



EU-CHINA

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

C1 Newsletter

Autumn 2018



FROM THE RESIDENT EXPERT, COMPONENT 1

When this Autumn 2018 issue of SPRP Component One Newsletter is being prepared, no final decision yet has been made on the possible extension of the EU-China SPRP reform project, which otherwise will be terminated by mid-November 2018.

Work accomplished towards the fulfillment of the 4 results initially assigned to Component One is indeed quite impressive, and the past four years of activity will definitely have contributed efficiently to the shaping and coherence of China's on-going social protection reform.

In September 2018, Component One activities contributed to a number of very significant event and works conducted under the framework of our component's programme of activities gained broad recognition and acknowledgment among national and international specialists. Further, Component One could, basing itself on the rich production of research materials it sponsored over the past four years, elaborate its own comprehensive Pension

reform proposal for China, which innovative approach attracted a lot of interest from a wide array of specialized circles and fora.

It is therefore with reasonable confidence in the judgment that may be attached to our works, that project Component One team invites its readership to review its most recent progress, and looks forward to the completion of its 2018 programme, which will include policy dialogue, overseas training, seminars on "hot topics" such as Gender and Universal pensions, as well as collaboration with pilot counterparts in Shanghai, Guangdong and Sichuan provinces.

Jean-Victor Guat
September 2018

2018 MEETING ON RESEARCH TOPICS

Component One Panel discussion meeting on 2018 Research topics of the EU-China Social protection reform project SPRP was held on 13 September 2018 in Beijing, Tangla Yaxiu Hotel. Some 30 participants took part in the event that was chaired by Mr. Michele Bruni, SPRP European Team leader and Mr. Zhang Guoqing, Main Expert, SPRP Component One. Chinese and European experts first discussed the topic of income distribution, based on a European comparative study prepared by Mr. Jean-Yves Hocquet and a Chinese assessment



report prepared by Mr. Li Shi. The meeting then discussed the topics of Population mobility based on an Assessment report prepared by Mr. Jin Weigang, and of High-Quality Development and Workforce Quality improvement on the basis of an Assessment report prepared by Mr. Yang Weiguo. European experts from Belgium (Ms. Ann Coenen), France (Ms. Veronique Dunaud) and Poland (Ms. Agnieszka Majcher- Teleon) contributed their comments to the discussion.



The Panel discussion meeting allowed for a first in-depth discussion of reform proposals put forward on the topics being considered, before a policy dialogue event held in Brussels later on in September 2018 followed by a high-level NDRC representatives' Study visit to Belgium, Denmark and Poland help refine and finalize those.

PARTICIPATION IN THE XIVTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHINA SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION



Responding to an invitation by Mr. Zheng Gongcheng, chairperson of the China Social security Association, representatives for SPRP Component One took part to the fourteenth national meeting of the Association, held in Dalian on 15 and 16 September 2018. The event was co-sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the International Labour Organization ILO and China Northeast University of Finance. The event gathered some 300 participants from China, Japan, Korea, Germany, Poland, France and the USA. On behalf of Component One, Prof. Asghar Zaidi from Seoul University delivered a key note address on the Active Ageing Index AAI and its perspectives for China. The audience was also appraised of a comprehensive proposal to reform the Chinese pension system just articulated by Component One Resident Expert on the basis of project works and research.

GET IN TOUCH

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ACTIVE AGEING INDEX – PROSPECTS FOR CHINA

The Active Ageing Index, AAI, was developed for the European Union (EU) member States during the 2012 European Year on Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations. Since then, it has been extended into several non-EU countries offering an approach to measure and monitor the concept of active and healthy ageing among population of older persons. The strength of this approach is in the selection of a dashboard of indicators of active and healthy ageing which are aggregated into single composite scores around several policy domains, and by country, providing monitoring and benchmarking around ageing that is complementary to policy frameworks such as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA).



Since ageing is indeed one of the core challenges confronting the Chinese social protection



system, the project Component One approached prof. Asghar Zaidi, who is one of the top universally recognized specialists in this field. Prof. Zaidi agreed to prepare an assessment of the Chinese situation in terms of Active ageing, which was introduced to national and international audiences in the course of September 2018.

This study reviews data sources in China and assesses their potential relevance and applicability for developing the AAI for China. It offers critical policy relevant insights for China given its size and rapid ageing experience. Since the strength of the AAI is in comparative analysis of multiple countries, we have also undertaken work towards the construction of the AAI for South Korea,

another East Asian country where the speed of ageing is considerable. The AAI results for China have been compared with South Korea as well as with the average across the EU countries to better understand the situation in China, and to identify strengths and weaknesses in its relative position in the pursuit of active and healthy ageing.

This analysis provides for an enhanced understanding to Chinese authorities of the AAI, and its potential relevance and applicability in the Chinese economic and social contexts. The Chinese performance on the AAI is revealed to be strong in terms of healthy life expectancy, physical exercise, and mental well-being. However, in several areas China's comparative position to the EU AAI average has been lower, such as in terms of older persons' internet access, social participation, levels of lifelong learning, and on income inequalities in later life.



A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL FOR PENSION REFORM IN CHINA

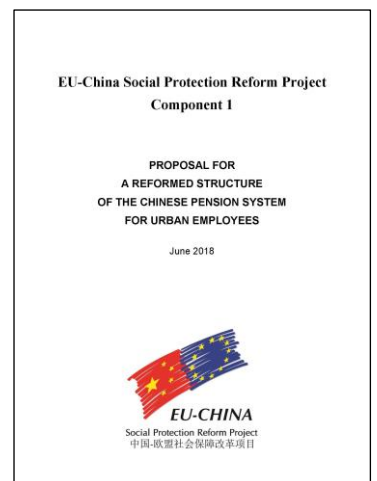
After carefully reviewing the assessment reports and pension reform proposals respectively submitted by Chinese experts under the framework of Component One programmes of activities 2015 to 2017 – as well as the most recent works produced under Component 2 auspices in 2018 concerning pensions financing and contributory patterns, the EU Resident Expert for Component One produced a comprehensive Proposal for a reformed Chinese pension scheme for Urban employees. The Proposal was introduced to Chinese and international audience on a number of opportunities and is available for the Project website in its English and Chinese versions. It is the pride of the project Component One to have thus intellectually directly contributed to the pension reform process in China.

As it stands, the Proposal intends at responding to the expectation that the protection under the pension system for urban employees be diversified between basic public protection and a segregated second pillar, while reinforcing the attractiveness of the system, ensuring its sustainability and resulting in pension benefits that are both equitable (fair to the most vulnerable) and efficient (fair to the contributors).

It is proposed to develop a reformed pension system for urban employees where the amounts in existing individual accounts – mostly virtual – would be allocated to a revised formula for the basic pension while the future individual contributions for pensions would go to a second pillar started from the date of the reform and managed by specific financial institutions. This second pillar would include assets already accumulated under Enterprise annuity funds arrangements, whenever appropriate.

The overall cost of the system would be kept at an acceptable level, thanks to improvements in compliance expected from Ministry of Finance future involvement in contributions collection. The reform could be implemented rapidly and be easy to understand by all those concerned.

Of course, the Proposal represents only the broad contents of a future reform. Should this be considered by Chinese authorities as worth elaborating further, a number of additional researches would have to be conducted, hopefully through an extended collaboration between European and Chinese partners.





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C1 项目新闻通讯

2018 · 秋季



项目第一部分 常驻专家寄语

在中欧社会保障改革项目第一部分 2018 年秋季新闻通讯筹备期间，我们尚未收到关于项目延期的最终决定。如延期未通过，项目将按启动时的原定计划于 2018 年 11 月中旬终止运行。

项目在启动伊始分配给第一部分 4 个绩效成果，经过过去 4 年的努力，第一部分在这 4 个领域都取得了令人瞩目的成绩，在中国不断推进的社会保障制度改革中做出了积极的贡献。

2018 年 9 月，在项目年度活动框架下，第一部分组织并参与了一系列非常有意义的活动和工作，获得了来自国内外专家的一致好评与认可。另外，第一部分过去 4 年组织的研究活动积累了大量宝贵的研究资料和成果，在这些研究成果的基础上，第一部分拿出了一份全面的中国养老金制度改革建议方案，方案的建设性和创新性吸引了社保领域的

专家学者的广泛关注。

我们对项目各项工作的重要价值有充分的信心，因此，第一部分工作团队也诚挚邀请您更加深入地了解我们的最新工作进展，与此同时，我们也衷心希望 2018 年接下来的项目计划，包括政策对话、海外培训、热点话题（性别问题及普遍养老金问题）论坛，以及与上海、广东、四川地方部委合作开展的试点活动，都能够顺利完成。

圭亚
2018 年 9 月

2018 课题研讨会

2018 年 9 月 13 日，中欧社会保障改革项目第一部分 2018 年项目课题研讨会在北京唐拉雅秀酒店召开。研讨会由中欧社保改革项目组组长米凯勒·布鲁尼先生、项目第一部分执行专家张国庆先生主持召开，近 30 位来自发改委的官员和专家学者参与了本次会议。研讨会上，欧方专家让-伊夫·欧盖先生和中方专家李实先生的团队成员朱梦冰女士就欧洲与中国在收入分配政策工具方面的情况进行了发言，金维刚先生的同事张丽宾女士就流动人口的就业、社保问题进行了发言，杨伟国先生就高质量发展与劳动力素质提升的议题给予了详尽的报告。比利时专家安·克嫩女士、法国专家丢诺女士、波兰专家迈赫尔-泰利昂女士对相关话题发表了评论。



本次研讨会是围绕本年度 3 个课题的改革提议报告的首次深入交流，接下来，项目第一部分还将在布鲁塞尔召开政策对话活动，并组织发改委高级别代表赴比利时、丹麦、波兰进行学习访问。通过一系列海外培训参访活动，本年度课题的改革提议报告将得到进一步的完善。

第一部分受邀参加第十四届社会保障国际论坛



受中国社会保障学会会长郑功成先生的邀请，中欧社会保障改革项目第一部分派代表参加第十四届社会保障国际论坛，此次国际论坛于 2018 年 9 月 15、16 日于大连召开。论坛由中国社会保障学会、韩国社会政策学会、日本社会政策学会日本及东亚分会、弗里德里希·艾伯特基金会、国际劳工组织共同主办，中国东北财经大学承办。来自中国、日本、韩国、德国、波兰、法国及美国的近 300 位专家学者出席论坛。来自韩国国立首尔大学的阿斯加尔·扎伊迪教授作为项目第一部分的代表，进行了关于积极老龄化指数 AAI 及其在中国的应用前景的主旨发言。另外，与会者就项目第一部分常驻欧方专家起草的中国养老金制度改革建议方案进行了深入的交流和探讨。

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积极老龄化指数及其在中国的应用前景展望

积极老龄化指数（The Active Ageing Index, 简称 AAI 指数）最初成形于 2012 年欧洲积极老龄化与代际和谐倡议年，是为欧盟成员国开发制定的。从那时起，一些非欧盟国家也开始应用 AAI 指数衡量、监测本国老龄人口的积极、健康老龄化状况。AAI 指数的优势在于它是积极老龄化相关指标的集大成者，这些指标的集合适用于老龄化政策的相关评估，可以反映出某一政策领域内的综合评分或国别评分，作为马德里老龄化国际行动计划（MIPPA）的补充。



项目第一部分充分认识到老龄化给中国社保制度带来的严峻挑战，特地邀请老龄化



政策领域的知名专家阿斯加尔·扎伊迪教授作为项目特邀专家，从积极老龄化的角度为中国起草一份评估报告，报告将于 2018 年 9 月对外发布。

报告旨在梳理中国在老龄化相关政策领域的的数据，评估这些数据作为开发符合中国国情的积极老龄化指数的相关性和可行性。中国正在面临快速老龄化进程，老龄人口数量庞大，在这样的背景下，扎伊迪教授的评估报告将提供极其重要的政策依据。

AAI 指数的优势在于国别比较分析，因此，我们的研究也关注韩国积极老龄化的情况，作为东亚地区另一个快速老龄化的国家，韩国的情况对中国也有一定的参考价值。中国的积极老龄化指标将与韩国的指标以及欧盟国家平均指数进行比较，以了解目前的发展情况，明确中国在积极健康老龄化进程中的相对优势和劣势所在。

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况，作为东亚地区另一个快速老龄化的国家，韩国的情况对中国也有一定的参考价值。中国的积极老龄化指标将与韩国的指标以及欧盟国家平均指数进行比较，以了解目前的发展情况，明确中国在积极健康老龄化进程中的相对优势和劣势所在。

该报告能够使中国相关政府机构更好地了解 AAI 指数，并评估该指数在中国的经济社会背景下操作的相关性和可行性。初步的报告分析表明，中国的 AAI 指标在健康寿命预期、体育锻炼、精神健康方面表现良好，但在诸如老年人互联网使用率、社会参与、终身学习程度以及晚年收入不平等程度等方面，中国的指标要低于欧盟国家 AAI 平均指标。



中国养老金制度改革方案

项目第一部分从 2015 年开始，组织中方专家按照每年的年度课题，撰写政策评估报告及养老金改革方案，在这些报告以及项目第二部分关于养老金财政支持及缴费模式的最新研究成果的基础上，项目第一部分欧方常驻专家起草了一份全面的中国城镇职工养老金制度改革方案。改革方案已通过各种途径介绍给中外读者，中英双语版本也已经上传至项目官网。项目第一部分很荣幸能够通过知识分享的方式直接参与中国养老金制度改革的进程。

目前，关于城镇职工养老金制度分层次管理的呼声越来越高，在现有养老金体系提供的基本公共保障的基础上，另外设立养老金第二支柱，以此来提高整个养老金制度的吸引力、确保制度的可持续性、进而更好地平衡养老金对最弱势群体的公平性和对缴费人群的效率性。这一设想也是改革方案的基本出发点。

改革方案提出，目前的城镇职工养老金个人账户——多数为名义账户——应在一个新的计算公式中重新配比；从改革生效之日起计算，个人缴纳的养老保险费应归入第二支柱，由专门的金融机构进行管理，第二支柱应包括在企业年金中已产生的累计资金。

由于财政部将要接管社会保险的缴纳事宜，整个养老金制度改革的管理成本应该可以控制在可接受的范围内。改革的实施应该会比较平顺。

当然，改革方案仅仅提供了一个大的行动框架。如果中国政府认为这一框架具有可行性，则需要中欧双方持续合作，开展进一步的细化研究。

