

Research on the Development Form, Path and Countermeasure of Tianjin New Rural Collective Economy

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Abstract: In the new era, developing a new rural collective economy is the key to promoting rural common prosperity and rural revitalization. In recent years, Tianjin's rural collective economy has achieved good and rapid development, but there is still a weak profit level of village collective. Slow asset accumulation and lack of funds; The business model is relatively single; Lack of effective resource supply and other problems. Therefore, in order to realize the high-quality development of Tianjin's new rural collective economy, the development form and path of the new rural collective economy should be put forward, and one core innovation and five key transformation directions should be focused on to realize the sustainable development of the collective economy.

Keywords: New rural collective economy; Development form; Development path; Rural Revitalization

1. Policy support to help rural collective development in Tianjin

1.1 The achievements of the reform of rural collective property rights system have been continuously consolidated and improved

Tianjin actively promotes the transformation of resources into capital, capital into shares, and farmers into shareholders. Encourage rural collective assets and resources to invest in shares, develop new rural industries, new formats and new models, and broaden channels for collective economic development.

1.2 Established a fully closed-loop digital collective asset management model

The information system of rural collective assets management in Tianjin has been established, taking the lead in forming a closed-loop model of digital collective assets management in China. First of all, the database is built and surfed the Internet. The 137.3 billion collective data of 3,635 village-level collective economic organizations in the city are all entered into Tianjin collective asset management system. Secondly, tracing back to the source, a perfect village-level collective assets information base has been established in this system.

1.3 Establish a multi-channel and organized collective asset operation mode

Tianjin issued the Guiding Opinions on Supporting the Healthy Development of New Rural Collective Economy, which pointed out the direction for the development of new rural economy in Tianjin. The Relevant Provisions on the Registration of Rural Collective Economic Organizations Establishment of "Strengthening Villages and Enriching the People Companies" and "Joining Villages and Enriching the People Companies" defines actively exploring the market-oriented operation mode of village-level collective economic organizations in more detail.

1.4 Establish a multi-level, market-oriented collective asset trading system

Tianjin took the lead in launching the all-factor rural property rights trading product system in China, and built a four-level rural property rights transfer trading market system of "city, district, town and village" supported by Tianjin Rural Property Rights Exchange as the leader, with 10 district-level sub-markets, 154 town-level workstations and 3,624 village-level service points as the support[1].

2. Current Situation of Rural Collective Economy Development in Tianjin

2.1 The number of village collectives and the total rural population are generally on a downward trend

In the process of new urbanization, the rural population dropped from 2,687,700 in 2014 to 2,627,900 in 2018. The number of rural collectives in Tianjin has decreased from 3,806 in 2010 to 3,520 in 2020, and the number of village collectives

has decreased by 286. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of village collectives and population in Tianjin

| Year | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2023 |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Village Committee Number (pieces) | 3806 | 3738 | 3698 | 3681 | 3680 | 3556 | 3538 | 3520 | 3624 | 3635 |
| Total rural population (10,000 people) | 265.7 | 260.66 | 268.77 | 266.65 | 265.76 | 262.79 | 406.25 | 415.94 | 318.39 | 317.2 |

Data source: compiled according to Tianjin Statistical Yearbook over the years

2.2 The scale of village collective assets has increased steadily

The scale of village collective assets in Tianjin shows a steady increasing trend. At the end of 2000, the collective net assets of township and village levels in the whole city were 19.2 billion yuan, more than 12 times higher than 1.496 billion yuan at the end of 1979. By 2022, the total collective assets at the township and village levels will reach 139.7 billion yuan.

2.3 Diversification of ways to revitalize the collective economy

The ways of revitalizing the collective economy in Tianjin villages are diversified. Collective economic activities based on revitalizing resources; The agricultural resources contracted by farmers shall be managed by the village collective economic organizations in a unified way; Established a service-based economic organization; Industrial integration development type; Service-oriented, guide villagers from the primary industry to the secondary and tertiary industries.

2.4 Create demonstration villages and explore the development path of common prosperity

Tianjin will implement the "Hundred Villages Demonstration and Thousands of Villages Revitalization" project, focus on cultivating a number of demonstration villages and demonstration areas that embody the first good standard and show Tianjins characteristic development, and build 100 rural revitalization demonstration villages throughout the city.

3. The development of rural collective economy in Tianjin

Compared with more developed cities, there is still a big gap in the development level of Tianjins new rural collective economy, and there are still some restrictive factors in the development process.

3.1 The village collective profit level is weak

Compared with other regions, the collective profit level of Tianjin villages is weak, the number of villages without operating income is large, and the number of villages with high operating income is relatively small. As of 2022, there are 1,856 villages with economic benefits in Tianjin that year, accounting for 51%, but only 345 villages with operating income of more than 1 million, accounting for 9.5%, as shown in Table 1. From Beijing, Shanghai and Zhejiang, the number of villages with operating income is significantly more than that without operating income, and the number of villages with high operating income (such as more than 1 million) is also larger.

Table 1. Table of village collective profits in Tianjin and some areas in 2022 Unit: individual

| Region | Number of villages | Total revenue (Ten thousand yuan) | Average village income (Ten thousand yuan) | Villages with no operating income in the current year | | Proportion of villages with operating income less than 50,000 yuan | Proportion of villages with operating income of 50,000-100,000 yuan | Proportion of villages with operating income of 100,000-500,000 | Proportion of villages with operating income of more than 1 million |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----|--|---|---|---|
| Tianjin | 3635 | 533973.8 | 146.9 | 1779 | 49% | 11.5% | 7.9% | 18.4% | 9.5% |
| Beijing | 3992 | 3923015.6 | 982.72 | 1752 | 44% | 8.4% | 5.2% | 17.0% | 18.4% |
| Shanghai | 1671 | 1495248.5 | 894.8 | 232 | 14% | 5.14% | 3.8% | 21.8% | 39.9% |
| Zhejiang | 23282 | 7535564.7 | 323.7 | 3204 | 14% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 30.9% | 18.2% |

Data source: 2022 "China Rural Policy and Reform Statistical Annual Report"

3.2 Slow asset accumulation and lack of funds are still prominent

The average asset size of Tianjin village collective is relatively low. As of the end of 2022, the number of towns and villages included in the asset inventory was 3,635, the total village collective assets were 139,788.608 million yuan, and the average village assets were 38.456 million yuan. Compared with other regions, the scale of collective assets in Tianjin Village needs to be improved. Village collective debt is generally high. As of the end of 2022, the village collective asset-liability ratio will be 57%, an increase of 1 percentage point from 2021. See Table 2.

Table 2. Village assets in Tianjin and some areas in 2022 Unit: 10,000 yuan

| Region | Number of villages | Total assets | Average village asset size | Total liabilities | Asset-liability ratio |
|----------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Tianjin | 3635 | 13978860.8 | 3845.6 | 8001146.6 | 57% |
| Beijing | 3992 | 101772859.9 | 25494.2 | 71674395.3 | 70% |
| Shanghai | 1671 | 58681775.2 | 366117.8 | 40635260.0 | 69% |
| Zhejiang | 23282 | 89004705.0 | 3822.9 | 34708079.2 | 39% |

Data source: 2022 "China Rural Policy and Reform Statistical Annual Report"

3.3 The village collective economic management model is relatively single and lacks innovation

The village collective industrial structure is single, and its economic structure and ability to resist market risks are weak. At the same time, the homogenization of products is serious, the lack of competitive advantage and development momentum makes it difficult to attract external investment, and the economic development is stagnant.

3.4 Lack of effective resource supply for developing village collective economy

In the collective development of Tianjin villages, there are generally some construction problems, such as insufficient construction land, the need to strengthen the protection of cultivated land, and the further improvement of environmental ecology. Rural collective development lacks professional and high-quality talents, and the serious lack of professional talents in follow-up reserves hinders rural development.

4. New rural collective economic development patterns

The new rural collective economy is based on collective ownership, supported by clear property rights relationship, clear member boundaries, scientific governance mechanism and reasonable benefit distribution mechanism, and uses collective resources, assets and funds to achieve common development through cooperation and alliance[2].

5. Choice of the development path of the new rural collective economy

At present, there are several models for reference in Chinas rural new collective economy. Vigorously develop new agricultural forms and models; Revitalize assets; Take labor services as the source of income. Combining agriculture with tourism; Rural collective economic organizations integrate their own funds, self-raised funds, etc., and invest in enterprises and cooperatives to obtain share dividends, or share the operating income of funds to support the development of economically weak villages[3].

6. Strategies to promote the new transformation of rural collective economy in Tianjin

The development of Tianjins new rural collective economy should focus on one core innovation and five key transformation directions, so as to realize the sustained prosperity of collective economy and the improvement of villagers well-being.

6.1 An innovation

Strengthen the reform of the system and system of rural collective economic development. On the one hand, build a new institutional system for developing village-level collective economy and develop new rural collective economy at a high level. On the other hand, build a regional platform for the development of village-level collective economy. Integrate rural collective funds, land and projects and other resource elements to improve the overall level[4].

6.2 Five transformations

Reduce burdens and increase energy transformation. Debts, disputes and other problems left over from history should be actively coordinated and solved to eliminate obstacles. Transformation of new development direction. Guide the collective economy to actively expand new industrial forms and develop emerging industries. Joint development and transformation. Through village alliance, village-enterprise co-construction, twinning assistance, etc., resource sharing, complementary advantages and coordinated development have been achieved. Upgrade and transformation of governance operations. By establishing corporate governance structure, perfecting internal management mechanism and strengthening supervision, the operation level of rural collective economic organizations can be improved. Revitalization and transformation of all factors. Comprehensively and effectively excavate and utilize all kinds of assets and resources of rural collectives.

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