

**C3 5<sup>th</sup> Panel Discussion Minutes**

**June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018**  
**Ministry of Civil Affairs**  
*Beijing Henan Plaza*

*Meeting has been moderated by Mr Liu Xitang, Director General of Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China*

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

Firstly, 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 participants for joining panel discussion. He said that one of the objective in C3 is to learn from EU experience in order to improve the Chinese social assistance service system and the dissemination of information of social assistance laws and regulations. He explained shortly his expectation of the assessment and policy recommendation reports on social assistance service and publicity information of social assistance policy to be drafted by EU and Chinese experts.

Ms Breza, EU-China SPRP, EU RE, welcomed everybody to the morning's discussion panel and thanked Mr. Liu Xitang for hosting the event. Ms. Breza appreciated the two researchers from Nanjing University have joined the meeting. Ms. Breza hoped that everyone will enjoy the information, the discussion and the presentations shared on the day.

Ms. Breza introduced the two topics for the panel discussion, which from different perspective are related to social assistance. Ms. Breza stated that the topics for the presentations and discussion will be social services offered to the Social Assistance (SA) beneficiaries and the information policy on the SA as the government offered to the beneficiaries and the potential beneficiaries (generally to the SA target group).

Ms. Breza stated that there are two Chinese experts and two EU experts that will support the discussion. Ms. Breza mentioned that as C3 works closely with the MoCA (Ministry of Civil Affairs) Project arranged public staff members (ministries) in order to be able also to discuss the issues on more practical and operational level.

Ms. Breza introduced Ms. Rusandu, who is from the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice and Mr Ja De Coninck, who is from Belgian Ministry of Social Integration and Fight Against Poverty.

Ms. Breza emphasised the importance of the meeting and the topics to be discussed were already researched by several experts, including prof. Zuo and prof. Gang in the previous years within C3 SPRP. Ms. Breza stated that the EU-China project have an idea that it will support Chinese side with some European examples considering that there is no solution which could fit everyone - there is no solution which can be simply adopted one to one from the European countries. Ms. Breza emphasised that the main idea in all European countries is that they support people in need, vulnerable groups, with the cash benefits as well with social services; it is a kind package of instruments, package of measures we use within the social assistance scheme. Ms. Breza mentioned how China is getting gradually advanced in cash benefits, mainly Dibao benefit. Ms. Breza suggested that services can be an issue which can be useful for the Chinese conditions. Delivery of the services in the SA in China could be connected to the social organisation. Ms. Breza suggested that the social services prof. Tian could be linked to the social organisations and the social forces can be used as resources to deliver services for people in need. Ms. Breza said that in Europe are three groups of operators public, private and NGO's to deliver services to people in need but huge funding are coming from the public budget that is from the local level budget. Ms. Breza mentioned that in EU, they strongly rely on the public funds on the service delivery. Ms. Breza noticed that in China the focus is a little

bit put on the charity sector and using volunteering capacities that are available in China. Ms. Breza mentioned that Dibao can be supplemented by service scheme.

Ms. Breza introduced the second topic on the dissemination of the information about SA, and prof. Gang will give deep introduction. Ms. Breza mentioned that the social assistance, social welfare, social security in general are usually more advanced and experienced in the EU. Ms. Breza stated that in terms of social policy, it is a bit more comprehensive approach and several kinds of standards are used for sharing the information with the beneficiaries, and within government different levels. Ms. Breza said that the issue related information dissemination will be pointed out by the Belgian colleague. Ms. Breza said that in China at some region (as shown in the assessment reports prepared for the meeting) are already existing very good examples, good practices and can be followed by other local partners in different regions in China. Finally, Ms. Breza wished everyone a good discussion.

## **2. Topic 3.3.2 Providing services for social assistance beneficiaries**

In this section, CN expert Ms Tian Rong, assistant professor of Nanjing University presented her draft report on topic 3.3.2.

Ms. Tian explained the definition of social services from 3 countries perspectives as personal social services, human services for children, family and elderly and disabled and as welfare services. Ms. Tian defined personal social service as providing services for people with special demands such as the elderly, the disabled and children etc. Ms. Tian continued the presentation by classifying social services into 3 categories: services related to socialisation and development of individuals and families, services related to treatment, assistance, rehabilitation and social protection, and services related to counselling and guidance.

Ms. Tian mentioned the engagement of social forces, which include traditional social organisations and enterprises, government purchase or venture philanthropy, various public-raising and private foundations, social organisations or volunteer groups from grassroots communities are involved and enterprises with CSR directly participate in SA services or provide financial support to SA programs.

Ms. Tian continued the presentation by showing funding sources for SA services provided by social forces, which include government financial support, welfare lottery, marketisation operation and social investment.

Ms. Tian outlines the role of government as leader and planner, major provider of resources, maker of the rules, and supervisor of services. Ms. Tian outlined the role of social forces as integrator of resources, and able to undertake services/actions complementary to government SA service. Ms. Tian continued the presentation by explaining the models of the cooperation of government and entities outside of governments. The SA service purchased from social forces mainly include transactional work and service work. The PPP mode, in non-operational projects such as SA, the lack of a "user fees" basis requires "government payments" to recover investment costs. The PPP model is exiting in China, but there are fewer attempts in the field of non-operational SA. The philanthropic venture is a method of applying the means of venture investment in business to social organizations.

Ms. Tian stated that in order to establish a government-led and socially-involved management system, social assistance service can be provided in the form of a project system; to push forward the reform of SA service in the direction of specialization, informatization, and coordination.

Ms. Tian outlines the problems, showing coexistence of excessive assistance and inadequate assistance, the integration of TPA (targeted poverty alleviation) and SA service, unbalanced development of SA service in urban and rural areas, the linking mechanism between institutional and non-institutional assistance service needs to be improved. Ms. Tian stated that problems also include the lack of social organisations and their lack of the ability to provide SA service, the developing SA service is still insufficient, the lack of evaluation and supervision of government's purchase of SA service and the value of SA service needs to be publicized and promoted.

**3. Topic 3.3.2 Providing services for social assistance beneficiaries, presentation and comments by Ms Olivia Rusandu, Ministry of Labor and Social Justice of Romania**

Ms Rusandu has presented that in her report she will identify according to the assessment report prepared by prof. Tian some solutions and best practices when EU members has confronted with similar problems. Then she focus on the general approach of the EU countries in terms of social services provision, then will continue on social services provision process providing more details especially from Romanian case, accompanied by some examples of social services provision from other EU member states. She will specifically refer on EU best state practices in three main areas: social services mapping and platform used by EU member state for consultation and sharing information, integrated social services provision, social services quality's monitoring and evaluation, including social audit.

Ms Rusandu explained that social services mapping shows the territorial distribution of all the social services providing around the country. Using this interactive map can be searched by criteria like size of services, beneficiaries, gender and can be used by beneficiaries and other stakeholders, like policy makers, NGO's and the map is updated in real time so all the accredited providers information appear on time. The main purpose will be for beneficiary to check for the closest service which is needed and for the decision makers to check where there is a gap or a lack of social services.

Ms Rusandu explained that the integrated social services provision, especially for rural marginalized areas, small towns, integrated social services provider together with health, services, educations, employment, according to each individual's needs. In practical terms these is to set up multidisciplinary teams at a community level, teams made of professionals, in the area of social assistance, like social worker or social assistants, professional in health, education, employment according to the needs. This team works closely with the social assistance case manager, the one who poses the situation of the social economy and the family of the beneficiary and later drafts first intervention plan, then gathers the team and discus together of a complex intervention plan.

Ms Rusandu has explained that the minimum quality standard is defined in the management quality system that member state can decide to apply, or they are nationally drafted according to the national context. The main purpose of the minimum quality standard is to ensure that the beneficiaries rights are respected and treated in the good manner and that the receiving service are

right one and to allow overcoming the difficult situation and being included socially and to the labor market. The purpose of this is to verify if social services providers with the quality criteria, if not the social inspector can withdraw the accreditation and beneficiaries can be moved to another social services provider.

#### **4. Open discussion**

Prof. Zuo Ting from the China Agriculture University said that China's social assistance have to be used to serve the society, because the subsistence guarantee does not solve all the problems, since the situation in different places is not exactly the same, some places are medical or spiritual problem, some infrastructure and in other are service problems, so sometimes problems can be solved by money and sometimes needs social services. Since in China the Wubao and then the Dibao system was started so some habit was formulated and social services was neglecting. Prof. Zuo also marked that the general problem of social service and social assistance is that the problem is seen only from top to bottom side and only few people looked from the perspective of the problem and at the needs of service from the grassroot level.

Prof. Zuo pointed that the whole system of social assistance standards in EU is relatively good. He also pointed that in Chinese cities the situation is quite stable, but in the rural areas there are more gaps. Prof. Zuo suggested to expand scale of the services of nursery home at the grassroots level where there is still a lot to do. He also suggested not only to manage but also to provide services by social civil workers. He said that another solution could also be give the money to poor which still have ability to work and let them provide services to those in need.

Mr. Wu Zengfeng Division Director of Urban and Rural Dibao, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA said that topic presented today answered questions considering social service from different aspects and provided a clear explanation of the concept of social services. Although Beijing is more developed in social assistance but still the concept of social assistance is not very clear and that social assistance is just about giving the money. Mr. Wu pointed that there is still quite big difference in rural and urban areas and that urban areas are better and more perfect while the rural area are relatively poor. He said that there are still people in need who want to get cash but they do not want use it for the services they deserve but for others such as drugs, etc. Mr. Wu said that now Beijing has also adopted the government's purchase of services from social organizations to solve the problem of social assistance services. The government has gradually clarified the scope of its assistance service and formed a relatively complete social assistance system with government-led and social service organizations actively participating.

Mr. Han Mingxi from Division Director of Social Assistance, Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau pointed that the presentations provided by two experts were very informative since in China there is still a lack of understanding of the definition of social services.

#### **5. Topic 3.3.3 Publicity of social assistance laws and regulations — techniques and instruments used for dissemination of information**

In this section, CN expert Prof. Gang Shuge, professor of Beijing Academy of Social Science, presented his draft report on topic 3.3.3.

Prof. Gang outlines the presentation into 4 parts, including a brief introduction of research, significance and concept etc., social background on information dissemination and social policy

publicity in China.; China's practical experience in information dissemination of social assistance and finally main problems and challenges.

**Prof. Gang started the presentation by providing a brief introduction to the research, significance and concept, etc.** Prof. Gang outlines key words: information dissemination, information disclosure, information publicity, information opening, policy publicity, policy advocacy, policy *propaganda*. Prof. Gang stated that policy propaganda is a highly Chinese political disclosure, which is the common and unclear expressions. Prof. Gang mentioned that the Chinese version of the research report is entitled "research on information disclosure and policy publicity of social assistance", and the English version of the research report is entitled "Publicity of social assistance laws and regulations: Techniques and instruments used for dissemination of information". Prof. Gang stated that the information dissemination and policy publicity of social assistance is key aspect in the process of legalization of social assistance. Enhancing the dissemination and publicity of social assistance policies, improving policy awareness, expanding the policy popularity, giving full play to the role of policy performance and promoting operation of social assistance system. This is also the goal of his research.

**Prof. Gang presented the social background of information dissemination and policy publicity in China.** Firstly, the information publicity and the rule of law of Chinese government. The report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China forward "protecting people's right to get access to information, participation in governance, expression of ideas, and supervision of public administration". Secondly, the information dissemination and legalization and transition of social assistance. Prof. Gang states that in recent years, the social assistance system has developed rapidly, many policies have been introduced, and the differences in policy areas are obvious. It is necessary to strengthen the information publicity and policy publicity of social assistance. Prof. Gang underlined that the structural changes of social assistance groups require strengthening information disclosure and policy propaganda of social assistance. The rural population has become an important part of social assistance recipients. Prof. Gang said that on the education level, with the development of China's education and the expansion of higher education, the education level of urban and rural residents in China has improved significantly. Take the overseas study as an example. During the 40 years of reform and opening up, the number of students studying abroad has grown significantly, making it the largest source of foreign students in the world. Prof. Gang presented a chart, which shows the composition of the educational level of the employed family member of the urban Dibao families in Beijing in 2011. Prof. Gang mentioned that in particular, the education level of rural minimum living security families is generally not high, and policy interpretation and policy publicity need to be strengthened. Additionally, in recent years, the rapid development of China's Internet and mobile Internet has provided a new platform for information disclosure and policy publicity. The Internet plus social assistance has become a new technology for the development of social assistance. In recent years, social organizations have developed rapidly and become new channels and new ways for information disclosure and policy publicity of social assistance. Prof. Gang presented a graph that shows the increasing of social organizations and foundations in China in 2003-2016.

**Prof. Gang presented China's experience in information disclosure and policy advocacy of social assistance.** Prof. Gang mentions a multi-layer social assistance information disclosure and policy publicity policy and regulation system. In the development of social assistance, top-down multi-level social assistance information disclosure and policy publicity policies and regulations have been formed. Prof. Gang discussed the multi-channel, diversified information disclosure and policy publicity. Moreover, Prof. Gang mentioned that in addition to education sector, civil affairs sector and charitable organizations, trade unions, communist youth league and women's federations and other social organizations have also carried out information disclosure on social assistance and



poverty alleviation. Thirdly, Prof. Gang outlined the various forms of social assistance information disclosure and policy publicity activities. Firstly, the local government attached great importance to the policy propaganda and information disclosure of social assistance. Secondly, the publication of the "compilation of social assistance policy". Thirdly, set up the social assistance policy propaganda column. Fourth, to carry out various forms of social assistance policy publicity activities, including propaganda month (or week) for policy publicity of social assistance; carry out publicity activities for social assistance in important days, e.g. China Charity Day (sept. 5<sup>th</sup>); construction of publicity team; carry out "bus publicity". Prof. Gang stated that setting performance of policy publicity for social assistance as an indicator in the system of performance evaluation, helps to strengthen information dissemination and policy publicity for social assistance. Moreover, media including newspaper, broadcasting and TV has been acting as the discriminators of social assistance policy, and the combination of traditional media and internet are the new trend of the information of social assistance. For some local social assistance policies, the use of multimedia (cloud broadcasting) for information dissemination and policy publicity. Sixthly, the internet has increasingly become the main channel of social assistance information disclosure and policy publicity, including web sites and micro-blog. Prof. Gang said that in particular, WeChat has become an important platform and support for information disclosure and policy publicity, including the WeChat public number. Prof. Gang presented the website which shows minority languages, which has been set up to promote information disclosure and policy publicity. Prof. Gang also presented that social organizations and foundations also conduct policy publicity and information disclosure on social assistance.

**Prof. Gang presented the main problems.** Firstly, Prof. Gang stated that the development of policy propaganda and information disclosure of social assistance is very uneven. Moreover, there are great differences between different regions and different cities in the same area in this field. Secondly, Prof. Gang showed that the awareness rate of social assistance information (policy) needs to be improved again. Thirdly, Prof. Gang said that the promotion and exchange of international experience in social assistance policy need to be strengthened. Fourth, Prof. Gang mentioned that the information disclosure and policy propaganda of social assistance need to be strengthened by top-level design. Local and grassroots departments lack corresponding and sufficient system construction. Prof. Gang mentioned that the construction of public opinion environment is needed for the development of social assistance. The internet public opinion leads not enough, and negative voices are many. Additionally, Prof. Gang underlined that the standardization of social assistance information disclosure and policy publicity needs to be further improved. Prof. Gang provides an example, as the publicity of minimum allowances is very different in terms of contents, items and duration, some websites information is not enough, slow and slowly update. Sixthly, Mr. Prof. outlined that the information dissemination and policy publicity of social assistance are still dominated by traditional way, which generally adopt bulletin boards and propaganda banners, slogans, etc. to disseminate the policies. These forms and means are incompatible with the development of social assistance in the age of Internet. In practice, the problem is that the ways for information dissemination and policy advocacy are too simple and obsolete, and the coverage of the publicity is limited. Lastly, Prof. Gang stated that the policy interpretation ability of some social assistance-related- staff needs to be strengthened. In particular, some community workers working in the front-line social assistance need further improvement in their policy understanding and application ability, and strengthening training is very important. However, at present, there is a lack of necessary training funds in some areas, which is a problem.

### **6. Topic 3.3.3 Publicity of social assistance laws and regulations — techniques and instruments used for dissemination of information, presentation and comments by Mr Jan de**

**Coninck, EU expert, Ministry of Ministry of Social Integration and Fight Against Poverty of Belgium**

Mr Coninck underlined the importance of understanding the definition of the information dissemination, how the information definition is useful for beneficiaries to get help, for social workers to provide help and for decision makers on all levels to make new policies and also that information dissemination has to flow in both directions: top & bottom. Mr Coninck stressed how important is to choose what kind of information need to be provided for social workers and what information could be essential for the beneficiaries when all kind of information of social assistance policy, policy implementation, public management, public service etc. is delivered to public. Mr Coninck has provided a case from the Belgian Federal Public Planning Service for Social Integration and Fight Against Poverty about information dissemination and standardization for social workers which was Front Office (combination of a department reachable via phone, e-mail) and Primabook (website designated to support the social workers with the information about the definition of the aid that is provided, legal documents, procedures for the social workers how to ask for subsidies from central government, instructions for ICT developers for database). The evaluation of the Front Office was used by management to improve services, policies, communication etc. Mr Coninck also stressed that the local government are the most important players in information dissemination because they are the closest to the beneficiaries. Mr Coninck pointed that NGO's and social organizations can also participate in information dissemination in collaboration with local, provincial and central government. Mr Coninck emphasized that dissemination of policies of social assistance nowadays might be tackled by a multi-channel approach and that information should be tailored, targeted and written with narratives to and for individuals because there is no one message which suits all. Mr Coninck has also presented another Belgian case called "experts by experience" in which government recruited workers with first-hand knowledge of exclusion and poverty (former Dibao beneficiaries) in order to improve the way it assists people in need. Mr Coninck underlined that the information should be provided and be able to reach possible beneficiaries in both online and offline ways, so e.g. pages on wechat, information in hospitals, supermarkets, gas stations, brochures, leaflets, boards, etc. At the end Mr Coninck also stressed that information dissemination in order is to put the people in need on center stage and just take away non-take-up and their threshold fear.

## **7. Open discussion**

Mr. Hao Chengwen from Director of Social Assistance office, Civil Affairs Bureau of Xicheng District pointed that the presentations of two topics especially the dissemination of the information of the social assistance was very inspiring and interesting. Mr. Hao said that Xicheng District has made great progress in policy publicity and that's make society to understand the national policy of social assistance. He said that they organize training courses on social assistance and prepared a kind of guidebook on social assistance to improve knowledge of civil workers in Xicheng District. They also applied for special funds for policy publicity and the funds were already settled. Mr. Hao also underlined that system publicity and encouraging of enterprises and the community to participate in social assistance is needed.

Prof. Zuo Ting pointed that as it was in Prof. Gang's reports statistic the popularity of access to internet and mobile phone is in big progress so a lot of people can get the information via those channels. Prof. Zuo also said that in China still there are a lot of advertisement and slogans which

says about the crime but actually what just Mr. Coninck emphasized they should help those people who can apply but don't know that can apply because they don't know that they can apply, they don't know the procedures, what criteria are there. Prof. Zuo underlined that the publicity of the information of social assistance are very important but at the same time encourage people to tell them about their rights, the procedures, the application process and provide this kind of service. There is still a lot of people with fears and have difficulties to go to that place to solve their problem, they don't know which department, so where apply, how apply, etc. and that here is the empty space which government should solve.

Ms Huo Xuan, researcher of the Social Security Research Center of Nanjing University asked how the social security and social services is integrated in Europe?

Prof. Tian replied that in some western countries cash is replaced by service so in many cases service can solve problems not only money but here in China there is lack of social services. In some countries the social security and social employment can be integrated into one department, e.g. in USA there are departments divided and there are the priorities criteria like income standards, age standards, gender standards and then if you are a low-income group then you belong to social assistance department, and the same with others. So there is a system which decides if you need the money or the service and then what kind of service is needed.

Ms Rusandu said that in Europe cash benefit is given, but only to poor people, but there are social excluded people which are not poor, so they need services, so they don't eligible to receive money in cash because they don't need cash. But there are many people who need both because they are poor and have physical problem, they are disabled, they are depended elderly in everyday life so they receive benefit and also the service. And there are people which ask for cash and they don't want services. So there are two ways, first to social assistant to advocate for services, and tell people why they need services, secondly in Romania there are three benefits which are united into one, so poor people receive in cash benefit, but once they get the job they still receive the part of that benefit and the salary, so if they need cash they will be stimulated to get a job because they can have more cash.

Prof. Tian explained that this is called the conditional assistance, that social assistance is needed and social service is also needed.

Mr Jean-Victor Gruat, EU RE of Component 1 of EU-China SPRP project, first has expressed his gratitude to Mr Liu Xitang and Ms Marzena to host the panel discussion and to inviting him to the event. Mr. Gruat pointed that in Europe dealing with social assistance is to deal with all people which are not only the poor or disabled and the key of it is to prevent the people of poverty and social exclusion.

Mr Gruat explained that in France in small or big communities, it is a compulsory, there is a structure which is compose of member of government and people representing those who interact with people in need. This structure is called community center for social welfare or social work, they have very precise analysis of what happened and they will identify all possible needs, they will also look for a money and monitor of the good use of money. Mr. Gruat said that the choice between cash benefit and benefit in time it's not a very easy, because the recourses are needed but for that people you can bringing them to market to buy things, having someone who come to their



homes to read news, to clean, to talk, to socialize, to have a contact with a children are very important, the need are enormous but the choice between this two is very hard to make. This type of structure where you have a government and representatives of beneficiaries together maybe it may facilitate the decision.

## **8. Summary**

Ms Breza expressed thanks to everybody who attended the meeting. Ms Breza underlined that the presentations of Chinese and English experts and exchanges of the ideas and practices were very informative and useful in terms of the two topics concerning social assistance service and information dissemination. There are a lot gaps and issues to be solved but at the some regions some practices are good to be promoted and to be developed. All the researches and policy recommendations done by EU and Chinese experts and practices which come from the pilots will be provided for MoCA to plan and design the systems and regulations to improve social assistance and social services in China.

Ms Breza underlined that the social organizations shouldn't be treated as a service delivery but as a kind of partner when discussing about the services about the quality and scope of actions that have to be taken. Social organizations are really the partner, representing on the one hand somehow people in need, on the other hand to be linking with the government. This is what EU is doing since recourses are limited but still in different sectors, but using private, public and nongovernmental capacities the EU is quite successful in service delivery. In the EU countries focus is given not only to offer the service but attention goes also to the quality of social services. In China the simple arrangement of services especially in the rural areas but also the quality of the services have to be putted into account. Tis issue refers also to different category of people/beneficiaries you are dealing with (different level of dependency). Ms Breza also noticed that the importance of the involvement of the NGO's in social assistance services is an issue since NGO's are still playing limited role as a providers of social service in China.

In European countries there is a scheme for disabled people, separate schemes for families, families with children, within the cash benefits there are universal benefits, and conditional one, like e.g. Dibao. Ms Breza stressed that in Europe we first identify people's needs and then offer a package of benefits or/and services. Ms Breza pointed that China is on the right direction and hopefully some of EU experience will be useful for improvement of the Chinese system.

Ms Breza also pointed that social assistance beneficiaries in Europe are connected with the labor market because these people are in the working age, which means that this people are having some troubles with the employment. In China it's a little bit different because social assistance beneficiaries in China are much more advanced in age so Dibao people are usually not able to be involved on the labor market.

Ms Breza also mentioned the importance of the issue of non-take-up with people not informed about the possibilities of social assistance and social services which seems to be also a key aspect in China.

Ms Breza was very grateful for having European and Chinese experts/researchers, researchers from Nanjing University Center, MoCA officials and local officials of civil affairs for this Panel Discussion.

Mr. Liu pointed that today's meeting is very important and efficient. Mr. Liu stated that today's research activity is very important about social assistance service and social assistance policy publicity. Mr. Liu underlined that presentations of two EU experts Ms Rusandu and Mr. Coninck based on European best practices, best experiences are very informative and very valuable. Mr. Liu noticed that the most important goal of the assessment report is to accurately grasp the current status on the topics and then propose policy recommendations on existing problems. Mr. Liu also pointed some aspects which experts still have to take under consideration during their researches in order to provide opinions and suggestions to improve the services and policies.

Mr. Liu underlined the meaning of social assistance service in China and has noticed that it is defined differently from Western countries. Mr. Liu questioned the area of research for social assistance in which what is lacking, what non-cash service is and how to expand and improve it. Mr. Liu suggested providing more focus and specificity in the next report. Mr. Liu stated that the actual goal is to allow more targets of social assistance to engage in social activities, social organizations and the way they provide services. Mr. Liu has noticed that EU is doing something that China is not, in which to provide social assistance and non-material services.

Mr. Liu suggested that Mr. Gang's report about social assistance publicity to find a more traditional publicizing way and the current publicizing way, in order to conclude which ones to be continued and efficient. Moreover, Mr. Liu suggested providing an analysis that includes which social organizations to engage in the process. Mr. Liu concluded about providing an analysis and report in which shows the positive and negative aspects of the social assistance in which needs to be continued and which need to be improved, therefore it will be easier to provide suggestions and more pertinency.

Mr. Liu stressed that because of the cultural and background difference some of the reports provided by EU experts are difficult to adapt to the policy improvements in China. Mr. Liu suggested that by providing some of the examples during the research process is able to help the organization in order to improve, for example in Romania or Belgium.

Mr. Li underlined that the experience from the European countries are very worth to study. Mr. Liu said that the two topics discussed today are especially important and hoping that the experts have more opportunities and time to discuss. Mr. Liu hopes that EU experts will provide some EU resources and have a chance to communicate, to discuss to exchange some ideas with Chinese experts. Mr. Liu said that some of them can be implementing already in some regions e.g. like Beijing.

In the end Mr. Liu thanks everybody for participating in Panel Discussion meeting and for providing many valuable opinions and suggestions and contributing in EU-China SPRP project.

*Drafted by Iwona Rogacka-Hu, C3 Assistant, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018*

Annex:

1. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 5th Panel Discussion Agenda
2. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 5th Panel Discussion Participants List (EU)
3. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 5th Panel Discussion Participants List (CN)



**Annex: 1**

**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3  
5th Panel Discussion on**

**Topic 3.3.2  
Providing services for social assistance beneficiaries  
&**

**Topic 3.3.3  
Publicity of social assistance laws and regulations (techniques and instruments used for  
dissemination of information)**

**Venue: Beijing Henan Plaza, Panjiayuan Huawei No. 28  
Beijing, June 23rd, 9:00-13:30**

**Agenda**

<b>9:00 – 13:00 (Consecutive interpretation)*</b>	<b>Moderator: Mr. Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA</b>
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome speech by Mr. Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA and Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE
<b>Providing services for social assistance beneficiaries</b>	
9:10 – 9:30	Ms Tian Rong, Assistant Professor, Nanjing University, P.R.China – presentation of the first outputs of the assessment report
9:30 – 9:50	Comments by Ms Olivia Rusandu, EU expert – first comments on the draft report and its outputs
9:50 – 10:15	Discussion
10:15 – 10:25	Tea break
<b>Publicity of social assistance laws and regulations (techniques and instruments used for dissemination of information)</b>	
10:25 – 10:45	Mr. Gang Shuge, Professor, Beijing Academy of Social Science – presentation of the first outputs of the assessment report
10:45 – 11:05	Comments by Mr. Jan De Coninck, EU expert – first comments on the draft report and its outputs
11:05 – 11:30	Discussion
11:30 – 12:00	Summing up by Mr. Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA and Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE Comments and follow – up activities
12:00 – 13:30	<i>Networking lunch hosted by MoCA</i>  <i>Followed by EU-Chinese experts meeting coordinated by Component 3 team</i>

**Annex: 2**

**Participants List (EU)**  
**参会名单 (欧盟)**

**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3**  
**5<sup>th</sup> C3 Panel Discussion**  
中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第五小组座谈会

**June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 9:00-13:30**  
**Venue: Beijing Henan Hotel**

**2018年6月23日 9:00-13:30**  
**(地点: 北京河南大厦)**

No 序号	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
1.	Ms Olivia Rusandu 欧丽维亚·罗山杜	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.	Mr Jan De Coninck 雅安·德·科宁克	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.	Ms Tian Rong 田蓉	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
4.	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
5.	Ms Marzena Breza 马哲娜·布雷扎	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
6.	Mr Jean-Victor Gruat 圭亚	EU Resident Expert Componet 1 EU-CHINA SPRP EU-CHINA SPRP 中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第一部分欧洲长期专家
7.	Ms Iwona Rogacka-Hu 伊沃娜·罗嘎茨卡-胡	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
8.	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
9.	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**

**List of participants(CN)**  
**参会名单**  
**EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3**  
**5<sup>th</sup> C3 Panel Discussion**  
**中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第五小组座谈会**

**June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 9:00-13:30**  
**Venue: Beijing Henan Hotel**

**2018年6月23日 9:00-13:30**  
**(地点: 北京河南大厦)**

No 序号	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
1.	Mr Liu Xitang 刘喜堂	Director-General, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部社会救助司司长
2.	Mr Wu Zengfeng 武增峰	Division Director of Urban and rural Dibao, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部社会救助司城乡低保处处长
3.	Mr Mao Lipo 毛立坡	Deputy Division Director of Administration, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部社会救助司综合处副处长
4.	Mr Liu Shuoming 刘硕明	Officer, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部社会救助司干部
5.	Mr Han Mingxi 韩明喜	Division Director of Social Assistance, Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau, P.R.China 北京市民政局社会救助处处长
6.	Mr Hao Chengwen 郝成文	Director of Social Assistance office, Civil Affairs Bureau of Xicheng District, P.R.China 北京民政局社会救助科科长
7.	Mr Zuo Ting 左停	Professor of China agricultural university 中国农业大学教授
8.	Ms Huo Xuan 霍萱	Researcher of the Social security research center of Nanjing University 南京大学社会保障研究中心研究员
9.	Ms Jin Yuxi 金昱希	Researcher of the Social security research center of Nanjing University 南京大学社会保障研究中心研究员
10	Ms Xue Qiuji 薛秋霁	Officer, Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心干部
11	Ms Yang Lan 杨兰	Officer, Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心干部



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