

CPC Policies on the Governance of Xizang in the New Era: Approach and Achievements (I)

新时代党的治藏方略的实践及其历史性成就(上)

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Foreword

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has practiced a people-centered approach to development. With a strategic vision to rejuvenate the Chinese nation, and to ensure that the Xizang Autonomous Region will realize moderate prosperity and modernization together with the rest of the country, the CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to the development of Xizang and focused its attention on the people in the region. The CPC Central Committee held the sixth and seventh national meetings on Xizang in 2015 and 2020 respectively, at which it established the guiding principles, overall requirements and priority tasks, pointing the way to lasting stability and quality development, meeting the people's aspirations for a better life, and realizing socialist modernization in the region.

The seventh National Meeting on Xizang has outlined the CPC guidelines for governing Xizang in the new era as follows:

- Uphold CPC leadership, socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the system of regional ethnic autonomy;
- Adhere to the strategy that stability in Xizang is paramount in the governance of the border areas and the country as a whole;
- Focus on safeguarding national unification and strengthening ethnic unity;
- Govern Xizang in accordance with the law, bring prosperity to Xizang and its residents, unite them in one mind, and lay a solid foundation for its long-term growth;
- Address both domestic and international imperatives;
- Focus on improving people's lives and strengthening unity in socio-economic development;
- Facilitate ethnic exchanges, communication and integration;
- Adapt religion to China's realities, and handle religious affairs in accordance with the law;
- Prioritize eco-environmental protection;
- Strengthen the Party, especially its political foundations.

These guidelines, grounded on the practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the actual situation of Xizang, demonstrate a keen understanding of work related to Xizang. They encapsulate the CPC's past successes in stabilizing Xizang and

前言

党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，站在实现中华民族伟大复兴的战略高度，着眼于西藏同全国一道实现全面小康和现代化，高度重视西藏发展，亲切关怀西藏人民。党中央先后召开第六次、第七次西藏工作座谈会，明确提出做好西藏工作的指导思想、总体要求和重点任务，为推进西藏长治久安和高质量发展、实现西藏各族人民对美好生活的向往、建设社会主义现代化新西藏指明了方向。

中央第七次西藏工作座谈会确立了新时代党的治藏方略，并将其概括为“十个必须”：必须坚持中国共产党领导、坚持中国特色社会主义制度、坚持民族区域自治制度，必须坚持治国必治边、治边先稳藏的战略思想，必须把维护祖国统一、加强民族团结作为西藏工作的着眼点和着力点，必须坚持依法治藏、富民兴藏、长期建藏、凝聚人心、夯实基础的重要原则，必须统筹国内国际两个大局，必须把改善民生、凝聚人心作为经济社会发展的出发点和落脚点，必须促进各民族交往交流交融，必须坚持我国宗教中国化方向、依法管理宗教事务，必须坚持生态保护第一，必须加强党的建设特别是政治建设。

新时代党的治藏方略，立足中国特色社会主义实践和西藏工作实际，深刻揭示了西藏工作

its plans for future development. Embodying Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, these guidelines provide answers to a series of questions on the future direction and strategy in governing Xizang and are to be followed in all undertakings related to the region.

Following the CPC's guidelines for governing Xizang in the new era, and with nationwide support, officials and the peoples of the various ethnic groups in the autonomous region have worked together and achieved all-round progress and historic success in various undertakings. Significant progress has been made in stabilizing the social environment, achieving rapid economic progress, and strengthening the Party organization in Xizang, which has led to a better life to its people, amity among all ethnic groups and religions, cultural prosperity, sound ecological systems, and secured borders. Together with the rest of the country, people in Xizang have witnessed the tremendous transformation of the Chinese nation from standing up and becoming prosperous to growing in strength, and are now embarking on a new journey of building a modern socialist country in all respects.

I. Full Implementation of the New Development Philosophy

The main driver of the CPC's endeavors is the people's aspirations for a better life. Xizang has followed the people-centered approach to development and applied the new development philosophy of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development in full. It is addressing imbalanced and insufficient development, optimizing the industrial structure, and boosting growth. Xizang had long been plagued by poverty, but absolute poverty has now been eradicated. The region has now achieved all objectives for development set in the 13th Five-year Plan (2016-2020) as scheduled, and the economy is robust.

— Sustainable, sound and rapid economic development

The economy has witnessed solid and steady growth. Seeing that the market plays the decisive role in the allocation of resources and the government better fulfills its functions, Xizang has extended the reform of the economic system, and coordinated the tasks of sustaining growth, promoting reform, making structural changes, improving people's lives, preventing risks, and ensuring social stability. As a result, the economy is growing more dynamic. In 2022 Xizang's GDP reached RMB213.26 billion, an increase by a factor of 2.28 compared with that in 2012 at constant prices, representing an average annual growth rate of 8.6 percent. Its economic growth rate ranked among the highest in China. The industrial structure is being rationalized and the capacity for endogenous development has been significantly increased.

High-quality development has been realized in agricultural industries that leverage local strengths. Developing highland barley industry, high-quality animal husbandry, and protected agriculture have been treated as priorities. The days are gone when the Tibetan people lived at the mercy of the elements. A large number of industrial bases have been built for agriculture and an-

的内在规律，科学回答了一系列方向性、全局性、战略性问题，是中国共产党领导人民治藏稳藏兴藏成功经验的总结提炼和创新发展，是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想关于西藏工作的集中体现，为做好西藏工作提供了根本遵循。

在新时代党的治藏方略引领下，在全国人民大力支持下，西藏各族干部群众团结奋斗，各项事业取得全方位进步、历史性成就。西藏社会大局持续稳定向好、经济建设全面快速发展、人民生活水平不断提高、民族和睦宗教和顺、文化事业繁荣进步、生态安全屏障日益坚实、边疆巩固边境安全、党的建设全面加强，与全国人民一道迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃，踏上了全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。

一、新发展理念全面贯彻

人民对美好生活的向往，就是中国共产党矢志不渝的奋斗目标。西藏认真践行以人民为中心的发展思想，全面贯彻创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念，聚焦发展不平衡不充分的问题，优化产业结构布局，培育内生动力，彻底摆脱了束缚千百年的绝对贫困问题，“十三五”发展目标如期完成，经济总量不断迈上新台阶。

——经济持续健康快速发展

经济发展态势良好。西藏紧紧围绕使市场在资源配置中起决定性作用和更好发挥政府作用，深化经济体制改革，统筹做好稳增长、促改革、调结构、惠民生、防风险、保稳定各项工作，经济活跃度不断提升。2022年全区地区生产总值达到2132.64亿元，按不变价计算，比2012年增长1.28倍，年均增长8.6%，经济增速位居全国前列。产业结构日趋合理，自我发展能力显著增强。

特色农业优质发展。重点发展青稞产业、优

imal husbandry adapted to local conditions, such as the cultivation of high-quality highland barley, the production of edible oil, pollution-free vegetable planting, standardized dairy cattle scale farming, and yak and Tibetan sheep farming. In 2022, the total output value of farm and livestock products processing reached RMB6 billion.

Progress has been made in industrial development. Secondary industry has achieved strong growth, and a modern industrial system with local characteristics has been established. From 2012 to 2022, the added value of industry increased by a factor of 2.77, and both the depth and breadth of industrial chains were extended. In 2022 the number of industrial enterprises of designated size (enterprises with a turnover exceeding RMB20 million per annum) expanded by 1.1 percent over the previous year, and the number of hi-tech firms reached 15.

There is greater vitality in the tertiary industry. With the support of the central government, Xizang is being transformed into a world-class tourist destination. The Tibetan Shoton Festival in Lhasa, Mount Qomolangma Cultural Tourism Festival in Xigaze, Yalong Cultural Tourism Festival in Shannan, Nyingchi Peach Blossom Festival, and Nagqu Horse Racing Festival have all become flagship tourist attractions. From 2012 to 2022, the number of tourists to Xizang climbed from 10.58 million to 30.03 million, with revenues from tourism surging by a factor of 3.2 from RMB12.65 billion to RMB40.71 billion. Zhaxi Qoiden community of Changzhu Township in the city of Shannan is a base for promoting Yalong Zhaxi Xoiba Tibetan Opera, an item on the national intangible cultural heritage list. As more tourists go to the community to appreciate the opera, locals have begun to operate household hotels, which have become a major source of income. Nima Tsering, a leading performer of Tibetan Opera, said: "In the old days, we performed Tibetan Opera to please the serf owners. Today, we do it to help ourselves and others live a better life."

Further progress has been made in reform and innovation. To expand reform of the rural land system, a significant effort has been invested in improving the management systems of land contracts, the transfer of rural land use rights, and ownership registration. In 2014, farmers and herders in Baidui Village of Quxu County received their immovable property rights certificates, which means they have the right to use contracted land. This was the first time in the history of Xizang that land certificates had been issued to villagers. A project developing new types of agricultural business entity is under way, and the leading role of family farms and professional cooperatives has been given full play in rural reform.

Reform of state-owned enterprises and state capital has been extended and efforts have been made to strengthen, expand, and increase the returns on state capital. By 2022 the total assets of state-owned enterprises in Xizang had increased by a factor of 14.05 compared with 2012. The tax and business environment has been optimized. Reform of the system separating operating permits from business licenses has been advanced to simplify procedures and to reduce time for business registration. The

质畜牧业、设施农业，告别靠天吃饭、靠天养畜的老路。一大批优质青稞粮油生产、无公害蔬菜种植、标准化奶牛规模养殖、牦牛藏羊养殖等农牧业特色产业基地建成。2022年，农畜产品加工业总产值达到60亿元。

工业发展富有成效。第二产业发展势头强劲，建立起富有当地特色的现代工业体系。2012年至2022年，工业增加值增长1.77倍，产业链深度和广度不断延伸。2022年，规模以上工业企业数量比上年增长1.1%，高新技术企业达15家。

第三产业活力增强。在中央支持下着力推动重要世界旅游目的地建设，拉萨雪顿节、日喀则珠峰文化旅游节、山南雅砻文化旅游节、林芝桃花节、那曲羌塘恰青赛马艺术节等成为重要的旅游品牌。2012年至2022年，接待旅游人数从1058.39万人次增加到3002.76万人次，旅游收入从126.48亿元增加到407.07亿元，增长2.2倍。山南市乃东区昌珠镇扎西曲登社区将雪巴藏戏与民宿旅游结合起来，走出致富新路。藏戏传承人尼玛次仁说：“旧社会，我们跳藏戏是为了让农奴主高兴，而今天表演，是为了让我们自己和更多人过上美好日子。”

改革创新纵深推进。深化农村土地制度改革，重点健全承包土地合同管理、经营权流转管理、权属登记管理等制度。2014年，曲水县白堆村农牧民群众领取到不动产权证书（土地承包经营权），这是西藏历史上首次为农户农村土地颁证。实施新型农业经营主体培育工程，家庭农场、农牧民专业合作社等逐步发挥其在农村改革中的示范引领作用。持续推进国企改革，做强做优做大国有资本，2022年，全区国有企业资产总额较2012年增长13.05倍。优化税收营商环境，推进“证照分离”改革，深化“减证便民”，压缩企业开办时间。西藏各类市场主体从2012年的12.44万户发展到2022年的43.76万户。创新驱动发展，数字经济增加值增长10%以上。

投资金融进一步惠及民生。2012年至2022