

C3 2nd Workshop Meeting Report

December 13th, 2016 9:00-13:00

Beijing, Ministry of Civil Affairs

Meeting has been moderated by Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA.

1. Welcome speeches

The moderator Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA, firstly welcomed all the participants to the workshop and introduced the agenda. Then Mr Liu Xitang stated that although China has achieved great development on social assistance reform, but China still has 700 thousand people need social assistance; and currently China faces several issues: targets identification, the setting of Dibao standards, responsibility division between local and central governments, management and administration issues. The EU experience will be helpful to effectively improve and enhance China Social Assistance programs. In periods of financial crisis, social assistance will play an important role on social stability and help to promote labor reproduction both in China and EU. In 2016, the SPRP project focused on 3 topics: 3.1.2 governance framework for social assistance administration and management process, 3.1.3 processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance, 3.1.4 monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes. The experts had fruitful outcomes on the 3rd Panel Discussion in September 2016. The 3 Chinese experts revised and improved their reports, and contributed their policy recommendations on social assistance reform together with 3 EU experts. Besides, the participation of Mr. Michele Bruni and Mr. Jean-Victor Gruat will enhance the outcomes of today's meeting.

Then, Ms Marzena Breza expressed her appreciation for MoCA on the workshop organization and the arrangement of simultaneous interpretation. Ms Breza stated that the project at this stage is focused on policy recommendations this year to support the piloting exercise, which will be launched next year at the provincial level of China. Ms Breza stressed that the participants can keep in touch with the project for further cooperation. Then Ms Marzena introduced 3 EU experts, the experts are professionalized and familiar with the topics, and their EU experience introduction and policy recommendations are all based on China situation. Mr Adrianos Pavlos Texas from Greece devotes himself to social assistance and social affairs, especially the family policy, he will report recommendations based on Greek experiences on topic 3.1.2 Governance framework for Social Assistance administration and management process. Ms Josee Goris is dedicated to anti-poverty with focus of i.a central and local level, and she has working experiences in the field, she will introduce the Belgium experiences as well as some EU experiences on topic 3.1.3 Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance. Mr Jean Yves Hocquet is very familiar with the situation of China, and he had

experience working in SPRP component 1, he will report recommendations based on France experiences on topic 3.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes. Besides, Ms Breza indicated that both the PPTs and policy recommendation reports handouts are prepared in bilingual version, it's good for participants to review.

At last, Mr Liu Xitang introduced the project research approach and the work plan for the year 2017. Mr Liu indicated that the project is designed to identify the issues existed in China, find the reasons, and learn the EU best experiences related to China, with the combination of EU and China experiences to launch pilots in China, the pilots experience can contribute to social assistance legislation process. Before the pilots, it is necessary to summarize the EU experiences, which can be combined with China situation. In 2107, a series of policy workshop will be organized to summarize the policy recommendations for pilots.

2. Presentation and discussion on topic 3.1.2: Governance framework for Social Assistance administration and management process

Presentation Session

Prof. Zuo Ting from China Agricultural University indicated that the research focus is policy recommendation at this phrase. Prof. Zuo firstly gave an overview of state institutional framework on Social Assistance, and indicated that how to save administration and management cost and make the social assistance service effective is a big challenge since China has a large amount of social assistance targets. Based on the local research, Prof. Zuo summarized the main experiences and challenges of governance framework for China Social Assistance administration and management process: Multi-authority Conference, One-stop coordinative mechanism, social assistance network, social incubator for social organizations development, innovation and exchange of local and grassroots experiences. Then, Prof. Zuo presented current challenges: the definition of position and nature of social assistance agency at township level; the shortage of work staff and normality of part-time job; financial constraints; etc. Based on the challenges, Prof. Zuo gave policy recommendations accordingly, to make Inter-authority Joint Conference effective and institutional, to standardize the set-up of grassroots social assistance administration and services organization, to optimize and integrate local and grassroots service agencies, to enhance capacity of grassroots level agencies and staff, to improve household economic information checking platform, to encourage and support local governance innovation and experiences exchange, to strengthen research and pilots on innovative social assistance governance and policies.

Followed by the presentation from Mr Texas. A brief overview of the European Union's governance of Social Assistance and the European Union's emphasis on tackling poverty and social exclusion are given for first, then, Mr Texas introduced the governance framework of social assistance in case of Revenu de Solidarite Active (RSA)-minimum income support program of France, Netherlands' participation society, Sweden's free choice of elderly care, and Greece's Social Solidarity Income (KEA). Based on above cases, Mr Texas summarized a theoretical example of inter-departmental

co-ordination at China national level, as well as a conceptual example of participation in the governance of social assistance. At last, Mr Texas gave recommendations based on the best EU practices: the e-Government and one-stop-shops could be promoted at national level by a specialized government agency co-operated with local authorities through concise legislation; strengthening formal and informal ties between various actors horizontally (e.g. Joint Conferences) to avoid overlapping errors and departmental sclerosis; the voluntary participation of private sector in the financing of the provision of social assistance should be promoted through incentives and civic responsibility cultivation; monitoring mechanisms should assess the service quality of state and non-state institutions; develop national level legislation and promote accordingly; use ‘benchmarking’, ‘peer reviews’ and ‘naming and shaming’ methods to improve local governments’ services performance; reform “Hukou” system and prevent over dependency on social benefits; invest in research and education, and employ educated personnel.

Discussion session

Mr Li Weidong, vice-director of MoCA Center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families (MoCA center), indicated that since social assistance is based on family mean-test, which is different from social insurance, he suggested Prof. Zuo to notice this specific character to differentiate the administration and management framework of social assistance from that of social insurance. And, as the academic background of Prof. Zuo is economy, Mr Li suggested Prof. Zuo to introduce a cost-benefit analysis to this research to rich the theoretical background. For Mr Texas, Mr Li stressed that he is collecting similar knowledge; MoCA center would like to keep contact with Mr Texas after meeting to discuss more on social assistance.

Prof. Zuo responded that the main character of social assistance is high cost based on family means-test, he will focus more on this character. And, his current research theoretical framework is similar with the framework of World Bank, this framework has broader view for social assistance governance.

Prof. Chu Fuling, Central University of Finance and Economics, came up with his questions to Mr Texas: who is the beneficiary and what is the standard of social assistance (e.g. Income standard and asset standard)? China has a minimum threshold, what is the threshold in EU? According to international convention, EU countries has family benefits, Mr Chu wanted to know more on family benefits. Mr Liu Xitang suggested Mr Texas to answer these questions with Greece example.

Mr Texas responded that after the applicants submitted social assistants application with reporting their assets, their bank accounts, assets and real estates will be checked to identify the unqualified applicants. As for the minimum income standard in Greek, the highest personal assets is 90 thousand Euros, other countries still have different calculation methods according to the numbers of family member. Different countries has different family benefits, for example, families with at least 3 children can get family benefits in some countries; some countries also include the single parent

family, family with adopted children/disabled person/children under 18 for family benefits. If participants want to have more information, Mr Teras can help to provide materials (in Greek).

Ms Dong Minghui, Deputy Director of Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau, asked about the role of NGO and private sectors within social assistance governance framework in EU. Mr Teras responded that the function of NGOs is strengthened at various aspects, and have rights to negotiate with EU. Some NGOs provide care services on national level, some of the NGOs are religious organizations, for example, some of them are also responsible for the children care in children policy. NGOs also co-operated with the government to provide various services. Greece has included NGOs to formal framework. NGOs need to register at related government department, and should be monitored.

Prof. Xiong Guibin, China University of Political science and Law, came up with his questions to Prof. Zuo, how to avoid the human feelings based social benefits on local level social assistance work, since there is democratic appraisal; and how to understand and evaluate the professionalization of social workers. Prof. Zuo responded that the democratic appraisal is used to see whether a person satisfy the requirements of Dibao benefits instead of make decision on who is Dibao beneficiary, and the identification should be based on family means-test. For the professionalization issue, Prof. Zuo indicated that he mainly refers to the administrators of social assistance, for example, the temporary social assistance staff will be changed after 3 years, this will affect the professionalization and continuity of social assistance administration.

Mr Liu Xitang also posed his question to Mr Teras: the social solidarity income pilots is a new program which may increase the government expenditure, is there any program reduced the expenditure to keep a relatively budget balance? Mr Teras responded that this is a political issue with disputes, Greece is the only country without minimum income scheme, the unemployed person accounted 23% of the employed person, which bring many social problems in the economic crisis; the social solidarity income pilots is a political issue and social issue, and not aim to cut the social assistance benefits' standard. Spare some money from one program to other program is also a way to keep balance. Greece will continue this pilots in next year, and after negotiation, the IMF and EU will support Greece loan and hope to see the results.

3. Presentation and discussion on topic 3.1.3: Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance

Presentation session

Prof. Guo Yu firstly introduced China social assistance policy transferring and implementation in the perspective of a common policy execution mode - "using policies to implement policies", and presented the roles and function of central government, provincial governments, municipal governments, district-level governments in policy transferring and implementation process. Prof. Guo indicated that the provincial government is the only one, which has both the executive functions and decision-making functions. Based on above introduction, Prof. Guo summarized the

challenges in social assistance policy transferring and implementation: asymmetry of two-way information exchange; lots of new policies are introduced rapidly which bring pressures to local governments; local bureaucrats try to avoid responsibility; the lack of resources and capacity. At last, Prof. Guo gave her policy recommendations: improve the holistic governance framework in perspective of policy making process; multi-level government policy should be transferred and implemented according to local conditions, and she took Guangzhou and Jiangmen as examples; build a comprehensive legal framework; strengthen capacity building, for example, government can purchase services to tackle the issue of lacking permanent staff and focus on the connection between social worker education and social worker practice; strengthen grass-roots information construction, such as the building of center of Monitoring and Verification for Low Income Families, one-stop services.

Followed by Ms Josee Goris, firstly she gave a brief feedback from Chinese report, then, Ms Goris introduced the processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation of Social Assistance carried out at central and local level in Europe. At this point, Ms Goris stressed how European support to Minimum Income implementation schemes and how this scheme assessed by independent experts. Ms Goris took Belgium as an example to show the transmission and implementation process of Social Assistance with a special focus on the design and structure of the local centers for Social Welfare, as well as the influences of national laws to the design and implementation of social issues procedures. At the end, Ms Goris gave her policy recommendations on topic 3.1.3 Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance: focus on the bottom-up approach; make more adapted and supported regulations based on local experiences to ensure an effective social assistance policy transmission and implementation; invest in capacity building to improve the professionalization of social assistance staff and social workers; create one general social protection floor to achieve social fairness / equality and universalism.

Discussion session

Prof. Xiong Guibin has three questions to Ms Goris. He stated that he thought the two levels of Belgium social assistance transmission and implementation actually is three levels, which includes the EU, the EU member states (e.g. Greece) may have conflicts on minimum incomes with EU; he wondered that whether there is any bottom line to deal with the conflicts between EU member states and EU. In western part of China, the cash based consumption is an important phenomenon, which is difficult for social assistance staff and social workers to evaluate their economy situation, is there any experiences to deal with this issue from EU?

Ms Goris responded that there is no bottom line in minimum income in EU, member states can make recommendations to EU on the minimum income issue, but there is no law to define a unified bottom line. The EU commission also tries to influence the EU member states, but there is no direct action. Based on the family budget to set minimum income standard is the best way to help them

towards a dignity life. In Belgium, all the incomes (e.g. salaries) information of people is collected in database, the independent persons also have to do declarations. There is a need to find creative ways to increase tax declaration.

Mr Liu Xitang also have question to Ms Goris: In EU countries, lots of NGOs and social workers have participated in Social Assistance family means-test. If the family members think the results of family means-test is given inappropriately, but the social workers or NGOs who conducted their family means-test, there will be a dispute, how the EU member states resolve this kind of dispute?

Mr Texas responded that some enterprises subordinated to the state in Greece and controlled by the Ministry always conduct the social assistance means-test work. The NGOs is a supplementary in Greece, and co-operates with the government to provide social assistance services. The government can outsource some social assistance work to enterprises by contract. If an individual is excluded of the social assistance program, he/she can sue to the courts. If there is misconducting in the means-test process after investigation, the enterprises will be fined, and the government will also declare the misconducting of enterprises. Ms Goris also gave response, she stated that a person who failed to apply for minimum income scheme can choose to sue to Labor Court for free (within 30 days after getting the results), NGOs can help on the suing to Labour Court. Every 2 years, the Ministry will entrust academic institutions to research on these courts' judgments to improve the social assistance system.

Mr Liu Xitang further stated that since the EU experts are not only officers but also have researcher background, he is looking forward to have more communication with them. MoCA invited the EU experts to discuss EU experiences at MoCA. MoCA will introduce more information of China and share experiences of China social assistance achievements.

4. Presentation and discussion on topic 3.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes

Presentation session

Prof. Gang Shuge, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, firstly introduced the context for the monitoring and evaluation of social assistance in China, followed by his main policy suggestions for the monitoring and evaluation of social assistance: to promote the institutional transition of monitoring and evaluation of social assistance from single evaluation to comprehensive one, from internal evaluation to externally third-part evaluation, from non-institutional arrangements to institutionalized one; to improve the institutional arrangement for the monitoring and evaluation of social assistance on the aspects of top-level design, informationization and the overall of program resources; to further improve the scientificity and effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation of social assistance by improving indicator system, building reporting station, and better using of the monitoring and evaluation results. At last, Prof. Gang summarized his suggestions for policy pilots: to carry out in-depth comparative researches on policy experience of social assistance in EU

member states; to strengthening regional cooperation and communication at local level between China and EU member state; to expanding the propaganda and transmission of SPRP Component 3 fruits; to strengthen capacity building and personnel exchange (e.g. by training program) between EU and China.

Mr Jean Yves Hocquet first introduced the policy actions of social assistance and the contents of evaluation action. Then, Mr Hocquet took the political and legal basis for budget in France and Belgian social crossroad bank (datawarehouse) as examples to present the principle of “EU setting of indicators and evaluation through the open method of coordination and soft law as tool of convergence of national social policies” which influence social policy evaluation. In France, the evaluation of budget is experiencing the transition from resources based approach to result based approach. And, there are an increasing number of evaluation public stakeholders, for example: Ministry for social affairs’ General inspectorate for social affairs evaluation and inspection office, and two Directorates on social assistance research statistics, evaluation and studies assisted by internal resources and academics; and other official departments such as General Finances Inspectorate. In Belgium, about 3,000 public and private institutions (actors) at federal, regional, local levels are dealing with social welfare affairs, the lack of coordination of service delivery procedure and information management will lead to problem such as suboptimal effectiveness of social protection, insufficient social inclusion, and too high possibilities of fraud etc. Therefore, a comprehensive datawarehouse through the administrative management is needed to include all 3,000 social sector actors into network and clearly divide tasks between the actors within and outside the social sector, and to avoid above-mentioned problems. At last, Mr Hocquet gave his recommendations based on EU experiences: to coordinate the political agenda and evaluation time, to reinforce the objective nature of the evaluation and guaranteeing independency on the part of the evaluator, to use and facilitate access to information; to increase training and improve the collective ability to perform evaluations; to co-ordinate public policy evaluation and promote good evaluation practices.

Discussion session

Mr Li Weidong posed his question to Prof. Gang, he indicated that Prof. Gang’s topic has strong practice character and hasn’t been researched much, he suggested Prof. Gang to further research on this topic. Besides the evaluation and monitoring for policy process and outcomes, suggestions can be given to related departments to contribute on the social risk evaluation of social policy and risk alert for improving evaluation mechanism. For the monitoring, MoCA has Dibao system and information checking system, in the future the social investigation and census data can also be introduced in our system. For the third party monitoring, methodologies and substantial recommendations are need to be further explored in the report.

Mr Liu Xitang responded that the third party evaluation should be independent. In implementation this third party usually was chosen through bidding, but they may not be familiar with the

circumstance, it's difficult to ensure the effectiveness of the results and the results sometimes are not always in line based on different evaluation methods. For example, MoCA conducted an evaluation on Dibao in Beijing using random samples, and found that 60% samples was not satisfied with Dibao implementation; however, the case study showed a different results with high satisfaction degree. How to look at the different results between the satisfaction degrees?

Mr Hocquet responded that it is important to have independent third party evaluators, there are independent administrative bodies and also private think tank and NGOs in EU as evaluators, they need to access data from the government, it's a way to raise another point of view to make evaluation and raise awareness through the population; if the results are not in line with the expectations, that is not a problem, contradictory points of views are useful to improve policies, sometimes it is a political issue rather than administrative issue. Mr Liu Xitang further asked that in France how the results of evaluation are used and how the results, impact the government? Mr Hocquet responded that there are large channel of indicators, and the evaluation information will be summarized every year, the objective is to reassess the policy effectiveness yearly, the feedback of indicators will show the effectiveness and global view on the spending.

Mr Jean-Victor Gruat, C3 Component 1 Residential Expert, made three remarks: 1) The government bodies in charge of Social Assistance can not consider themselves as isolated one. The social assistance work may be administrative successful but not socially successful, the citizens may give different answer. 2) The social field is to dealing with human beings, we cannot bring everything down into figures; this should be included in the performance assessment work. It's better to making the results public for public discussion, which may reveal a number of issues that will help to figure out the meaning of social assistance schemes. 3) Modern China has a long history of Social Assistance, which is an asset needed to be further inherited and adjusted.

Mr Michele Bruni stressed two points: 1) the role of information - sufficient information can help us move to next step. It is necessary to have a goal for evaluation, there are two different ways of evaluation, one is to evaluate the outcomes, the other is to evaluate the impacts, the impacts is difficult to evaluator, therefore the training to evaluators is important. 2) the role of training - professionalization is important for people who will serve as the evaluators, training can improve the evaluators to professionals. And, it is possible to strengthen the links among the components and make coordination accordingly.

5. Summary & Follow up

Ms Yi Xiaolin firstly delivered the apology from Mr Lars Gronvald, Head of Development Section of EUD for his absence. Then, Ms Yi on behalf of EUD made a summary, she indicated that C3 is in the second year; this workshop is helpful to identify problems and solutions for Chinese government on social assistance. The workshop had a fruitful discussion, the Chinese experts committed for a long term under supervision of Mr Liu Xitang; invited EU experts that also had a close discussion with CN experts both on EU member states level and the EU level which will be

useful for China social assistance. At last, Ms Yi took the SPRP evaluation as an example to draw experience from project evaluation. The evaluation enterprise was selected by EU among qualified consulting enterprises which expertise in social assistance, the main evaluation contents are the relativity of project, the effectiveness and outcomes of project, and the sustainability of project. The evaluation results showed that C1 and C3 had a good performance, C3 activities made some adjustments according to the focus of national development plan, the achievements are also owe to the support from MoCA, C3 RE Ms Breza as well as the Consortium.

Ms Breza firstly made 5 points: 1) For the social assistance governance framework, Ms Breza indicated that she has long-term co-operation with CN experts, such as Prof. Zuo, the co-operation at central level social assistance departments are very important as well. EU has a Social Protection Committee with participation of different ministries; and the Committee will have meeting periodically. EU experts present today have similar background with Ms Breza working together at ministries and SPC. 2) Ms Goris introduced the social assistance transmission and implementation framework of Belgium, MoCA may be especially interested in the Crossroad database bank, and France also has experiences on datawarehouse issue. 3) For the evaluation and monitoring, the 3 EU countries have different methodologies and indicators. In EU the evaluation is mainly based on the data collecting and analysis. China is similar with the EU, the provincial level collaboration could be similar with EU state members collaboration. The experience of Greece on social assistance after economic crisis can be drawn for China situation. China has the 13th National Development Plan; some contents of the plan are included in our projects work plan for 2017, Ms Breza hopes the project can help to fulfill the goals of the national development plan. 4) For the independent third party evaluation organizations, this kind of third party is better to get supporting from the ministry departments or institutions. France also has this kind of supporting – research departments and Poland as well. Ms Breza has stressed the importance to provide the evaluation results and reports to the minister when designing/planning new policy instruments and developing exiting one. 5) Ms Breza expressed her appreciation to all the participants, and she also indicated that the research outcomes would be delivered by January 2017.

Mr Liu Xitang summarized that the workshop is important, since this workshop is to prepare pilots scheme in 2017. Two to three counties will be chosen as pilot sites to conduct comprehensive pilots for better policy implementation, and then make contributions to social assistance legislation. At last Mr Liu indicated that the experts who focus on the comparative research on EU and China are welcomed to join in EU-China SPRP project; and the cooperation will be further strengthened between MoCA and EU experts to learn more practical experiences.

Drafted by Ms Zhang Caihua, EU-China SPRP C3 Assistant

December 15th, 2016



Annex:

1. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 2nd Workshop Agenda
2. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 2nd Workshop Participants List (EU)
3. EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3 2nd Workshop Participants List (CN)



Annex:1

EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3

2nd Workshop

Agenda

December 13th, 2016 9:00-12:45

**Venue: Jade Garden Hotel Beijing, Second Floor, No.1 meeting room
(No.1 Nan He Yan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100006. Tel:58580909)**

Host: Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA)

Simultaneous interpretation from/to English & Chinese was provided.

Moderator: Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA

09:00—09:20	Welcome speeches 1. Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA 2. Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE
09:20—10:15	Topic 3.1.2: Governance framework for Social Assistance administration and management process 1. Policy recommendations and suggestions for the pilots activities at local level Mr Zuo Ting, Professor, College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University (10 Minutes) 2. EU expertise sharing and Comments: Mr Adrianos Pavlos Texas, EU expert (20 Minutes) 3. Free discussion (25 Minutes)
10:15—10:25	Break
10:25—11:20	Topic 3.1.3: Processes and activities of policy transmission and implementation carried out at central and local level of Social Assistance 1. Policy recommendations and suggestions for the pilots activities at local level: Ms Guo Yu, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Security,

	<p>Renmin University of China (10 Minutes)</p> <p>2. EU expertise sharing and Comments: Ms Josee Goris, EU expert (20 Minutes)</p> <p>3. Free discussion (25 Minutes)</p>
11:20—12:15	<p>Topic 3.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation of Social Assistance schemes</p> <p>1. Policy recommendations and suggestions for the pilots activities at local level: Mr Gang Shuge, Associate Professor, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, P.R.China (10 minutes)</p> <p>2. EU expertise sharing and Comments: Mr Jean Yves Hocquet, EU expert (20 minutes)</p> <p>3. Free discussion (25 minutes)</p>
12:15—12:45	<p>Summary & Follow up</p> <p>1. Ms Yi Xiaolin, PhD, Project Officer, Development & Co-operation Section, Delegation of the European Union in Beijing</p> <p>2. Ms Marzena Breza, PhD, C3 EU RE</p> <p>3. Mr Liu Xitang, Director General, Department of Social Assistance, MoCA</p>
12:45—	<i>Lunch</i>

Annex:2

**Participants List (EU)
EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3
2nd C3 Workshop
参会名单 (欧盟)**

中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第二次研讨会

December 13th, 2016 9:00-13:30

Venue: Jade Garden Hotel Beijing

No.1 Nan He Yan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100006. Tel:58580909

2016年12月13日 9:00-13:30

(地点: 翠明庄宾馆 北京市东城区南河沿大街1号 电话: 58580909)

No 序号	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
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1.	Mr Jean Yves Hocquet 让·伊夫·奥凯先生	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 Josee Goris 约瑟·戈里斯女士	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 Adrianos Pavlos Tetas 阿德里斯·帕夫洛斯·泰萨斯先生	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 左婷	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 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.	Mr Jean-Victor Gruat 圭亚	EU Resident Expert Comp 1, EU－China SPRP 中欧项目第一部分欧洲长期专家
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Mr Lin Guowang 林国旺	Interpreter, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目翻译
14	Ms Ma Lan 马岚	Project Assistant, EU-CHINA SPRP 中国－欧盟社会保障改革项目 助理

Annex:3

Participants List (China)
EU-CHINA SPRP Component 3
2nd C3 Workshop
参会名单（中方）

中国—欧盟社会保障改革项目第三部分第二次研讨会

December 13th, 2016 9:00-13:30

Venue: Jade Garden Hotel Beijing

No.1 Nan He Yan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100006. Tel:58580909

2016年12月13日 9:00-13:30

（地点：翠明庄宾馆 北京市东城区南河沿大街1号 电话：58580909）

序号 No.	Name of the participants 姓名	Institution/organization 机构/组织
1.	Mr Liu Xitang 刘喜堂先生	Director-General, Department of Social Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 中国民政部社会救助司司长
2.	Mr Li Weidong 李卫东先生	Deputy Director, Center for Monitoring and Verification of Low Income Families, MoCA, P.R.China 中国民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心副主任
3.	Ms Dong Minghui 董明慧	Deputy Director, Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau 北京市民政局副局长
4.	Mr Chu Fuling 诸福灵先生	Professor, Central University of Finance and Economics 中央财经大学教授
5.	Mr Xiong Guibin 熊贵彬先生	Associate Professor, China University of Political science and Law 中国政法大学副教授
6.	Mr Liu Dehao 刘德浩先生	Associate Professor, School of politics and public administration, Hainan University 海南大学政治与公共管理学院副教授
7.	Ms Zhao Hui 赵慧女士	Lecturer, Capital Normal University 首都师范大学讲师
8.	Ms Zhang Lin	Director of Administration Division, Department of Social

	张琳女士	Assistance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.China 中国民政部社会救助司综合处处长
9.	Mr Wang Guan 王冠先生	Center for Monitoring and Verification of Low Income Families, MoCA, P.R.China 中国民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心
10	Ms Xue Qiuji 薛秋霁女士	Center for Monitoring and Verification of Low Income Families, MoCA, P.R.China 中国民政部低收入家庭认定指导中心
11	Ms Liu haixia 刘海霞	Staff, Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau 北京民政局社会救助处干部
12	Ms Lu Yuhong 卢育红	Xicheng District Civil Affairs Bureau, Beijing 北京市西城区民政局社会救助科科长



Social Protection Reform Project
中国-欧盟社会保障改革项目