Implementation Of Social Security In China - Experience For Vietnam

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Abstract
Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sustainable development if it is not associated with the implementation of social justice. Therefore, the implementation of social security of countries is one of the conditions for sustainable development together with growth. In the process of international integration, Vietnam has made practical achievements in the implementation of social security, contributing to improving the material and spiritual life of the people. However, besides the achievements, the implementation of social security in Vietnam still has limitations such as unsustainable poverty reduction, the gap between the rich and the poor tends to increase; resources for implementing social security are mainly based on budget; coverage and support levels are low, and have not been promptly adjusted. China has a social welfare system with many unique features, with good reference value with developing countries, with many similarities as Vietnam. Articles contribute to clarifying the process of implementing social security in China; thereby drawing lessons for Vietnam in improving current social security.

Keywords: Social Security, China, Vietnam.

Introduction
Along with other issues of social development, such as politics, culture, ethics, law, culture, the implementation of economic growth and social security play an important role in the
prosperity of each nation's nation, because it aims to ensure the distribution of economic growth achievements in the direction of equity, social progress and the harmony of interests among social actors and groups as well as creating social consensus, thereby improving and improving the quality of life of the people, the subject of the development process.

According to research documents, it is recognized that the United States is a country that created the term "social security", and it officially used in the United States Act of 1935 (also known as the Act social security law 1935), with the content: “Social security is understood as the guarantee of society to preserve personality and individual values, and at the same time create a full and productive life for people to develop”. This Act has established pensions and unemployment benefits to protect the elderly from poverty when they get old, and at the end of their working-age; Besides, the law also protects in some cases: illness, disability, death.

Regarding social security, the World Bank also has its view on the social security system. Accordingly, "social security is the whole policy of the State to help individuals, families and social groups manage their risks and provide and support the poorest people". According to the World Bank, the approach to social security based on the model of risk management in terms of economy, politics, society,... is the cause of poverty and the poor are often most at risk, at the same time they have a little event to overcome the risks. On that basis, vulnerable households and communities can limit and reduce negative impacts using various public measures. Specifically, are the necessary policies of the state to provide public services and encourage them to develop such as social insurance, health insurance, social assistance, and other measures of a similar nature, in which social insurance has the most important role.

In most studies around the world and the scientists who support the concept of social security of the International Labor Organization launched in 1946: “Social security is the protection that society provides for their members through several measures that are widely adopted to cope with economic and social shocks that result in the loss or impairment of revenues resulting from illness, maternity, or occupational injury, loss of work capacity or death. Providing medical care and benefits to victims' families with children”(Phuc, 2012: 61). In particular, on June 25, 1952, the ILO Plenary Meeting adopted Convention No. 102 - the most important Convention on social security. According to Convention 102, social security is: “A protection of society for its members through a series of public measures, against economic and social difficulties caused by the suspension. or reduced income, caused by illness, maternity, work accident, unemployment, injury, old age, and death; at the same time, ensuring medical care and subsidizing families with large children”(Tuan, 2013: 19).

According to the ILO, the proposed social security system includes medical care, sickness allowance, unemployment benefit, retirement pension, occupational accident benefit, family allowance, maternity allowance, disability benefits. At the same time, based on this concept, the Convention provides for 9 minimum social security regimes: (1) the health care system; (2) The sickness allowance system; (3) Unemployment benefits; (4) The old-age pension system; (5) Benefits for occupational accidents and diseases; (6) Family benefits; (7) Maternity allowance; (8) Subsidy system for self-care; (9) Survivorship allowance. The ILO
recommends that member countries implement at least 5 of the 9 above-mentioned items: Unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, workers' accident benefits, occupational diseases, disability benefits, and widow's allowance. Thus, the ILO has recognized social security as one of the deepest and most common aspirations of all peoples in the world and is recognized in the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on human rights. In this study, we believe that using the concept of social security of the ILO is appropriate for Vietnam. Based on inheriting the views of international organizations, the author thinks that: Social security is: "the system of State policies and social resources to prevent, limit and overcome risks due to abnormal socio-economic and environmental impacts, ensuring social stability, development and equity"(Tri, 2018, p.35). Developing a social security system to ensure sustainable development. To a sustainable social security system, economic development is required, because it is a condition to realize social security, improve the people's material and spiritual life, and make progress, is a measure of social progress; The implementation of social security is the driving force for high and sustainable economic growth, and accordingly, the appropriate implementation of social security will become the goal and the driving force for sustainable economic growth.

After more than 40 years of reform and opening to China (1978), many great achievements in economic and social fields, especially the implementation of a harmonious social security policy, have created a solid premise to take this country on the path to unique Chinese socialism.

The article addresses 2 questions:
1. What is the current situation of social security in China?
2. What are some experiences from implementing social security in China for Vietnam?

**Literature Review**

Implementation of social security is a large topic, attracting the research interest of many scientists and many socio-political organizations in countries around the world. First of all, Bruno Palier, Louis-Charles Viossat has a theoretical basis around the problem "Social risk management", risk management strategies, risk management models. Thereby, the study affirms: "Good risk management can contribute to promoting economic growth ... if risk management is not effective, it can inhibit economic growth" (Bruno & Louis, 2003, p. 66-67). At the same time, the author offers solutions to ensure retirement social security. The World Bank Development Report has made a clear difference between equity and equity. The author argues that: "The high level of inequality makes it even more difficult to eradicate poverty and poverty" (World Bank Development Report, 2006, p. 123), and affirms that equity is not quite the same. Like equality in income, health, or in another particular outcome. Further, equity expands access for the poor to health care, education, jobs, and capital and guarantees them land rights. In other words, it is the search for an environment in which the opportunities are equal.

The project "Social security system of EU and lessons for Vietnam", by Dinh Cong Tuan, Social science Publishing House, Hanoi, 2008, has analyzed an overview of the social security system of Europe in general and some typical countries in the social security system reform process: the model of “social market” of Germany,” free market "model of the UK; Swedish model of "democratic society". The work also shows the successes, limitations, and trends of reforming the social security system of some European countries and draws lessons for Vietnam; "Addressing social security in Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and lessons for Vietnam", by Nguyen Duy Dung, Social science Publishing House, Hanoi, 2015, the author has analyzed the history of formation and development of social security policies in Southeast Asian countries, thereby drawing lessons for Vietnam in the process of completing social security policies to ensure social justice;

Mai Ngoc Cuong with the book "Building and perfecting the system of social security policies in Vietnam", National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 2009. This is one of the research works on social security issues on a comprehensive and large scale. The content of the book provides an overview and multi-faceted overview of the Vietnamese social security system over the past years, with main components such as social insurance, health insurance, social assistance. The book provides many detailed and up-to-date data; especially, analyzing and pointing out the weaknesses of the social security policy system and proposing directions and solutions for building a complete system of social security policies in Vietnam today.

The above huge number of works with high theoretical and practical value is a valuable source for the author to inherit, continue to research and explain deeply and systematically theory in this thesis.

**Research Method**

The article is based on the social security theory of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the views and lines of the Communist Party of Vietnam in implementing social security for the socio-economic development of humans.

To study and present the article, the author used specific methods such as analysis and synthesis methods, interpretation and inductive comparison and comparison, history and logic, sociological statistics ... for research and presentation

**Results and Discussion**

**Implementation of social security in China**
The social security system includes Social insurance (pension insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, occupational accident insurance, maternity insurance); social welfare (social welfare relief, relief, welfare for civil servants and public employees). In the 1982 Constitution, China also emphasized the basic model of ensuring its social welfare is based on "social rights", which is the model that many social rights are specified in the Constitution to ensure that ensure social welfare. This model is completely different from the "social state" model of social welfare, which does not have social rights provisions to ensure clear social welfare in the Constitution. In 2000, the Office of the State Council issued Document No. 19 on accelerating socialization in the implementation of social security, setting out a guiding ideology in promoting social security, that is: persevering with family, as the foundation, taking the community as the support, the social welfare organization as an additional development direction, exploring new ways, in which the State initiates, supports, the social forces actively participate in the social welfare cause. In 2004, China passed the fourth amendment to the Constitution, in the general outline, Clause 14, Article 4 stipulates: “The State establishes and improves the social security system by the level of economic development” (Con, 2020). This is considered a basic guarantee for the development of the Chinese social welfare system. The Seventh Chinese Communist Party Congress (2007) stated: “Building a harmonious society must focus on securing and improving people's livelihoods, expanding public services, promoting Social equity is based on an effort to maximize the need to study, to go to school, to get medical treatment, to have a hospital, to be convalescence, to stay at home…”(Huan, 2012).

If in the past, Chinese scholars mainly studied social security from an institutional perspective or supported learning experiences from Western countries, since the 17th Congress, China has focused on attaching the development of social welfare with the Party's ruling practice, taking the idea of "the interests of the people first" as a guideline. The Chinese Communist Party itself also comes up with ideas for social welfare that are appropriate for new conditions and development trends. The XVII Congress is considered an important milestone for the formation of the ideology to establish, reform, and develop the Chinese social welfare system. This is of great significance both in theory and practice to build a theoretical system of social welfare with Chinese characteristics.

With development guidelines and policies in line with reality, in the process of rapid international integration in China with a relatively high economic growth rate during the development process. If in the 1980s, the average GDP growth rate was 10.1%; in the 1990s it was 10.3%; in the 1993-1996 period, the average GDP growth rate reached 11%, 3 times higher than the world growth rate in the same period. China's GDP growth rate in 2007 reached 13%, for the whole period 1978 - 2007, the average growth rate was 9.8%, in 2011 it was 9.6%, in 2019 it reached 6.5%. The blockade for Covid-19 caused the country's economy to decline by 6.8% in the first three months of 2020. Currently, this per capita income in China has exceeded 10 thousand USD (Minh & Sa, 2020). China's economic growth success since the reform is concentrated in several areas with favorable natural conditions for development.
(Northeast and coastal provinces); broad-based manufacturing and trading based on cheap labor and capital. However, this is still considered an important milestone in Chinese history, recording the "miraculous" growth rate of one of the world's most populous countries.

With a high economic growth rate, China has actively developed plans and action plans to ensure the principle of distribution mainly according to labor results and economic efficiency, and distribute according to the contribution of capital and other resources to production and business and through social welfare to link economic development with social progress and equity, ensuring that all people are fair in access to education, health care, culture, and enjoy the achievements of Chinese development. To attach importance to building harmonious, stable, and progressive labor relations in the enterprise. To step up measures to sustainably reduce poverty, shorten the rich-poor gap between the population strata, between the inner city and the suburbs. Improving the quality of people's lives, helping disadvantaged and lonely people, bringing a safe and happy life for all Chinese people.

Minimize the difference between urban and rural areas. In early 2006, China passed "Document No. 1" of the year with the theme "Building a new, socialist countryside", with the policy of concentrating resources for rural development, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor among regions in the development process. With China's determination to share the achievements of economic growth to the people, to implement social justice, the 17th Chinese Communist Party Congress in 2007 emphasized the building of a harmonious socialist society, but also promote building an "ecological civilization" in its political report. Build a "socialist harmonious society" with seven basic goals: economic development is the central task; coordinated economic and social development; coordinated urban-rural development; regional coordination; Sustainable Development; reform and opening up; and high priority for human needs (Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), 2080, p.145), essentially a cohesion between economic growth with the social security policy to ensure social justice. "Harmonized society" is aimed at the problems and contradictions that exist in the socio-economic development of China. In 2011, the Chinese government spent 227.2 billion yuan on relief to the poor, up 40.4 percent year on year. In 2012, the figure rose to 299.6 billion yuan, an increase of 31.9%. Rich provinces and cities have shared finance with poor provinces and cities to improve the lives of the poor (Vinh, 2014, p. 62).

Since the early 1990s, China has come up with positive solutions to solve the problem of poverty of the people. In 1994, China proposed "Plan 8 - 7", meaning eight years of poverty reduction for 70 million people, mobilizing the socialization of rich cities in the public to help and aid the poor. From 1987 to 1995, about 200 million people rose to absolute poverty in China. With great efforts, by 1999 the poverty rate decreased to 34 million people (compared to 250 million in 1978) (An, 2005: 47)

To build a harmonious society, China aims to "implement the universal social security by 2020" and to decentralize specific responsibilities between the central and local levels. China's main social security system includes Social insurance system: pension insurance,
unemployment insurance, health insurance, maternity insurance, labor accident insurance; Social welfare system: social welfare (relief, relief), benefits for civil servants and public employees; Social incentive system: treatment for people with meritorious services to the country.

Social insurance includes, retirement, unemployment, basic health insurance, occupational accident, and maternity, in which pension insurance, is the core of social security policy. China has many types of retirement to expand the coverage of the population such as Pension insurance for workers in urban enterprises (employers pay 20%, employees pay 8%). However, for migrant workers, the employer only pays 12% (compulsory), 8% of individuals (flexible, can pay, does not pay or pay less than prescribed), and new pension insurance for Rural (applies to people with permanent rural residence). It is estimated that by the end of 2010, 50% of all districts nationwide will implement a new farmer pension insurance. The new Farmer Retirement Insurance regime is formed from three sources: individual contributions, collective assistance, and government subsidies. Under the new pension insurance system, at the age of 60, with a minimum participation period of 15 years, farmers participating in the new insurance program will enjoy their pension.

Health Insurance. In 2009, health insurance regimes covered over 1.2 billion people. Health insurance for urban residents who do not receive the state salary is provided with 120 VND/year to buy health insurance, while people pay 120 yuan/year; With new rural cooperative health insurance, the Government has a roadmap to increase the appropriate health insurance premium. The rate in 2010 is 150 yuan, of which the central government pays 60 yuan, the local pay 60 yuan, and the individual pays 30 yuan. Currently, serious diseases can be treated at district and commune hospitals. The insurance covers 50% of the cost of treatment (the maximum amount of 1,300 yuan), individuals pay 50%. The State encourages medical treatment at Chinese medical establishments by increasing the amount of insurance paid for medical examination and treatment at Chinese medical establishments by 10%. Poor farmers who cannot afford insurance are provided with medical benefits (in charge of the Ministry of Civil Affairs).

Minimum subsistence program. For urban poor people who are lower than the minimum standard of living, they will receive a subsidy ranging from a few dozen to several hundred yuan a month. The average subsidy level is 82.90 yuan/month; In rural areas, some programs ensure a minimum standard of living. 40 million farmers are enjoying the minimum subsidy.

Policy for migrant workers. In 2009, China had about 230 million migrant workers, of which 140 million workers left their homeland for over half a year. The State advocates for migrant workers as follows: To allow migrant workers to choose a form of retirement insurance suitable to their income; Encourage migrant workers to participate in the new pension insurance regime for farmers; Allow to transfer the insurance when the employee moves to another province.

Corporate occupational accident insurance has been in place since 1996, but it was not until 2004 that this regime began to be applied to migrant workers. To implement accident
insurance for migrant workers in some industries with a high risk of occupational accidents such as mining, construction, China requires that investors must contribute to the labor accident fund before conducting the project of exploitation and construction.

With the high economic growth rate, the Chinese social security policy system has been significantly improved every citizen needs the rights of the people, step by step enhancing the leadership of the ruling party. In 1999, China spent $ 554 million on basic livelihoods for urban residents. By 2002, about two-thirds of the urban poor had benefited from the social security system, including the unemployed and the low-income. The number of people participating in social insurance is up to 1.3 billion people. China's long-term strategic goal is to promote economic growth with social security policy among regions, regions, cities and, rural areas, promoting universal coverage of social security, so that the people can enjoy the fruits of economic growth.

Increase investment in education and training to develop human resources. Since the 1990s, China attaches great importance to investment in education to develop human resources, meeting the requirements of improving the quality of economic growth. China has made a free education obligation (9 years). The families in need also receive a living allowance for a full tuition fee. Promote the development of technical education and vocational training; send students abroad for training, attracting students to return to their home countries to work with attractive remuneration policies. In the first century, China has made positive changes towards resolving the relationship between economic growth and social security policy, and well solving the problem of new social interests diverging in the development process, aiming to build a "socialist harmonious society"

Some experiences from implementing social security in China for Vietnam
Firstly, high economic growth must be ensured to create the infrastructure for equitable social security. Material production is the most important condition, but it does not mean that social security is an aspect that depends entirely on the requirements of economic development. Economic growth makes it possible to increase state budget revenue and increase residential income. Thanks to economic growth, the State and people have accumulated to increase development investment spending in key areas such as job creation, poverty reduction, education, health, to expand the opportunity to choose for all people and help people to develop more comprehensively.

There is no scientific social security in the economy at a low level of development (recession, shortage, crisis...), and people still have many problems to worry about daily basic needsof life (such as clothing, clothing, accommodation, travel, health care, basic education, and other necessary services). Without economic growth, there cannot be long-term social equity and sustainable development.

It is necessary to set a growth target in a dialectical relationship. An active social development policy must be based on awareness of the important role of social factors and the interaction between "the economy" and "the society". Respecting society and understanding how to
exploit the positive effects of this factor on economic growth to create two-way resonance will create a driving force for social development.

Secondly, in making macroeconomic policies, it is necessary to ensure harmony between economic growth and social security, step by step, steady and synchronous settlement of both economic growth and social security goals. To improve the efficiency of macro policies to accelerate economic growth, the Government must choose an appropriate social security implementation model, avoid making misleading investments, giving too much priority to the region and the sector. This, but overlooking the other sectors, areas, especially the rural and agricultural sectors, will make the economy unbalanced, and endanger the long-term development. Therefore, the State must adopt a policy to shorten the rural-urban gap, gradually narrow the rich-poor gap, and narrow the rural-urban difference to reduce social inequality through the mechanism of redistribution of wealth created to ensure harmony in society.

Thirdly, the implementation of social security is both an objective and an important driving force to ensure sustainable economic growth. Social security to ensure social equity is one of the driving forces of socio-economic development because it is a factor that directly affects the interests of the activists, stimulates dynamism, creativity, and enthusiasm of all members of society. Therefore, the promulgation of policies and laws will create the necessary legal basis for social security activities to achieve their goals and mobilize resources and institutions suitable for the beneficiaries. This is the experience that Vietnam needs to learn, especially when we are gradually improving the system of policies and laws on social security in the process of international integration.

Fourthly, investment in education - training and human resource development to create a highly qualified, productive workforce is a sustainable factor in ensuring the quality of economic growth, and the most important prerequisite for realizing social justice. It is not merely human rights, but more importantly, provides input resources for the production process, while reducing inequality because it will create opportunities for the population. This contributes to improving the quality of economic growth. High-quality human resources contribute to creating "antibiotics" strong enough for people to overcome risks in life.

Fifthly, promote the dynamic, creative, and brave role of the State in the formulation of policies on economic growth and social security, and training and employing qualified management staff, they are paid high wages, but they are not dominated by interest groups and empowered to take initiatives. At the same time, to step up administrative reform, improve the capacity of the contingent of mid-and long-term socio-economic development policies and strategies.

Sixthly, to take advantage of the support of the international community, which is the material and spiritual assistance, knowledge, and experience sharing to help countries facing difficulties in resolving the relationship between economic growth and social security. To take advantage of the help of international organizations, Vietnam needs to increase propaganda
and promotion of programs to seek foreign aid; use the committed purpose when receiving the aid; openness and transparency in the use of international aid.

Conclusion
During the reform process, the social security system in China focused on social justice. Towards the goal of building a socialist harmonious society, building a society with people's livelihood improvement as the key, moving towards a higher goal of building a comprehensive well-off society, the social security system also constantly develops and improves itself to meet the mission of sustainable goals. However, the current social security system in China still has many limitations in its operation and challenges, but it is possible to predict the development prospects of the social security system in China for many years to come will follow the direction of increasingly perfect. To do so, it requires the tireless efforts of the Chinese Government to address outstanding issues and challenges facing the current social security regime, at the same time new policies and measures to consolidate and perfect the regime so that the social security system can bring into full play its capacity to contribute to the cause of national construction and development.

In Vietnam, the implementation of social security is always concerned by the Party and State and is central to the country's development strategy. After nearly 35 years of reform, along with economic achievements, the implementation of social security policies has achieved important results, but certain limitations need appropriate solutions to improve the higher material and spiritual life for the people. Therefore, the research on the implementation of social security in China has practical implications for the implementation of sustainable social security plays a very important role in stabilizing the socio-economic development of the country.

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