

## Practice Research on Special Preferential Economic Policy of in Tibet

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**Abstract:** After the founding of new China, Communist Party of China (CPC) attaches great importance to adopting policies and measures to develop the economy of minority and ethnic areas to promote the common development and prosperity of all nationalities. As a special frontier ethnic area, Tibet has many special difficulties in economic and social development, which have always been highly valued by the Party Central Committee. Therefore, the CPC adopted a series of major principles and policies for the management of Tibet. These ethnic economic policies implemented in Tibet, especially the special preferential economic policy, which is an important part of China's communist policies, have effectively promoted the economic and social development of Tibet.

Constantly emancipating and developing the productive forces and realizing the common prosperity of all ethnic groups are the fundamental tenets of the work of the CPC and the fundamental position of the national policy. This is particularly prominent in Tibet. Tibet is the gateway to the southwest border of China. The ecological environment is bad, the natural resources are scarce and the geographical location is remote. There are many special difficulties in the economic and social development. In the 66 years of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, Tibet has seen remarkable achievements, which is inseparable from the central government's efforts to continue to increase investment and take special support policies, especially the special fiscal, tax, investment and financial policies. Benefiting from special preferential economic policies, Tibet's economy has maintained a two digit growth for 24 consecutive years.

### 1. Formation and Development of Special Preferential Economic Policy in Tibet

#### 1.1 Formation of Special Preferential Economic Policy in Tibet

After the founding of new China, the formation of the national economic policy in Tibet can be traced back to the ten conditions formulated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the basis for the peaceful liberation of Tibet's negotiations. The ten conditions of the seventh is the development of Tibet's agricultural business tends to improve people's lives. The article embodies the fundamental position and the consistent principle of the party and the state to solve the national problems. That is to speed up the economic development of ethnic minority areas and promote the common prosperity and progress of all ethnic groups. From 1961 to 1965, the society of Tibet entered "a period of stable development". During this period, the CPC Central Committee was very concerned about the economic development of Tibet, giving Tibet a series of special preferential economic policies, especially financial subsidies, interest free loans and material support. The introduction of these policies could be regarded as the source of the special preferential economic policy given to Tibet by the central government. The implementation of special preferential economic policies has made Tibet a good situation in which it has never had a comprehensive and stable development. Special preferential economic policies have also become a shining example of the central government's policy of supporting the economic and social development of ethnic regions.

#### 1.2 Development of Special Preferential Economic Policy in Tibet

From March 1980 to August 2015, the Central Committee held six Tibet work symposiums in 35

years. The convening of the Tibet work symposium is particularly important for the development of special preferential economic policies. Every Tibet work forum is not only a summary of Tibet's work in a certain period, but also a direction for the development of Tibet's work next time. All the Tibet work symposiums will introduce some national economic policies, which are almost special preferential economic policies. These policies are systematic and clear. They not only closely combine the reality of Tibet's development, but also crystallize the crystallization of wisdom of all previous central collective leadership, which fully reflects the Central Committee's attention and kindness to Tibet's work and greatly promotes Tibet's economic and social development.

In March 1980 held the first working conference on Tibet to further clarify the task facing Tibet and the need to address policy issues, established to Tibet, fiscal incentives, financial subsidies, preferential trade and a series of special policies, the Tibet has appeared a number of pre modern industrial and transport facilities, and laid a good the foundation for modernization. In March 1984, the second Tibet work symposium was held by the Central Committee. Decided by the relevant provinces and relevant departments in two batches to help the construction of 43 Tibet urgent need for small and medium sized projects, marking the beginning of the Tibet project. In July 1994, the third Tibet work symposium was held by the Central Committee. The conference gave Tibet eight new preferential policies in terms of finance, taxation, finance, investment and financing, price subsidies, foreign trade, social security, agriculture and rural areas, and enterprise reform. In June 2001, the fourth Tibet work symposium was held by the Central Committee. The meeting for the special case of Tibet carried out a series of special policies and preferential policies, preferential policies continue to implement existing before or for further improvement, also added some new preferential policies and support policies, various provinces and cities nationwide targeted aid work in Tibet has been further strengthened. In January 2010, the fifth Tibet work symposium was held by the Central Committee. The policies and measures formulated by the conference have continued to increase the special preferential policies and support measures for Tibet. The special preferential policies formulated by the Central Committee covers investment, taxation, finance, ecological construction, improve the living and production conditions of farmers, social undertakings, the building of grassroots organizations, wages, and other aspects of targeted aid, once again fully embodies the central Tibet attaches great importance to the work of the people of all ethnic groups in Tibet and the loving care. In August 2015, the Central Committee held the sixth Tibet Symposium on the work of the Central Committee. The conference clarified the guiding ideology, objectives and requirements and major initiatives of Tibet's work in the current and future period, and made a strategic plan for further promoting Tibet's economic and social development and long-term stability.

## **2. Concrete Embodiment of Special Preferential Economic Policy in Tibet**

There are many special difficulties in the economic and social development of Tibet, which are the only provincial-level centralized and specially stricken areas in the country. This decides that the central government needs to give Tibet special economic policy support. These special economic policies are mainly embodied in financial and tax, investment, finance, counterpart construction and other aspects.

### **2.1 Financial and Tax Support**

The special support of the central finance to Tibet is mainly reflected in the part of the financial revenue of Tibet, which is subsidized by the central finance to balance the financial revenue and expenditure of the Tibet. The transfer payment of the central finance to Tibet keeps a certain increase every year to ensure that the development of various undertakings in Tibet has sufficient financial support. The special support policy of the central finance provides a large amount of funds for the economic leapfrog development of Tibet, which has effectively made up the shortage of local financial revenue in Tibet. Due to the special natural environment and historical reasons, the primary and dependent characteristics of Tibet's economic development are obvious. The overall development level is relatively low, the total economic volume is not large, and the per capita income

of urban and rural areas is also ranked the last few in the country. But thanks to the special support from the central government, Tibet's GDP has been maintained for two consecutive years in 24 years. The per capita disposable income of rural residents has maintained two digit growth for 14 years. The main economic indicators have been ranked the top in the country. The special support of the central finance provides an important guarantee for the sustained, rapid and healthy development of Tibet's economy.

## **2.2 Central Government Investment**

Central investment is mainly reflected in the major construction projects planned by the state, giving priority to and arrangement of Tibet. The biggest bottleneck in Tibet's development is still the backwardness of infrastructure. Under the support of the central project investment, in the period of 12th Five-Year, the central government gave Tibet a project plate with a total investment of 330 billion 500 million yuan. Benefiting from this, a large number of infrastructure construction in Tibet have made rapid progress. Under the investment of the central government, the infrastructure of Tibet has entered the stage of interconnection and intercommunication, and the achievements of the construction benefited thousands of families. The economic development of Tibet in these years is mainly supported by central policy and dependent on national investment, which is a typical investment driven economy. The central project investment has effectively compensated for the backwardness of infrastructure in Tibet, which provides strong support for the rapid development of Tibet's economy in the coming period.

## **2.3 Counterpart Support**

Counterpart support is an important means to promote the economic and social development of Tibet and to strengthen national unity, as well as an important embodiment of the superiority of the socialist system. Since the third central Tibet work forum decided to implement the central concern of Tibet, the strategic decision for the country to support Tibet, Tibet provinces and the central enterprises continue to intensify support, innovative use of Tibet capital, long-term support, effectively improve the self-development ability of Tibet. Due to historical and objective reasons, Tibet weak economic foundation, social productivity level is still very low, only rely on Tibet's own power to achieve the rapid increase of economic and social development and people's living standard is not realistic, but must rely on assistance targeted aid units. Therefore, counterpart support has provided a strong impetus for the development and stability of Tibet's reform and development, and has become an important force to promote the economic and social development of Tibet.

## **3. Some Thoughts to Make Good Use of the Central Special Preferential Economic Policy**

### **3.1 Rely on the Central Finance and Increase the Endogenous Dynamic**

Tibet's economic total is not large, and it is impossible to make a prominent contribution to the overall economy in the economic development. But after years of central financial support, Tibet's various undertakings have been preliminarily developed and the economic construction has been greatly enhanced. Even if the "blood transfusion" hat cannot be dropped in the short term, it should be supported by the financial support of the central government and pay attention to the cultivation of the ability of independent development. In recent years, Tibet's economic development mainly relies on the central government's policy support and national investment drive. It's a typical investment driven economy, and its extensive economic growth is characterized by obvious growth. At present, along with the transformation of China's economic development from high speed growth to medium and high speed growth, the downward pressure of the national economy is bigger, and the growth of the central fiscal revenue has slowed down. The way to further win the central investment and promote economic growth will be narrower. Although the central government has made it clear that the support for Tibet can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened. However, external factors should play a role through internal causes. The development of Tibet relies on the initiative and

creativity of all ethnic groups. The central government's financial support can only produce maximum benefits only if Tibet plays its main role in economic development.

### **3.2 Make Good Use of Special Preferential Economic Policy and Perfect Policy System**

In recent years, the special preferential financial policies entrusted to Tibet by the central government have become more and more prominent in the economic growth of Tibet. To achieve the goal of building a well-off society together with the whole country in 2020, to a large extent, it depends on how to continuously improve a series of special preferential financial policies entrusted to Tibet by the central government according to the economic development of Tibet. Tibet should make good use of the special preferential financial policies granted by the central government. On the one hand, we must carry out the central special preferential policies according to the law, and on the other hand, we should introduce some more preferential policies. At the same time, we must strengthen the supervision and inspection of policy implementation, ensure the implementation of all policies, and further strengthen the supporting role of Finance in Tibet's economic development. Only in this way can we maximize the policy effect of special preferential financial policies and provide a strong impetus for better and faster economic growth in Tibet.

### **3.3 Give Full Play to Our Own Advantages and Insist on Supporting Tibet Accurately**

The economic and social development of Tibet cannot be separated from the unselfish assistance of the people of the whole country, especially the provinces and cities, the central state organs and the key enterprises of the central government, which bear the support of the counterpart. According to the precise poverty, adhere to the precise Tibet, Tibet and tilt funds and projects focused on poverty alleviation, the capital of Tibet and the key project for farmers and herdsmen, grassroots and poverty-stricken areas. We should play the advantages of professional counterparts in Tibet provinces and large enterprises in Tibet and its resources, encourage Tibet enterprises around the Tibet special advantage industries and their counterparts in Tibet provinces to carry out joint ventures, one-way two-way win-win development assistance variable. More importantly, it is necessary to enhance the ability of self-development by optimizing the industrial structure, strengthening the industrial support and making a strong and strong characteristic industry. We should strengthen the role of the "invisible hand" in the market, based on the advantages of Tibet's resources, plan as a whole, and make a scientific layout. We should energetically cultivate industrial clusters with local comparative advantages and market competitiveness.

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