

**C3 3<sup>rd</sup> Panel Discussion Minutes**

**September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016**  
**Ministry of Civil Affairs**  
*Beijing China People's Palace Hotel*

*Meeting has been moderated by Ms Zhang Lin, Director of General Office, Social Assistance Department*

**1. Welcome speeches made by Mr Liu Xitang and Ms Marzena Breza**

At the Welcome Speeches section, Director General Mr Liu Xitang, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA, introduced EU-China Social Protection Program (EU-China SPRP) briefly and expressed his thanks to all the participants for the panel discussion. Mr Liu stated that, in EU-China SPRP, National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC), Ministry of Finance, and MoCA are responsible for the pension system reform, social insurance fund and social assistance respectively. Based on the outcomes made by EU and CN experts from the year of 2015, EU and MoCA started new research topics which focus on governance framework for Social Assistance administration and management process, processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance, and monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes. The purpose of above three topics is to identify the problems in Social Assistance System of China, and analyze EU experiences which are most related to China. Since the researches of experts are closely related to policy implementations at local level, therefore, MoCA invited officers from local Civil Affairs bureaus to attend this panel discussion.

Then, Ms Marzena Breza, C3 EU RE, expressed her thanks to MoCA and all the participants, and introduced EU and CN experts' reports briefly. Ms Breza stated that the three EU experts from different countries will share their proposals of EU best practices, and the CN experts will also share their draft reports outputs on today's three topics. Ms Breza stressed that China is a big and complex country, there is a need to have much clear vision of the responsibilities on different levels before EU experts propose EU experience. Besides, the situation of China is much more complex than the EU, it is an important task to propose EU practices; which are the main interest of MoCA and are relevant for China. At last, Ms Breza stressed the importance of local level civil affairs bureaus officials in the whole structure of social assistance system. Since the representatives from local levels are closer to the social assistance beneficiaries, Ms Breza believed that they will contribute to understand how to improve the local-central cooperation within social assistance.

**2. Topic 3.1.2 Governance framework for social assistance administration and management process**

In this section, CN expert Mr Zuo Ting, professor of China Agricultural University, presented his draft report on topic 3.1.2 first, then EU expert Mr Davor Dominkus made key comments on Mr Zuo's report based on EU experience and best practices.

After presenting the overview of state institutional arrangement on social assistance, Mr Zuo introduced the inter-Ministry Coordination Mechanism which mainly includes Multi-Authority Conference on Social Assistance, Institution of Joint Notification, as well as articulation of Social Assistance, Social Welfare and Social Aid. Then, Mr Zuo stressed that the administrative system

from local/grassroots perspective is a new-added perspective based on former outcomes and discussions, therefore he showed the administration and management settings and different models of County and Township level. The models include “One-stop” coordinative service, Gridding Management of “Social Assistance Network”, Civil Affairs Welfare District, Central Nursing House for Multi-township, Social Assistance service embedded in community, Appointed Hospital and “One-stop” Medical Assistance. In the models, Mr Zuo focused on two models, one is the “One-stop” coordinative service, which is a mechanism to coordinate multi-authorities, integrate Social Assistance resources, extend service and cooperation between different authorities at different levels; the other is Social Assistance service embedded in community, which will contribute to beneficiaries’ social inclusion. Besides, Mr Zuo also stressed the importance of social organizations, innovation and exchange of local/grassroots experiences in local social assistance. At last, Mr Zuo summarized three main challenges: the position and nature of social assistance agency at township level is not clearly defined and the work staff is in shortage; financial constraints; and limitations on information sharing among authorities.

EU expert Mr Davor Dominkus firstly summed up several key characteristics of governance in social assistance of China and its differences with EU based on the presentation of Mr Zuo. Mr Dominkus stated that the highest legislative document on social assistance is Interim Measure for Social Assistance since 2014, but regulation related to the implementation of social assistance programs is not part of Interim Measure on Social Assistance; by contrast, there are clearly provisions on Social Assistance programs in EU countries. After short introduction on five kind of welfare systems and governance in EU (Continental, Anglo-Saxon, Nordic, Central/Eastern European, Mediterranean Familistic) and the effectiveness of different welfare regimes in EU, Mr Dominkus summarized basic characteristics of social assistance governance in EU from following aspects: governance arrangements (eg. policy-making responsibilities is mainly on which level); policy delivery (which level/levels involve into the policy delivery); and, rights based benefits and discretionary benefits. Then, Mr Dominkus choose Sweden, Austria and Slovenia as examples to show how the social assistance works on the above three aspects. On the delivery arrangement field, Mr Dominkus also indicated that most countries have already or are planning to introduce one stop shop and establish good coordination between different agencies, some countries are advocating for proactive approach. Based on above comparative analysis, Mr Dominkus identified the opportunities for the optimization, for example, he stated that one of the options for improving the functioning of the system of decision-making on social assistance is the exchange of good practices at different levels of governance and coordination at different levels of governance; besides, the using of IT support can make the decision-making processes much easier, greater reliability and better monitoring. At last, Mr Dominkus suggested that the policy implementation officers should walk into the local communities instead of only staying in offices to identify the people in need; the beneficiaries still need empowerment except for the cash benefits, and this need the coordination of different social service departments.

## **Discussion**

Mr Li Weidong, Vice- Director of MoCA Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, firstly suggested Mr Zuo to add a new focus on administrative cost assessment, which will help on budget application from Ministry of Finance. Mr Li also indicated that World Bank has a framework on administrative cost assessment from which we can draw some experience. Then, Mr Li came up a question to Mr Dominkus on the indicators of social welfare expenditure effectiveness. Mr Dominkus responded that the effectiveness of social welfare system is of importance to help us identify which kind of system works better, and the effectiveness is largely up to EU countries decision on how to manage the systems. Regarding the administrative cost in EU countries, Mr Dominkus indicated that there are standard administrative costs regulations in some

EU countries, experiences can be drawn from these countries; and this issue will be extended in the final report for MoCA.

Mr Wang Hongwu, Vice-Director of Social Assistance Division from Jilin Provincial Civil Affairs Department, stressed the importance of administrative cost at grass-root level. Since the villages are usually in a far distance in mountain area, if the traffic cost could not be guaranteed, the policy implication effectiveness will be affected. The administrative cost assessment will benefit the budget allocation at county, township and village level.

Ms Dong Hui, Director of Social Assistance Division from Henan Provincial Civil Affairs Department, made comments on Information Sharing Mechanism and social organization involve social assistance based on Mr Zuo's report. Ms Dong indicated that to set up an information sharing mechanism is not difficult by combining the hotline, Wechat platform, website, etc., the difficulty is how to let the grass-root governments initiative this kind of network proactively. Regarding the Social organization's engagement, Ms Dong stressed that it will benefit on reducing governments' social assistance burden, but what part of work can be entrusted to social organizations and how the social organizations get involve and how to assess their outcomes still need to be tackled. Besides, since some social organizations are immature, how to make them professional is also an issue.

Mr Liu Xitang suggested Mr Zuo to focus more on summarize the characters of social assistance governance, especially the grass-root level governance, the characters of social assistance governance should be different from administration and management. Based on the discussion of grass-root level governance, to identify the issues at grass-root level, and then give policy suggestions accordingly will be better. Mr Liu Xitang also indicated the importance of analyzing governance environment, by describing the current governance environment of China, to explore how to adjust the governance environment and how to improve our governance methods. Prospective concepts and Micro ideas are needed in Mr Zuo's report as well.

Mr Michele Bruni, EU RE C2/Team Leader, stressed the importance to understand what the goals of China are and which kind of model China prefers to use in future. Based on the clearing of the goals and future model, it will be easier for EU experts to propose best practices accordingly.

Mr Liu Xitang responded that our logic is to find out social assistance issues on legislation and practice level, then to draw EU best experiences and finally arrange pilots at local level. It is quite difficult to say what we want and which model is applicable to China, this is also the issue we would like to find out through this project. EU experts can help on identifying best experiences in the EU, and finding out the problem which we have not been noticed. EU may have good experiences on working with a beneficiary focus and also technical issue such as identify targets; this is also what we want to learn.

Mr Zuo further stated that since China is a complicated country, local experience is important, experience in different places may be applicable to tackle issues in such kind of places.

Mr Zhao Bin, officer from Institute of Social Security Research, Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security, suggested to discuss the medical assistance separately and focus on more its management institutions at local level. There are many challenges in management institutions at local level, for example, how to link up the government medical insurance and the entrusted business medical insurance, etc. Mr Zhao Bin also suggested learning medical assistance experience from Poland and Switzerland.

At last, Ms Breza stated that knowing China focus will be helpful for EU experts to propose EU experiences from single countries MoCA is interested however the idea of an EU-China project is to share a broaden expertise from across EU countries (our project is not based on a bilateral EU country-China exchange).

### **3. Topic 3.1.3 Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation of Social Assistance carried out at central and local level**

In this section, CN expert Ms Guo Yu, assistant professor of Renmin University, presented her draft report on topic 3.1.3 first, and then EU expert Ms Lacramioara Corches made key comments on Ms Guo's report based on EU experience.

After presenting a brief overview of the structure of social assistance policy of China, Ms Guo introduced the policy transmission and implementation of Social Assistance at the provincial level, municipal and district level, grass-root government and its agencies level respectively. Based on above introduction, Ms Guo identified the challenges faced in social assistance policy transmission and implementation with policy recommendations accordingly to response these challenges. Ms Guo stated that the multi-level government policy transfer and implementation are objectively existed in China, which is different from EU countries; frequent policy changes bring great challenges to policy implementation; lacking of comprehensive legal framework, which can draw experience from EU countries; lacking of finance and human resources need the government strengthen capacity building, which can learn experience from Guangdong Province; inter- and intra- governmental relations should be further coordinated. In addition, Ms Guo summarized five types policy implementation models currently in social assistance of China: the traditional bureaucratic model, decentralized command model, bargaining model, command experiment model and bureaucratic explanations model.

Ms Lacramioara Corches firstly stated the key messages from Ms Guo's report, then she shared EU experiences on social assistance governance with cases from Germany, Netherland and Romania. Ms Corches stressed that from the reports from Ms Guo, one of the key factors which affected the policy transmission and implementation process is local government's attitude. Ms Corches shared the EU social assistance governance experiences from the following aspect: who makes the policy decision, how they make the decision, who provides the funding and who is responsible for policy implementation. At last, Ms Corches summarized four key messages from EU experience: all the Social Assistance Systems are regulated by Laws (general system law/code & specific laws for specific problems); the Laws are adopted by Parliaments; the governments have an executive role on issuing specific legislation (governmental decisions, ministerial orders, instructions, etc.) with the methodology for implementation the law; the Local authorities are deciding who is entitled to get the benefits. Besides, there are Video Conference system in Romania which is used frequently by central government, it is valuable for tackling special or emergent issues on local level; month-based meetings are organized at county and township level to share local experiences as well.

#### **Discussion**

Mr Li Weidong stated that China has monetary incentive to the local governments who is responsible for the social assistance inspection and monitoring implementation, he asked whether Romania also has this kind of incentive mechanism. Ms Corches responded that Romania has no this kind of incentive mechanism like China, but there is a special evaluation institution to evaluate all government departments' performance, they will draft evaluation report. China also has this kind of institution. The incentive mechanism in China is also a kind of experience for EU countries. Regarding the research of Ms Guo, Mr Li Weidong pointed that Ms Guo's analysis on implementation process from central to local level should focus on social assistance aspect. Ms Guo responded that she will summarize the phenomena, for example, the behavior of local authorities' self-protection, and connect these phenomena to social assistance. Besides, Ms Guo mentioned the importance of social assistance legislation, she also suggested including the administration cost issue in social assistance law.



Mr Liu Xitang stated that the topic of Ms Guo is based on the difference on administration levels and rights between China and EU, Ms Guo identified that why some of the policies could not be implemented very well. Since the law and regulations on social assistance is strong on principle and relatively weak on practice, some of them even lacks of foresight, therefore, the tackling of issues on social assistance in China could not only rely on the social assistance law. It is necessary to make in-depth analysis to summarize the differences of laws and regulations on central level and local level, and one of the questions which must be answered is if the central legislation should be more detailed, in order to be more helpful in implementation. This can be done by taking one province as example to see how the *Interim Measures for Social Assistance* is perfected and adjusted on different levels. Based on the above analysis, we can know that which kind of constraint from central level is hoping to get by local levels; this is also benefit for central government to know what should be focused. Mr Liu also stressed the importance of the decentralization between central and local level, and suggested Ms Guo to find out residents' attitude to the social assistance policy at township and community level and how much power should be given to the local level.

#### **4. Topic 3.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes**

In this section, CN expert Mr Gang Shuge, professor of Beijing Academy of the Social Sciences, presented his draft report on topic 3.1.4 first, then EU expert Mr Mel Cousin made key comments on Mr Gang's report based on EU experience.

After defining the concept of Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Assistance (MESA), Mr Gang introduced the background, two basic practical conditions for the implementation of MESA in China, and policy framework of MESA in China. In Mr Gang's report, he summarized five different forms of MESA in China today: MESA made by Social Policy Experts and Scholars; MESA conducted by Authority of Civil Affairs with Social Assistance Evaluation Indicator System; third party questionnaire survey carried out by social organizations; fiscal expenditure performance evaluation conducted by the intermediary institutions entrusted and guided by fiscal authority; and, monitoring and evaluation on Livelihood of Dibao households conducted by local statistical authority. Mr Gang also stressed that MESA is transforming from a specific evaluation on Dibao to comprehensive evaluation on the whole Social Assistance system which is an achievement and experience for China. However, there are also problems, such as the adaptivity of MESA, regularization of MESA, unification of MESA and effectiveness of MESA, etc. To response the above problems, Mr Gang proposed policy recommendations to improve MESA: we need to promote institutional transition of MESA and improve MESA system to make it more scientific (evidence-based) and effective.

Mr Cousins firstly summarized what he learned from Mr Gang's report, and then presented EU approach on MESA. Different from China's focus on monitoring the process, Mr Cousins stressed that EU countries use the term of monitoring to look at the targeting of policies and outcomes of policies, individual plans with individual indicators would address many of the issues identified in the Chinese monitoring scheme. In EU, policy outcomes, policy effectiveness, policy efficiency and the implementation of policy by lower level agency are all to be monitored. There are different tools for monitoring: analysis of administrative data which depends on a standardized IT system; linking administrative data to other surveys (eg. household income studies) or conducting special surveys to deal with specific issue; complaint system (eg. the Independent Complaints Examiner in England). Usually, some agencies responsible for social assistance scheme whether national (e.g. Department of Work and Pensions in UK) or local authority (e.g. Sweden) are monitors, as well as Ministry of Finance, Independent audit bodies, and academic researchers. Then, Mr Cousins choose UK, France, Romania, and Ireland as examples to show how it works on social assistance monitoring. As

conclusion, Mr Cousins suggested to consider what we want to monitor, to clarify the roles of institutions, to have a coordinated approach and to monitor against same indicators, to balance between process and outcome measures, to involve claimants in monitoring, to pay attention to the role of IT in facilitating ongoing monitoring which can be used to reduce administrative cost, and to understand the impact from monitoring.

### **Discussion**

Mr Chen Hongtao, professor from Beijing College of Social Administration, stated that since EU and China has different situation, the social assistance issues are also different, we need to know what's the institutional principle of China social assistance. Mr Chen suggested to analysis EU experience and try to find the institutional principle to perfect experts' reports. Based on dealing with living issue, social assistance should focus more on beneficiaries' development. Since social work and social organizations is an important chain in central policies' implementation, Mr Chen also suggests the experts to focus on them, especially in the rural area. Mr Chen stated that the link-ups between policies on central and local level should be considered and there is a need to think the relations between central legislation and local practices. At last, Mr Chen pointed that since China is transforming to development-focused social assistance, the scientific work methodology should be focused and added as a part of experts' reports.

Mr Bruni expressed his opinion from economists' perspective, he indicated that the monitoring and evaluation is a technical issue using mathematic calculation, there is no big difference between China and EU. The laws and regulations should include clear goals and time schedule, or it is impossible to monitor and evaluate. Monitoring means to check out whether the implementation of policy fulfilled the goals in a pre-set period, if it is fulfilled, then it is qualified. Evaluation means to check its outcomes and impacts, the policy impacts to beneficiaries are of importance.

Mr Yao Jianping, Associate Professor of North China Electric Power University, is an expert of MoCA on social assistance performance evaluation program. Mr Yao stated that the topic of Mr Gang is similar with MoCA's social assistance performance evaluation program to some extent, therefore, he stressed the difference between monitoring and performance evaluation. Mr Yao indicated that we need to know that monitoring mainly focuses on the process to see whether the implementation follows laws' or regulations' requirements, however, the performance evaluation focuses on outcomes. In Mr Gang's report, the incentive and penalty mechanism is a reflection of performance on human resources arrangement. Mr Yao pointed that the technical tools (eg. Monthly-based monitoring data) is import for monitoring and evaluation, therefore, he suggested Mr Gang to focus on this in future report.

Mr Dominkus stated three reasons to introduce EU experience to China: the one-stop service center is more user-friendly to provide information and help for residents with a reducing on administrative cost; individualized approach allow the well trained staff in the front line to provide individualized social assistance to applicants in different situations; the front line staff should be much more professionalized, social service providers, outsourcing contract bodies and the social assistance beneficiaries all can get involve in social assistance service providing.

Mr Cousins stressed the importance of technology; it can improve the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation. In the past, EU countries also focused process more, but now, the central government focuses more on the outcomes with a special focus on high-risk fields. Based on the evaluation of outcomes turn to monitor the process.

Ms Xia Yanling, associate research fellow from Guangxi University of Finance and Economics, stressed the importance of information sharing by different bodies and organizations, and she also

took the elderly's data as an example to indicate that there is a need to unify the calculation methods on data collection.

Mr Liu Xitang indicated that the Mr Gang's research logic on monitoring and evaluation is following MoCA's idea, MoCA Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families also has this kind of research topic. Mr Liu spoke highly of social assistance IT system of Romania. Regarding to experts' assessment reports, Mr Liu indicated that there is a need to clarify the location difference on social assistance evaluation between up-to-down approach and horizontal approach; to clarify what's the differences of main focuses on provincial evaluation and regional evaluation; to find out which aspects of national overall evaluation MoCA should focus on, and which aspects of provincial and county levels' evaluation MoCA should focus on; there is also a need in reports to analyze the value of monitoring and evaluation in MoCA's informatization process.

## **5. Summary**

Mr Liu Xitang stressed that all these topics on Panel Discussion were of MoCA' interest. The discussions were fruitful, the EU experts also made great efforts on the reports and experience sharing. The experience sharing is very useful and valuable, but we still need to discuss more on these topics. MoCA will arrange trainings for officers, especially the practitioners to have more communications on Social Assistance between MoCA and EU. Then, Mr Liu put forward his suggestions to EU and CN experts on drafting their reports: the reports should be further focused on the 3 research topics; it is better to provide some case studies to give more in-depth knowledge, MoCA already had the country reports and other ways to get the background and general information, but case analysis (eg. SAFIR system in Romania) would be more useful. Since EU and China have both commons and differences on social assistance, Mr Liu suggested the CN experts to analyze the challenges faced by China based on EU practices, and then come up with suggestions. Besides, social organizations get involve in social assistance is a trend for future, EU practices focus more on the services and families which is just in an early stage in China, this is a valuable indication to Chinese experts' report. Mr Liu also proposed a meeting to EU experts in MoCA Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families on September 5th, 2016 to share more EU practices. At last, Mr Liu expressed his appreciation to every attendant.

Ms Yi Xiaolin firstly expressed her appreciation to everyone on behalf of EUD, then she stressed that the project should keep the continuity on employing experts instead of always invite new experts, this kind of long-term experts are better to understand the changing situation of China. One aim of this project is to strengthen the policy-making capability of MoCA, the EU best practices and experiences should be proposed based on China's situation and real demands; and, MoCA should choose the most appropriate experiences instead of coping the whole models of EU countries to develop a project model. Additionally, Ms Yi indicated that since the evaluation is focus more on policy outcomes, which is a result-driven approach, the logic framework used by foreign experts may be a good tool for the project.

Ms Breza stated that the Panel Discussion meeting has fulfilled the goal on knowledge exchanges, and there are also new questions came up with in the discussion sections, future reports from CN and EU side will reflect these issues. Ms Breza mentioned that during MoCA's June study visit to EU countries, EU experts were invited to share their experiences, this model will be kept for future knowledge communication; and, Ms Breza hope that it could be possible to organize visit activity to e.g. Italy in next year. Ms Breza stressed that EU experiences can be use when discuss the relationships between social organizations and social assistance, NGOs and other social organizations have an important role in EU social assistance. Shortage of social assistance staff, IT

system support, legislation and operational issues are crucial to make Social Assistance effective to eliminate people living in poverty. These points will be covered in the reports which will be delivered by next month. Ms Breza also mentioned Social Services, she stressed that social services are more effective than cash benefits; this is a trend from cash benefits to provide services on social assistance based on the June study visit to the EU. Dibao as an important part of social assistance system also should not be limited to cash benefits, there are many kinds of social services can be provided as well. EU has a lot of practices to be shared within the next years of the Project.

As the last point of Ms Breza mentioned her local visit to Jilin province in July, 2016, she stressed that more activities should be organized for learning from each other to improve central-local cooperation and exchange EU expertise. She was very grateful for having local officials for this Panel Discussion.

*Drafted by Zhang Caihua, C3 Assistant, supported by MS Mrzena Breza, C3RE*

*September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016*

Annex:

1. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 3rd Panel Discussion Agenda
2. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 3rd Panel Discussion Participants List (EU)
3. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 3rd Panel Discussion Participants List (CN)





**Annex:1**

**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3  
3<sup>rd</sup> Panel Discussion**

**Agenda**

**September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016**

**Venue: China People's Palace Hotel**

**(No.1 Zhenwumiao Road, Fuxingmen Ave, Xicheng District, Beijing, China)**

Host: Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA)

*Simultaneous interpretation from/to English & Chinese will be provided*

09:00—09:20	<b>Welcome speeches</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA</li><li>2. Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE</li></ol>
09:20—10:35	<b>Topic 3.1.2: Governance framework for Social Assistance administration and management process</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduction of Assessment Report: Mr Zuo Ting, Professor, College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University (20 minutes)</li><li>2. Comments: Mr Davor Dominkus, EU expert (20 minutes)</li><li>3. Free discussion (35 minutes)</li></ol>
10:35—10:45	<b>Break</b>
10:45—12:00	<b>Topic 3.1.3: Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduction of Assessment Report: Ms Guo Yu, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Security, Renmin University of China (20 Minutes)</li><li>2. Comments: Ms Lăcrămioara Corches, PhD, EU expert (20 minutes)</li></ol>

	3. Free discussion (35 minutes)
12:00—13:30	Lunch
13:30—15:00	<p><b>Topic 3.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes</b></p> <p>1. Introduction of Assessment Report: Mr Gang Shuge, Professor, Institute of Sociology, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, P.R.China (20 minutes)</p> <p>2. Comments: Mr Mel Cousins, PhD, EU expert (20 minutes)</p> <p>3. Free discussion (35 minutes)</p>
15:00—15:10	Break
15:10—15:30	<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>1. Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA</p> <p>2. Ms Yi Xiaolin, PhD, Project Officer, Development &amp; Co-operation Section, Delegation of the European Union</p> <p>3. Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE</p>

**Annex:2**

**Participants List (EU)**  
**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 Panel Discussion 3**  
 参会名单（欧盟）  
 中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第三次分组座谈会

**September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016**

**Venue: China People's Palace Hotel**

**(No.1 Zhenwumiao Road, Fuxingmen Ave, Xicheng District, Beijing, China)**

地点：2016年9月2日

（地址：北京中国职工之家酒店，北京市真武庙路1号）

No 序号	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
1.	Mr Davor Dominkus 达沃尔 道敏库斯	EU-CHINA SPRP EU expert 中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分欧方专家
2.	Ms Lăcrămioara Corches 拉克拉米奥拉 郭哲思	EU-CHINA SPRP EU expert 中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分欧方专家
3.	Mr Mel Cousins 梅格行	EU-CHINA SPRP EU expert 中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分欧方专家
4.	Mr Zuo Ting	EU-CHINA SPRP CN expert

	左停	中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分中方专家
5.	Ms Guo Yu 郭瑜	EU-CHINA SPRP CN expert 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分中方专家
6.	Mr Gang Shuge 江树革	EU-CHINA SPRP CN expert 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分中方专家
7.	Ms Yi Xiaolin 易小琳	Project Officer, Development & Co-operation Section, Delegation of the European Union 欧盟驻华代表团发展与合作处项目官员
8.	Mr Michele Bruni 米歇尔·布鲁尼	EU Resident Expert Component 2/Team Leader, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第二部分欧方常驻专家 / 项目领导人
9.	Ms Marzena Breza 马哲娜	EU Resident Expert Component 3, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分欧方常驻专家
10.	Ms Zhang Caihua 张彩华	Assistant to Component 3, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分助理
11.	Ms Valentina Pignotti 毕若华	Assistant to Component 2 / Team Leader, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第二部分 / 项目领导人助理
12.	Mr Lin Guowang 林国旺	Interpreter, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目翻译

**Annex:3**

**Participants List (CN)**

**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 Panel Discussion 3**

参会名单（中方）

中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第三次分组座谈会

September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016

Venue: China People's Palace Hotel

(No.1 Zhenwumiao Road, Fuxingmen Ave, Xicheng District, Beijing, China)

地点：2016年9月2日

（地址：北京中国职工之家酒店，北京市真武庙路1号）

Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China



中华人民共和国民政部		
No 序号	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
1.	刘喜堂 Mr Liu Xitang	民政部社会救助司司长 Director-General of Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
2.	李卫东 Mr Li Weidong	民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心副主任 Vice- Director, Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
3.	张琳 Ms Zhang Lin	民政部社会救助司综合处处长 Director of General Office, Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
4.	孙杨 Ms Sun Yang	民政部社会救助司监察处处长 Director, Supervision Division, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
5.	张晶婧 Ms Zhang Jingjing	民政部社会救助司综合处副处长 Vice-Director of General Office, Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
6.	徐娜 Ms Xu Na	民政部社会救助司医疗救助处副处长 Vice-Director of Medical Assistance Division, Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
7.	韦胜毅 Mr Wei Shengyi	民政部国际合作司多边处主任科员 Officer, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
8.	薛秋霖 Ms Xue Qiuji	民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心研究合作部职员 Officer, Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China
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