. Thereafter, several changes were made to the election of the Kalon Tripa and his ministerial colleagues. The Charter of the Tibetans-in-Exile stipulates that the Kashag can have a maximum of eight members, including the Kalon Tripa.

On 16 September 1998, His Holiness the Dalai Lama proposed further reforms to the election of Kalons. Subsequent changes took place when, on 3 October 2000, the Charter was amended mandating the parliament to elect the Kalon Tripa from a list of not less than two members recommended by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Kalon Tripa would, in turn, nominate his Kalons to be approved by the parliament by a simple majority vote.

In April 2001, the Tibetan Parliament - on the advice of His Holiness the Dalai Lama - amended the Charter to provide for the direct election of the Kalon Tripa by exile

Tibetans. In May 2001, Professor Samdhong Rinpoche was elected as Kalon Tripa marking another democratic milestone in reforming the Tibetan polity. Professor Samdhong Rinpoche was re-elected in 2006.

In May 2011, on the advice of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Parliament amended the Charter and democratic reforms further deepened with the devolution of His Holiness' political responsibilities to the elected Tibetan leadership, The Kashag was then headed by Professor Samdhong Rinpoche and so he became the first Kalon Tripa post-devolution. In the March 2011 Dr Lobsang Sangay was elected as Kalon Tripa and assumed office on 8 August 2011.

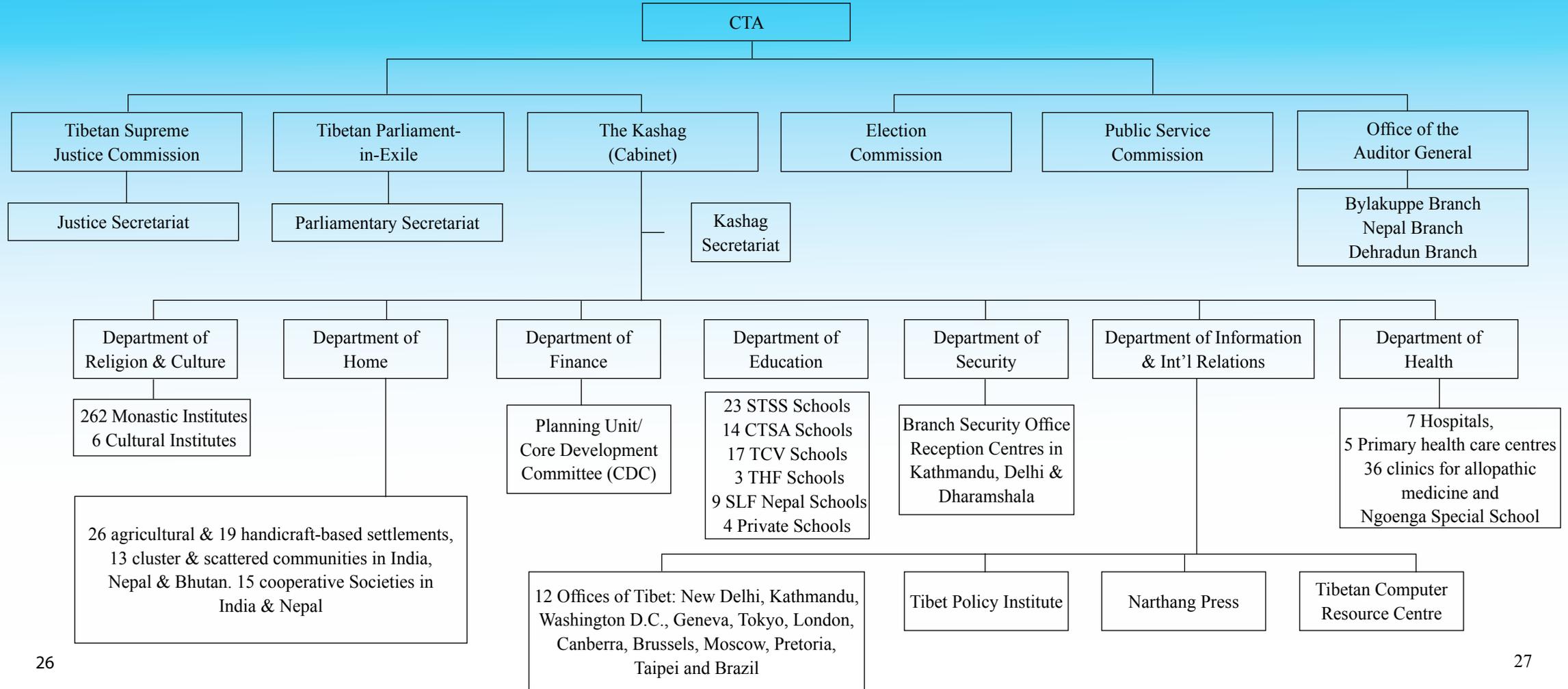
In September 2012, the Tibetan Parliament changed the official title from 'Kalon Tripa' to 'Sikyong'. However, since April 2017 the English terminology for 'Sikyong' has become 'President' of the Central Tibetan Administration. While the Tibetan title remain the same.

The Kashag is serviced by the Kashag Secretariat, which manages day-to-day secretarial and administrative activities, including presenting the political, administrative and public welfare-related issues to the Kashag. This office transmits the Kashag's decisions to the administration's departments and to respective individuals or organisations for the implementation as well as following up on implementation.

The Secretariat has a sub-office called 'History Documentation and Interim Placement Section' whose primary function is to classify documents of the post-1959 period of the Central Tibetan Administration for the compilation of data on the Tibetan struggle and reconstruction in exile post-1959.

A secretariat for the 'Tibetan Task Force on Negotiations' also comes under the Kashag Secretariat roles and is directly supervised by the Sikyong (President). Its prime task is to perform secretariat and liaise with Task Force members, particularly with the Sikyong and Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



# **MAJOR DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE KASHAG**

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## Department of Religion and Culture



The Department of Religion and Culture seeks to preserve and promote Tibet's spiritual and cultural heritage, which is being annihilated by the Chinese authorities administering Tibet. This department was established by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in April 1959 as a Council for Religious Affairs and was later known as the Department of Religion and Culture.

The department supervises 262 monasteries and nunneries in India, Nepal and Bhutan. It also supports the welfare and education of approximately 41,151 monks and nuns living in these monastic institutions. The Department provides back-up services to these institutions and maintain close contacts with Buddhist centres around the world.

In addition to the monasteries and nunneries, the department supervises cultural centres for studying both spiritual and secular Tibetan traditions. Few of these centres are autonomous bodies financed by the Government of India.

The prominent cultural institutions under the auspices of the Department of Religion and Culture are the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (TIPA) in Dharamshala, Tibet House in New Delhi, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA) in Dharamshala, the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies at Sarnath in Varanasi, Norbulingka Institute for Tibetan Culture at Sidhpur near Dharamshala, and the Manjushree Center of Tibetan Culture in Darjeeling.

Following the special initiatives taken by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Department carries out various activities in an effort to promote friendship and cooperation among various world religions, the spirit of universal responsibility and the value of secular ethics.

## Department of Home



The Department of Home, registered as the Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) is responsible for the welfare and rehabilitation of the Tibetans in exile. It is directly responsible for the supervision of 15 agriculture-based settlements, 13 handicraft-based settlements and 11 cluster and scattered communities in India, and 12 Settlements and scattered communities in Nepal and 7 settlements in Bhutan. It carries out developmental projects in these settlements and also provides livelihood support to the poor and needy in the community.

Each of these settlement has a Tibetan settlement officer deputed by the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) to represent the Department and the Central Tibetan Administration at large. People at the grass-roots level also have the right to either elect their own local settlement officer or request the Department to appoint one. In order to encourage democratic practices at the grassroots level and to enable the people in the community to attain political maturity, the exile administration has been making concerted efforts to encourage people to elect their own leaders.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Government of India and international aid organizations for promotion of a sustainable Tibetan community in exile. It also facilitates employment and promotes self-reliance among the Tibetans living in exile.

After repeated consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy was eventually formulated by the Government of India in 2014 for the welfare and rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees living in India. Under this policy, the Tibetan refugees are entitled to receive many benefits and considerations from the Central as well as respective state governments.

The Department also extends assistance in financial terms or otherwise to Tibetan handicraft and co-operative Societies in India and Nepal. In order to make these Co-operative societies in India more effective and sustainable, the Federation of Tibetan Co-operatives in India was formed in 2005 as an independent umbrella organisation for the member co-operatives.

## Department of Finance



The Department of Finance is responsible for raising revenues for the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) to fulfill its mission and to manage its annual budget. It has prime responsibility for monitoring the fiscal health of the CTA and managing funds to maintain liquidity for CTA expenses. The department's mission is to transform the Department of Finance into an eminent Tibetan treasury and resource centre that fulfills the development and financial needs of CTA by mobilizing resources, and providing skills and capacity to build the leadership and institutions. The department currently has three main divisions: program, budget and administration. The program division is comprised of four sections: institutional and individual fundraising, implementation of various programs, planning and designing, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Department of Finance, through its Indian government registered Social and Resource Development (SARD), is the primary CTA agency for maintaining relations and raising funds from all government and institutional funders for the CTA and the Tibetan communities in India and Nepal. Individual fundraising happens through the Green Book and the Blue Book initiatives. Under the Green Book, Tibetans living outside Tibet make an annual and voluntary contribution (dang-lang cha-ngul). The Blue Book allows friends and supporters of the Tibetan community to express solidarity and make a financial contribution. The Department of Finance manages and implements several important CTA programs including a revolving loan fund that will eventually become a Tibetan Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC); Tibetan Entrepreneurship Development (TED), Women's Empowerment Desk (WED), Tibet Corps, His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Charitable Trust (Trust) and Tibetan Administration's Welfare Society (TAWS).

The planning unit of the Department of Finance provides planning and project design support to the other CTA departments. They provide critical inputs on donor requirements, innovative interventions to be included in the program design and proposal structuring to align to the donor needs and according to the human, physical and economic resource development needs of the Tibetan community.

## Department Of Education



The Department of Education (DoE) is the apex body responsible for looking after the educational and welfare needs of Tibetan children in exile. Under the framework of the Basic Education Policy adopted in 2004, it strives to impart knowledge and skills and more importantly secular ethics to Tibetan youth.

Currently the department oversees 70 co-ed schools with over 20,000 children throughout India and Nepal through five different school systems; (TCV, THF, STSS, CTSA and SLF). The schools are managed autonomously by the school systems while the policy guidance, teachers and curriculum developments are provided by DoE. Comprised of both boarding and day schools, the institutions range from pre-primary to senior secondary levels.

While the DoE provides scholarships for higher education in India and Nepal, it also helps to find scholarships and opportunities for bright Tibetan students to study abroad. Similarly, sponsorships are being awarded to needy and underprivileged children, providing them with a decent education. DoE prepares the Tibetan curriculum for K-12 textbooks for Social, Science and Mathematics in Tibetan language up to eighth grade. The DoE counsellors visit schools on a regular basis and provide guidance and counselling on career choices while the Terminology Section engages in standardizing and coining new terms in Tibetan.

These multifarious services are catered to through the department's six major sections; Academic (Traditional and Modern), Scholarship and Sponsorship, Education Council, Counselling and Guidance, Terminology and Administration.



The primary responsibility of this department is to ensure the security of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The department has a Branch Security Office in McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala which arranges public audiences with His Holiness and helps new arrivals from Tibet in applying for, and seeking renewal of, their Registration Certificates from the Government of India.

The department also oversees its Reception Centres in Dharamshala, Kathmandu and Delhi to look after new arrivals from Tibet. The new arrivals usually escape at first into Nepal from where they are sent to Delhi and eventually to Dharamshala. The Reception Centres provide food, lodging and travel expenses, free medical facilities as well as guides-cum-interpreters to the new arrivals. The centres help new arrivals to be issued with RCs (Registration Certificates) for those coming with SEPs (Special Entry Permits), so they can join schools and monasteries.

## Department of Information and International Relations \_\_\_\_\_



The Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR) provides the information dissemination and advocacy work for CTA. It informs, educates and engages Tibetans and the international community about the political, human rights, and environmental situation in Tibet and is involved in strengthening human rights advocacy for Tibet at the UN and other international platforms.

The DIIR runs a Media Bureau providing tri-lingual (Tibetan, English and Chinese) news dissemination through its channels: Tibet TV, Tibet.net, Bod.Asia, Xizang-Zhiye, Social Media Desk and publishes periodicals and books to engage in information and advocacy work both in the virtual and physical space.

The DIIR serves as an international relations office for the exile administration and it liaises with international media and Tibet Support Group networks throughout the world.

All 12 foreign missions of the exile administration fall under this department. These Offices of Tibet function as the CTA's official agencies and are based in New Delhi, Kathmandu, Washington D.C., Geneva, Tokyo, London, Brussels, Canberra, Moscow, Pretoria, Taipei, and São Paulo.

The DIIR also supervises the Tibet Policy Institute, Narthang Press, and the Tibetan Computer Resource Centre (TCRC).

While Narthang Press provides the CTA's printing requirements, TCRC provides all the Information Technology needs of the CTA, securing and developing three official CTA websites, and a secure communication system, developing database and analysis of malware.



The Tibet Policy Institute (TPI) strives to serve as an intellectual hub and resource for Tibetan scholars across the globe. It aims to become an internationally recognized and effective platform for Tibetan scholars to articulate their arguments on the issue of Tibet that will shape the perception of the international community and influence global government policies regarding Tibet and the Tibetan people.

The TPI also serves as a think tank to help the Kashag of the CTA to identify prospects and challenges for Tibet and the Tibetan people spanning five to fifty years, and accordingly provide recommendation for the Kashag on the way forward strategies.

## Department of Health



The Department of Health was established in December 1981. It is registered in the name of Tibetan Voluntary Health Association (TVHA) under the Indian Society Registration Act XXI 1860. It looks after the basic health care needs of Tibetan refugees through a network of seven hospitals, five primary health centres and 36 clinics across India and Nepal, including Ngoenga School for Children with Special Needs. The Department employs a total workforce of 195 staff members including medical staff and administrative staff in the Health Centres, plus 35 staff members in Ngoenga School for Tibetan Children with Special Needs.

The following autonomous bodies are under the auspices of the Department of Health, CTA.

- Central Council of Tibetan Medicine (CCTM) serves to preserve, promote and propagate the rich tradition of Sowa-Rigpa and to protect patients, public and professionals by ensuring standard medical education and training. It prescribes a minimum standard of education in Sowa-Rigpa; Tibetan Medicare System.
- Men-Tsee-Khang, also known as the Tibetan Medical and Astro Institute (TMAI), Dharamshala. It has 56 branch clinics in various parts of India and Nepal with a staff of 696 including 206 Traditional Tibetan doctors and 37 astrologers scattered throughout India and Nepal.
- Tibetan Delek Hospital provides allopathic health care services in Dharamshala and has a workforce of 13 administrative and 27 medical staff including 6 medical doctors and 12 nurses.

# CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

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## Election Commission



The Election Commission is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes. It is responsible for organizing and overseeing all electoral matters, which includes the election of a President (Sikyong), Members of Parliament, Local Assembly members, Regional Tibetan Freedom Movement representatives, and their Presidents. Although the local administrative heads of most Tibetan communities are appointed by the CTA, people have the right to elect them if they so wish. In this case, the Election Commission conducts the election of local administrators and Heads as well. If the CTA decides to call a referendum to get people's verdict on a matter of extreme importance, the task falls upon the Election Commission to conduct such a referendum. General elections are held every five years and any Tibetan reaching the age of 18 is entitled to vote. Tibetans of the age 25 and above can contest parliament election and of the age 35 and above can run for Sikyong (President).

The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the parliament, on the recommendation of a special committee formed for this purpose. Supreme Justice Commissioner, Speaker, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament and the CTA President. During the time of the General Election for Sikyong (President) and Members of Parliament, two Additional Election Commissioners are required and parliament appoints the two in the same way as that of the Chief Election Commissioner.

The Chief Election Commissioner can hold office for a term of five years, or until he/she reaches the age of 65. The Charter for Tibetans in Exile makes it clear that the term of the two Additional Election Commissioners are from the 'official announcement of the date for commencement of the Tibetan General Election to the declaration of the final results of the Election.' All heads of the Tibetan Communities and Tibetan Settlements or Welfare Officers are entrusted with the role of Regional Election Commissioner.

## Public Service Commission



The Public Service Commission (PSC) is one of the three autonomous bodies of the Central Tibetan Administration. The main responsibility of the PSC is the recruitment and management of the human resources of the CTA.

The Commission comprises of a Chairperson and two to four other members who are elected by the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile out of the nominated candidates submitted by a selection committee: Chief Justice Commissioner, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Sikyong (President).

The Chairperson and other members of the Public Service Commission hold office for five-year terms or until they reach the age of 65.

PSC rules and regulations were formulated on 11 February 1992 and all the functions were carried out according to Chapter 9, Articles 100 to 105 of the Charter.



## Office of the Auditor General

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The Office of the Auditor General is responsible for auditing the accounts of all the CTA departments and its subsidiaries. It also audits the accounts of most of the public institutions like the co-operatives, trading concerns, educational and cultural institutions, hospitals, health centres and so on.

The Office of the Auditor General also evaluates the efficiency, propriety and management performance of CTA departments and subsidiaries office functions as a financial watchdog of CTA. The Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile monitors the efficacy of different departments of the CTA to the basis of audit reports.

This Office is headed by an Auditor General elected by the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile out of nominated candidates submitted by a selection committee: Chief Justice Commissioner, the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Sikyong (President).

The Auditor General holds office for a term of ten years or until he/she reaches the age of 65, whichever comes first.

# MIDDLE WAY APPROACH

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**UMAYLAM** Middle Way  
Approach  
*Peaceful conflict resolution for the 21<sup>st</sup> century*



The Middle Way Approach (Umaylam in Tibetan) represents the official position of the Tibetan people on how to peacefully and sustainably resolve the current situation in Tibet.

This policy was conceived by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in an effort to engage the Chinese government in dialogue and find a peaceful way to protect the unique Tibetan culture and identity. It was later adopted democratically through a series of discussions held over many decades by the Tibetan people and the leadership.

It is a win-win proposition, straddling the middle path between status quo and independence – one that categorically rejects the present repressive policies of the Chinese government towards the Tibetan people while not seeking separation from the People's Republic of China. Through this approach, Tibetans are seeking a form of autonomy where its people share the customs and value system, language, way of life and geography.

Nine rounds of talks took place between Tibetan and Chinese representatives from 2002 to 2010. However, the dialogue process has resulted in a stalemate since 2010. Despite this, the Tibetan leadership remains steadfast in its commitment to the Middle Way Approach and to finding a lasting solution through dialogue between the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and representatives of the Chinese leadership.

For more on the Middle Way Approach, visit: [www.mwa.tibet.net](http://www.mwa.tibet.net)

# CONTACTS FOR THE CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

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Office of the Chief Representative  
(South Zone Development Co-ordinator)  
No. 7, Near Sampangiramaiah Garden  
Srinivagalu, Viveknagar Post  
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## NEPAL

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## JAPAN

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**R**

estoring freedom for Tibetans is the primordial goal of Central Tibetan Administration, which is the legal and historical continuation of the legitimate government of Tibet under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

This book is an introduction to the Central Tibetan Administration. Beginning with the historical background of Tibet and the Tibetan national anthem, this handbook provides an insight into the organisational structure of the Central Tibetan Administration; Background, Five-Fifty vision, the Charter of Tibetans-in-Exile, the Judiciary, the Legislature, The Executive and the Departments under Kashag

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